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THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:
AND
HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 1823.

VOLUME XCII.

(BEING THE SIXTEENTH OF A NEW SERIES.)

PART THE FIRST.

PRODESSE & DELECTAR

E PLURIBUS UNUM.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

London :

PRINTED BY JOHN NICHOLS AND SON, 25, PARLIAMENT-STREET;
WHERE LETTERS ARE PARTICULARLY REQUESTED TO BE SENT, POST-PAID;
AND SOLD BY JOHN HARRIS AND SON (SUCCESSORS TO MRS. NEWBERRY),
AT THE CORNER OF ST. PAUL'S CHURCH YARD, LUDGATE STREET;
AND BY PERTHES AND BESSER, HAMBURG.

1823.

PREFACE

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PREFACE.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JANUARY, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MISTATEMENT OF BISHOP WarBURTON.

Mr. URBAN, Jan. 1.
YOUR Magazine having been distinguished for a long series of years, in a very pre-eminent degree, for the attention paid by its conductors to curious points of literature, I beg leave to bring to public notice, an article of that nature, through its channel, concerning Bishop Warburton.

In the celebrated controversy which took place between this most powerful and original Thinker, and Dr. Lowth, it is well known, that Mr. Archdeacon Towne took a zealous part. In 1766 he published his "Remarks on Dr. Lowth's Letter to the Bishop of Gloucester, with the Bishop's Appendix on the book of Job." Annexed to this letter, is a correspondence between the Bishop and Dr. Lowth (the whole pamphlet, in truth, having been got up under the guidance and revision of his Lordship), in which, amidst many other discourtesies, which I am sorry to say were bandied between the Reverend correspondents with the most unbecoming freedom; the Bishop makes the following declaration:—"I have neither read, nor seen, nor I believe ever shall, your *printed letter* to me; not out of contempt of you, but respect to myself." See Appendix to the Remarks, page 4. Now, Mr. Urban, in turning to the very interesting body of letters, left for publication by Bishop Hurd, I find Bishop Warburton, in page 369 of that volume (8vo edit.), thus addressing his faithful friend, and thick and thin devotee, the immortal author of the Essay on the Delicacy of Friendship: "All you say about Lowth's pamphlet breathes the truest spirit of friendship. His *wit* and *his* reasoning, God knows, and I also (as a certain critic said once in a

matter of the like great importance,) are much below the qualities that deserve those names. But the strangest thing of all is this man's boldness, &c. &c." p. 369. And then he proceeds with some other remarks, blurted forth, as usual, with a most fiery spirit, and in a tone of high contempt, but which plainly prove that the declaration made above to Lowth was unfounded in fact; that his *curiosity* or his *fears* were more than a match for his pretended scorn, and that he had positively read, with no small degree of inward vexation and resentment, the "*printed letter*," which he made pretence to tell the author was unread and utterly disregarded by him. In order to clinch the matter, and fasten unerringly this charge of misstatement on Warburton, it is important to add, that the date of this letter to Hurd is Nov. 14, 1765, and the date of that to Lowth, from which the former quotation is made, is Nov. 21, 1765, so that no Warburtonian (if the breed be not now quite gone by) can say, that his great master had not perused Lowth's famous pamphlet when he sent him the scornful disavowal, but that he *afterwards had read it*, when he favoured Hurd with this bitter critique upon it. The publication of this detection will, I flatter myself, be interesting to many of your readers, though it should deduct something from the character which Warburton universally has gained, of downright, ingenuous, and fearless dealing with his numerous adversaries in that boundless sea of polemics upon which he launched.

I am surprised it should have escaped the acute and multifarious investigations of Mr. D'Israeli, who, in the *Warburtonian Chapters* of that most agreeable

which prevailed at various periods when the style flourished in perfection. The judicious and discerning Antiquary, Dr. Milner, has remarked, * "that there are three orders of the Pointed style, as distinct from each other as are the orders of Grecian Architecture, having their respective members, ornaments, and proportions;" it must follow then, that if an Architect who builds in this style, confounds together two or all of these orders, his production would be as ridiculously incorrect, as if he had mounted a Doric entablature upon Composite columns, in an edifice professedly Grecian. Such a blunder would draw upon him the ridicule of the whole profession, and yet, in the generality of "modern Gothic" buildings of the Wyatt school, which are praised, and that highly, we see associations not less absurd or incorrect, set up as rivals of our ancient national architecture. Another blunder, and a favourite one of modern architects is, their attempting to give to a building for parochial purposes, the air of a Cathedral or Monastic Church. However they may embellish their work, without the accompaniment of nave, transepts, and minor chapels, it will rather resemble the ruin of the edifice they aim at representing, than the edifice itself. In the building I have named, these faults are, in a great measure, avoided. The third order (according to Dr. Milner's arrangement), which flourished in the 16th century, has been adopted by the Architect, who has borne in mind with great attention, its characteristic feature, the obtusely pointed arch; and in the simplicity of his building, has shewn that he never forgot he was erecting a Parochial Chapel.

The plan is a nave, with side aisles and a small chancel, without tower or steeple. The West elevation is made by octangular buttresses into three principal divisions. The central contains the principal entrance and the great west window, and is terminated with a plain pedimental coping. The buttresses have loopholes at intervals, and rise above the church; the upper divisions are ornamented on each face with a quatrefoil pannel enclosing a shield, and an upright compartment with arched head above it; they are

surmounted by embattled cornices, and terminate in plain spires, in a style much too early to agree with the rest of the building. Cupolas, as at King's College, and Henry the Seventh's Chapel, would have been the correct finish, and would have possessed this advantage, that one might have answered the purpose of a bell turret, which the Chapel at present wants. The arch of the entrance is enriched with mouldings, and surmounted by a square-headed architrave, resting upon two neat columns with octangular bases and capitals; in the spandrils are shields in quatrefoils; the whole is surrounded by enriched panneling, and enclosed within another architrave of a square form, resting upon two similar pillars, and bounded by a sweeping cornice. The window above has six mullions, divided by a transom enriched with a string of embattled moulding, as in the windows of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. The arch is occupied by tracery, consisting of two sub-arches and upright trefoil-headed divisions, and the whole is bounded by a sweeping cornice. Above this window, the Architect has introduced the cross as a loophole, instead of elevating this sacred emblem on the apex of the pediment; a fault common with modern architects, who imagine it is probably less offensive to weak understandings in this new situation, than it would be in the proper and most conspicuous place. The angles of the lateral divisions are flanked with open buttresses ending in crocketed pinnacles. In each division are entrances smaller than the centre, and not so highly enriched; their arches are enclosed in highly enriched architraves resting upon a pillar on each side, and bounded with pointed sweeping cornices. Above them are large hexagonal niches, the pedestals are ornamented with upright compartments, and rest upon corbels. The canopies are made by three cinquefoil arches with crocketed pediments, and finials, and two pinnacles. At the back of the niches, upright torus's in the angles support the interior ground-work of the canopies. The parapets are pierced with open quatrefoils, copied from the modern fantastic finish to the clerestory of Henry the Seventh's Chapel. With the exception of this senseless introduction, and the spires, there is much to admire in the West front. The central

* Preface to his Treatise on English Architecture, page vii.

it usually is by the sectarian mode of fitting up churches in the present day, by placing a large pulpit and ponderous sounding board exactly before it. The altar-screen, however, is so very inferior, that I cannot believe it was designed by the Architect of the church, and in the present case, the uninterrupted view of it only serves to expose the poverty and meanness of its appearance. The whole of the last described particulars are executed in carved oak, with the exception of some of the smaller ornaments, which appear to be cast in composition.

The small entrances to the vestries and galleries evince the great attention which has been paid to the features of the style in the most minute parts. Each doorway has a square-headed architrave and sweeping cornice. The spandrels contain trefoil pannels.

Upon the whole, this building, though not faultless, does great credit to the genius of its Architect, whose lamented death has deprived the profession of one who would have been an honour to it. The subscribers, who, sensible of the great want of church-room in this neighbourhood, voluntarily stepped forward and erected the present edifice, without the least assistance from the parliamentary fund, have raised a monument, I trust, to future ages of their piety and benevolence, and have set an example to the rich and wealthy in all populous parts of the kingdom, which I hope will be readily followed.

The first stone was laid on the 17th of June 1818, * by his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and in the course of the year 1820, the building, with a few exceptions, was completed, and in Oct. 1821, the architect, Mr. Walters, died. † For a period of two years and upwards it has remained unconsecrated. Sabbaths passed over, and no congregation assembled to join in the public worship of the National Church; its windows were broken by idle boys, and its walls made the repository of inflammatory inscriptions, evidently levelled by some ignorant Fanatic at the style of which it forms so beautiful a specimen. Of the occasion of this long delay in the dedication I am ignorant but in common with every well-wisher of our establishment, I cannot

help lamenting that any paltry considerations of individual interest, should be allowed to retard the pious endeavours of such who wish to add to her strength. What, Mr. Urban, would have been your feelings, and those of your readers, if the writer of this article had been compelled to record, that this interesting edifice, in opposition to the intentions of its founders, had been turned into a Dissenting Conventicle.

Yours, &c.

E. I. C.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 20.

THE effects of the weather calling forth the feelings of our common nature, our ideas convey us to those inhospitable regions where frost and snow are continual; and as islanders and lovers of scientific knowledge, we trace on the map those northern regions where our brave countrymen are exploring a passage into the Atlantic. Perhaps M'Kenzie's Map is the best extant, that has become general to the public.

Sufferings more than even the perseverance of our nautical countrymen can bear, may have been the effect of the last expedition in which Captain Parry and his brave associates are attempting a North-west Passage. Several ideas have been presented, to forward relief and assistance to them, through the settlements belonging to the North-west Company, Hudson's Bay, &c.; and some kind of investigation might be made by our Davis's Straits ships, if they go earlier than usual, to seek for information within the limits of their fishing grounds. Another plan, of some importance, I beg to suggest, trusting it will meet the eye of those who can promote it. It is, to dispatch several vessels round Cape Horn, to proceed to Behring's Straits, and as far North-east as possible. Too much cannot be done to relieve the efforts of those who at the best must undergo privations and suffer hardships which the ingenuity of man can neither prevent or relieve. The vessels I propose in the present instance to send out with this object primarily in view, may have another, namely, "to range down" the coast of America, and look into the different ports from Panama to Valparaiso. Perhaps the events now so interesting in those countries may afford the British cruizers the happiness of relieving some of our countrymen who require protection, and we

may

* See our vol. LXXXVIII, pt. ii. p. 79.

† See our vol. XCI, pt. ii. p. 374.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 1.

THE accompanying Engraving (*see the Frontispiece*) is a copy of an antient painting, finely executed, which there is good reason to believe was an Altar-piece belonging to the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis at Leicester. It came out of the old Castle at Leicester into the possession of the late Rev. Rogers Ruding, and is now the property of Mr. Nichols.

The design is evidently an Oratory of the Virgin Mary, under which representation some living lady, as was usual*, was portrayed.

It is well known that foreign artists used to visit this country in search of employment. The Monk is probably the portrait of some Abbot of Leicester, painted by one of them. The Abbey of Leicester, seen in the distance through the door of the Oratory, confirms this supposition. As to the form of the arch, and other denotations, founded upon the architecture, Mr. Haggitt proves†, that in paintings the artists used the most unlimited licence. The painting was probably the benefaction of the lady who is represented, and who by her sitting under an estate, was a person of very elevated rank. In Strutt's Dresses (Pl. LXIV.) is a very fine representation of the Virgin Mother, caressing the infant Jesus, with a nimbus round her head, which, from the present lady being without doubt a living mortal, was properly omitted. The only particularly observable coincidence is the long flowing hair in both the figures. The costume of the lady is more like that of the 12th or 13th centuries (the period at which the Abbey of Leicester was founded) than any other; yet the painting may not be of so early a date. The lady is in *deep mourning*; and could we peruse any antient Lives of the Abbots, very probably we should obtain an elucidation of the transaction, and full particulars. The costume of the Abbot does not appear to have been so much suited to his monastic profession, as to that of graduation; for his sleeves seem very much like those of the full dress of a Doctor; and the Monks of all ranks were, we know,

exceedingly vain of their degrees. There is nothing in the tapestry, of which coincident patterns may not be found in the 13th, 14th, and 15th centuries.

Over the altar is a painting representing the Castle of Emmaus, with Mary meeting Christ in a traveller's dress. As the Abbey de Pratis was moved from the Castle of Leicester, this picture may allude to the removal, and the Castle be that of Leicester.

But the most curious circumstance in the whole painting is the representation it affords of the old monastic Clock, with the bell and weights; thus proving, notwithstanding Professor Beckman*, that clocks with weights are more antient than he allows.

On referring to Nichols's "Leicestershire," I perceive that the Abbey of St. Mary de Pratis was founded by Robert Bossu, Earl of Leicester (so named from his crooked make), into which house he became a canon regular professed by the space of 15 years, that he might expiate his former treasons. Now, I think I can perceive that the infant Jesus (un-nimbused) is in the painting *very deformed about the legs*. A query therefore arises,—was this want of skill in the Painter, or did he intend by this deformity to personify the Founder of the Abbey, sitting in the lap of his mother, who prompted perhaps and urged him to the foundation? The rest of the Painting, in regard to the other figures, drapery, perspective, &c. is very fair as to drawing, especially for the age; and therefore there is justifiable room to infer that the infant Christ was so depicted, in order to personify the Founder. It is certain, that at this period women had portraits of their lovers, under the representation of Christ, or some Saint†.

Yours, &c.

S. Y. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 2.

A SPIRIT of inquiry, when properly directed, and confined to legitimate objects, is, without doubt, very conducive to the increase of human learning; but such a spirit, when allowed to revel unconfined, rather tends to shake the foundations of

* Petrarch's Laura was painted at Sienna as a Modonna (Memoir, i. 402); and lovers had their mistresses frequently so drawn.

† Letters on Gothic Architecture.

GENT. MAG. January, 1823.

* Inventions, I. 444.

† See Fosbroke's British Monachism, new edit. 4to, p. 482.

knowledge

70 weeks; viz. seven weeks or 49 years, and 62 weeks or 434 years, and the consequently remaining one week or seven years; the whole commencing "from the going forth of the commandment to restore and rebuild Jerusalem." With regard to the first division, the seven weeks, that is usually considered as the time which was occupied in rebuilding Jerusalem, and perfecting the Jewish constitution; after the expiration of this term, 62 weeks were to elapse before the appearance of the Messiah; and after these 62 weeks, and as appears from verse 27, in the midst of the last week (that is in three years and a half after the conclusion of the 69 weeks) the Messiah was to be cut off. This then appears plain, that after (49 years and 434 years, i.e.) 483 years from the going forth of the commandment, the Messiah was to appear, and at the expiration of three years and a half from his appearance was to be cut off. In this manner it has been usual to consider that the prophecy has been fulfilled; but Mr. Bellamy, in opposition to the plain reading of the original, wishes to displace the divisions of the 70 weeks, and endeavours in this first proposition to shew, that the 62 weeks, which in the original are so evidently and distinctly placed after the seven weeks, should be transposed and reckoned before them. It would naturally be supposed that some shew of argument should be produced in support of this transposition, and that a change so important would not be adopted without grave and serious reasons; but Mr. B. seems to consider such trouble wholly unnecessary, and at once effects it as it were by slight of hand. He performs the trick thus—"Agreeably to the *positive declaration of the prophecy*, the advent of the Messiah was to take place 434 years from that time, when the commandment went forth to restore and rebuild Jerusalem; Know therefore, and understand, that from the going forth of the commandment to restore and to build Jerusalem, unto the Messiah, the Prince, shall be sixty and two weeks."—So far Mr. Bellamy; now it will be evident, upon reference to the prophecy as it stands in the Old Testament, and as previously stated, that the words "seven weeks and," which ought to have been inserted immediately before sixty and two weeks (or as it is in the

text, threescore and two weeks), are wholly omitted, and that thereby the sense and letter of the prophecy are made to bend to Mr. Bellamy's forced and erroneous construction. Is this then his manner of proving that the world was in ignorance until he arose? Is this his mode of appealing to the present translation of the Scriptures? How faithfully he has transcribed their very words, and how honestly he has preserved their purity!

He next proceeds upon the basis of this palpable error, to assign a place for the seven weeks which he had thus dispossessed from their original station. "It follows," he says, "that the second division of the 70 weeks, 7 weeks or 49 years, was to commence when Messiah made his advent, at the expiration of the 62 weeks, or 434 years." Thus, then, in the space of a few short sentences, has Mr. Bellamy altered the whole meaning of the prophecy, and by a stratagem more worthy the hero of a pantomime, than the grave expounder of a passage of Scripture, rendered it subservient to the opinion which he proceeds more fully to detail. The fabrick which he raises upon this disjointed foundation, is evidently the work of the same architect; the cause is carried on by proofs as convincing and as candid as the artifice by which, in its outset, it is supported; and although we may feel but little doubt as to its issue, let us proceed to examine the other evidence he adduces.

His third point is to make a date for the commandment to restore and rebuild Jerusalem, which he does thus. The Jews returned from the Babylonish captivity, A. C. 536, in the first year of the reign of Cyrus, who governed altogether 28 years. Ahasuerus, his successor, reigned seven years; Darius, who succeeded him, 36; and that his successor Artaxerxes reigned 31 years, we have authority in Scripture. Mr. B. adds all these several reigns together, and their sum, 102, being deducted from A. C. 536, the time of the return of the Jews, there remain 434 A. C.; which answering to the length of the 62 weeks, he therefore concludes "was the commencement of the interval when the commandment went forth to rebuild the city and the wall of Jerusalem; and the end of that period, the time decreed when Christ was to

* Vide the pamphlet, p. 4.

speaking, in the 15th year of the reign of Tiberius, and the manner of the bay. Our Saviour, the Evangelist declares: "And Jesus himself began to be about 30 years of age." Now if Jesus was about 30 years of age, in the 15th year of Tiberius, how could he be 53½ at his crucifixion, which took place in the 18th year of that Prince's reign? Mr. Bellamy explains it thus. When Augustus was advanced in years, and found himself incapable of taking so active a part in the administration of public affairs as he had formerly done, he associated Tiberius within the government of the empire; and Mr. Bellamy contends that the 15th year here mentioned, has reference to this joint dominion, and not to the reign of Tiberius, as usually reckoned from the time when he became sole Emperor. In support of this argument, he produces authorities from several antient authors, all of whom mention the well-known fact of the admission of Tiberius to the government; but there is no occasion to have recourse to them; the absolute impossibility of this supposition can be clearly demonstrated from another source. Pontius Pilate was Procurator of Judea for 10 years, and was put out a short time previous to the death of Tiberius, that Emperor having died before Pilate could arrive at Rome, to answer some charges which had been preferred against him for mal-administration. (Joseph. Antiq. l. 18, c. 4. sec. 2.) Tiberius reigned 22 years sole Emperor, and as Pilate was appointed about 10 years before his death, the appointment must have taken place in the 12th year of his reign. Now Scripture gives evidence (Luke iii. 1.) that the commencement of the preaching of John the Baptist, and this 15th year of Tiberius, when St. Luke declares that Jesus began to be about 30 years of age, happened when "Pontius Pilate was Governor of Judea;" which renders it very clear that Mr. Bellamy's argument is incorrect; since the 15th year of the sole reign of Tiberius is the only one that can be referred to, as having taken place during the government of Pontius Pilate.

Seventh. From all the above arguments Mr. Bellamy concludes, that when Christ was crucified he was 53½ years old; and says, "this is corroborated by the Jews, who said, 'Thou art not yet 50 years old;' for it

must appear that had he been but 30 years of age, a remark of this kind would have been absurd." When we consider the occasion of this remark (vide John viii. 57), when we bear in mind that it was most probably made by persons who had no other means of judging of the age of our Saviour than from his personal appearance, and that the life of misery and anxiety which the Son of Man led whilst upon earth, having seldom "where to lay his head," would naturally make a great impression upon his mortal frame, and induce a premature appearance of age;—when we consider also, that the age of 50 is here introduced comparatively, and as between two periods of time, at an immense distance from one another; and again, that it was not necessary for the Jews to be particular as to the age of our Saviour (which is here introduced only by way of argument), but merely to mention a time sufficiently far beyond his real age to prevent the possibility of contradiction; I say, that when we consider all these things, it is not too much to conclude, that no argument ought or can be deduced from this remark which can at all affect the matter in question.

Eighth. The concluding authority which Mr. Bellamy produces in favour of his proposition, is Irenæus, who it seems has declared "that Christ was about 50 years old at his crucifixion." Irenæus was a disciple of Polycarp, who was a disciple of St. John; he therefore had only the authority of hearsay for what he states: and when the unavoidable inaccuracies which are engendered by that mode of communication are coupled with the looseness and want of exactness which are observable in most of the antient writers;—when we remember also that the primitive Christians knew so little of the true time of the birth of Christ, of his baptism, and of his death, that they were generally mistaken several years in every one of those particulars, little notice I think ought to be taken of this casual remark, especially if it be found to be in contradiction (as I shall shortly prove it is) to the more weighty authorities upon the question. But I will put it upon a higher ground, and ask whether Irenæus, who declares what his master may have related that the Apostle said, is to be believed in preference to the written testimony of those Apostles themselves?

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Stalls are not to be despised. Some suppose that, by means of priced catalogues, public book sales, and other ways, all books of any value are now too well known to be found in obscure corners. I deny it, and could give reasons for my dissent, were it worth while. But granting it to be true, with respect to the generality of books sought by curious collectors, how many curious or useful books are there, which no collector has yet cried up, no Paterson catalogued, no Sotheby or Evans knocked down?

But a truce to this for the present. I wish now to communicate to you a discovery, which I fancy I have made, respecting a book lately obtained from a stall. The book is neither antient, nor perhaps very scarce, but it contains a collection of poems of more than common merit, to which no author's name is annexed. I think I have discovered the author, and he deserves to be made known. The volume is a duodecimo, published in 1767, and entitled "*Bagatelles, or Poetical Trifles.*" This is the half-title. The full title is as follows: "*Bagatelles. In this collection is reprinted the fragment; or Allen and Ella, which (unknown to the author) appeared some years since under the title of Collin (sic) and Lucy**. To which is subjoined, a Journey to and Description of the Paraclete, near the city of Troyes in Champagne, where Abelard and Eloisa were buried.—*Nunc versus et cætera ludicra pono.* HOR. All by the same hand. London: printed for Walkingame, Dodsley, &c. &c."

This collection was so far noticed on its publication, that both you, Mr. Urban, and the Annual Register of the same year, cited at full length a song, beginning "I said to my heart in the way of discourse." A very lively song

* What Collin and Lucy is meant I know not. It cannot be Tickell's beautiful ballad, which was published many years before, and besides is little like Allen and Ella. It is odd enough that Moore, the author of the *Gamester*, has two poems exactly resembling "the Lover and the Friend," and the song to his heart. Our author distinctly claims originality as to the first. The latter he does not notice.

it is, and was lately reprinted in the *Sun*, to which I sent it. Many other compositions of a similar kind are in the book, and other poems of different kinds, but all in a good style of poetry. Among other things, appears the Prologue which Woodward spoke at Covent Garden, on his re-appearance, after having been four years absent at Dublin. This Prologue, in the *Gentleman's Magazine* of the time (1762), and in some subsequent collections, is attributed to Woodward himself, who was never known as a poet; but here is claimed by the anonymous author. Here also are found the two inscriptions in Jonathan Tyers's Gardens, on a male and female skull, beginning "Why start, the case is yours," &c. which I have seen elsewhere; you, perhaps, Mr. Urban, can tell me where. Also some stanzas left in a Temple at Hagley, "I ask'd the living and the dead," &c. Of the poems, I could send you several specimens, which would please both you and your readers, and will hereafter, if you desire it*.

But, who was the author? My conjecture is this: The Dedication to "Peter Vallete, esq." is dated "Kingston-on-Thames, July 10, 1767." From this indication, I fix on the Vicar of Kingston, of that time; who was the Rev. George Wakefield, the father of the celebrated Gilbert Wakefield. He was presented to that living in 1766, and held it to his death, in February 1776. Gilbert, at the date of this book, was only eleven years of age, consequently was not likely to know any thing of his father's anonymous publication; nor does he appear to have known it afterwards. But he picked up the knowledge that his father had been poetical in his youth. For he says, in the first chapter of his own Life:

"My father, in his youth, had occasionally indulged his fancy in poetical effusions; one or two specimens of which came into my hands. A translation of Pope's *Eloisa* into Latin hexameters, done by him at Cambridge, I have heard Mr. Neville, a fellow of our College, speak of with approbation. This I never saw; but I will subjoin, for the amusement of the reader, without altering a single word, a translation of the fifth Ode of the first Book of Horace, which is not destitute of taste and spirit."

* These we shall be glad to receive.—
 EDIT.

the voyage, or damaging the ship. Sailors are many of them very superstitious, and have a firm belief in its efficacy. They have also their lucky and unlucky days. Sunday is the most fortunate: whatever voyage is begun on that day is sure to be prosperous. Friday is the most unfortunate, as a voyage begun then is sure to be an unfortunate one.

If your Correspondent is accustomed to be amongst sailors on the water, he has most probably observed them in calm weather whistling the wind, to induce it to blow—and many of them believe it to be a very powerful charm. We smile at the poor Laplander, who bags his wind, ready tied up, for him to use at his pleasure, whilst our own people are almost as credulous.

Some stable-keepers in this neighbourhood hang up a flint stone, with a natural hole through it, in the stable, to prevent the Devil riding the horses in the night, which they tell you he will do if the stone does not hang there.

GEO. BAYLEY.

Mr. URBAN, *Queen-square, Jan. 10.*

THERE are three rocks of basaltic cyclops in the neighbourhood of Sicily. The one represented in the annexed Engraving (*see Plate II.*) is the largest, and is situated near Catania. These rocks, which are mentioned by Pliny, might once have formed a part of the sides of *Ætna*, and have been separated from them by the sea; or they may have been thrown up out of the water by partial eruptions of that mountain. These rocks appeared to *Spallanzani*, who examined them, to consist externally only of prismatic columns, that fall perpendicularly into the sea, in some places one foot long, in others two, and in others more; but other parts are only full of irregular fissures, which have divided them into pieces. Mr. Dolomieu found on the surface of these rocks, and even in the middle of their substances, where are small pores and cavities, various and numerous Zeolites of great beauty. This ingenious naturalist thinks, that these stones, after the congelation of the lavas, derived their origin from the waters which filtrated through them, and held in solution the particles proper for the production of Zeolites. *Spallanzani's Travels, vol. I.*

W. R.

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TUPHOLME ABBEY, LINCOLNSHIRE.

THE following account of one of the many religious establishments in Lincolnshire, not much known, is extracted from the “*Additions to Weir's History of Horncastle* *.”

“In the time of Henry the Second, an Abbey of Premonstratensian Canons, dedicated to the Virgin Mary, was founded here, by Allan de Nevill and Gilbert his brother, and endowed by them with their possessions in this place, together with estates in other parts of the county. This abbey also had numerous benefactions in lands and churches, from other persons; and the king gave a canal, so large, that ships might pass between the Witham and Tupholme. These gifts were confirmed to the Abbot and Canons, by charter, from Henry the Third, in the twentieth year of his reign †. At the dissolution of monasteries, this Abbey contained nine Religious: and in the thirtieth year of Henry the Eighth, the scite was granted to Sir Thomas Henneage.

“Of the Abbey, a wall only is now remaining, the upper part of which appears to have formed a side of the refectory or dining hall. (*See the Plate.*) It contains lancet windows, and a small gallery, in which the person sat who read to the brethren during their meals: a practice which was common in all monasteries, and anciently in colleges. The story beneath the refectory appears to have been vaulted, and was probably used as a cellar. Adjoining to the ruins is a farm-house, which has been built out of part of the materials. The gate house, now gone, was standing when Dr. Stukeley visited this place in 1716. A view of it is engraved in the “*Itinerarium Curiosum*.”

“The manorial estate, comprising the whole parish, is the property of Robert Vyner, Esquire, of Gautby, by an ancestor of whom it was purchased in the early part of the last century.

“The Church has been long since demolished. The benefice is a vicarage in the patronage of the Bishop of Lincoln.”

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 11.

THE following account of the parish of Benton, co. Northumberland, may be interesting to your readers.

It is situate in the East division of Castle Ward, about three miles and three quarters North-east from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in the diocese of Durham, and archdeaconry of Northumberland. The Church, which is dedicated to St. Bartholomew, is in the patronage of Baliol College, Ox-

* See our Review Department.

† See the Charter in Dugdale's “*Monasticon*,” p. 596.

awakened into the tomb in 1650, should miraculously awake from his slumbers, and could behold the altered aspect of his native town, his surprise would not be less intense than was that of the noble youth of Ephesus, in viewing, after a lapse of nearly two centuries, the changed aspect of his native city. He would look in vain for the almost rural dwellings which at that period met his eye in every direction; for the neat crofts and gardens which were then uniformly attached to the houses; for the gloomy castle, which at one end of Castle-street, frowned upon the lowly dwellings beneath; at the other, for the rustic town-house, towering above the humble dwellings which surrounded it. In vain would he search for the spacious fields which stretched from the ancient Castle-hill and old Hall-street, down to the river side, or those leading in an opposite direction, to Frog-lane and Common Shore (the modern Whitechapel and Paradise-street). In vain would he inquire for the water which used to flow along Paradise-street and Whitechapel, and for the ferry-boat at the bottom of Lord-street, and Sir Thomas'-buildings. In vain would he look for the bridge at the bottom of School Lane, which, when passed, landed him in the country, and pointed the road to Wavertree. He might find the ancient port, but so changed from what it was, when he knew it, that recognition would be difficult. Instead of discovering it on the margin of the river, he would find it in the very heart of a populous neighbourhood, surrounded on all sides by spacious shops and lofty warehouses, and its communication with the river apparently cut off. The strand of the Mersey would also appear to him entirely changed. He would no longer behold the water washing the walls of the adjacent houses, as it now washes those along the North shore. He would find it driven back many hundred yards, and a magnificent sea-wall, a mile and a half in length (with spacious docks within, crowded with vessels) curbing its impotent fury, and saying to it, "hitherto shalt thou come, but no further." The scenery of the river itself would astonish him. Instead of a few small craft occasionally breaking the dull monotony of its surface, he would behold it crowded with

ships of a magnitude unknown to men of his day, and steam vessels, accomplishing in a few hours and without danger, voyages which it would have required days, nay perhaps weeks, to perform. The opposite shore would not less astonish him. His eye would search in vain for the few mean huts which were at that period inhabited by fishermen. He would now behold the spires of Churches, splendid hotels, commodious ferries, and charming cottages. Bidston-hill, which, in his time, was nothing but a lonely elevation, looking down upon the sea beneath, would appear strangely changed. He would now see it crowned with an excellent light-house, and displaying, in the numerous signals along its ample ridge, the most incontestible proof of the commercial wealth of his native town. In short all would appear altered from what it was when he lived and moved in 1650; and although he should be able to recognise some faint points of resemblance between ancient and modern Liverpool, yet the metamorphosis would appear so complete, as almost to induce him to imagine that the change was the work of magic, and that he beheld some fairy scene.

I have not, for the sake of heightening the preceding contrast, overcharged the picture, or attempted to diminish the real magnitude of Liverpool about the middle of the 17th century. To shew the truth and fidelity of the delineation, I shall briefly appeal to a few facts respecting the real state of the town at that period. My intention, however, is not here to *contrast* but to *describe* the town at two distant periods. This will be attempted by way of introduction to another article, in order to convey to such of your readers as are not acquainted with the history of the rise and progress of Liverpool, some notion of the rapid strides which she has made, since the middle of the 17th century (the earliest period of *authentic* record respecting her history), in extent, population, and all the elements of commercial wealth and greatness.

The town about the year 1650, is thus described, in a passage in the "Stranger in Liverpool."

"The extent of Liverpool, at the time of the siege by Prince Rupert, may be gathered from the account by Secomb. On the East, and Northward to the river, it was inclosed by a mudwall; and on the South-

street, a dry bridge, similar to the present Newington bridge, was thrown over it. On the Castle-hill the Baronet reminds his son that "there is for ever a foote way in this fild common to all y^e Kings lidge peopell." Words cannot convey a more graphic description of the state of Liverpool, than this short sentence. The most spacious and elegant street in the modern town, the scite of its most sumptuous and magnificent structures, the centre of business, the mart of commerce, was in Sir Edward's time a green field!

From these quotations, some idea may be formed of the aspect of the town, about the middle of the 17th century. At that period the scite principally covered with buildings, appears to have been for the most part confined to the elevated ground on which Castle-street now stands, and to a few streets running short distances from the ancient town-house. Towards the river-side there appears to have been only three streets, Moor-street, Water-street, and Chapel-street; and these, as we have seen, were but scantily covered with buildings. Eastward, Dale-street appears to have been a few straggling houses, with crofts and barns. Between this street and Tithebarn-street, there would seem to have been no communication; for Sir E. More recommends his son to open a passage from Dale-street to Tithebarn-street, through a "petty croft" which was where Hackin's-ley now stands. On the South-east, towards the Pool, there were several houses, but with wide interstices between them. The inlet along Whitechapel was the natural boundary of the town, and all beyond was "the country," to which people passed either over the bridge at the bottom of School-lane, or by means of the Ferry-boat, stationed at the end of Lord-street, and Sir Thomas'-buildings. On the banks of this inlet boats were kept, an order having been made by the Corporation in 1663, "that no more boats be built in Frog-lane (now Whitechapel)." This inlet had a communication with the water in Moss-lake fields (the scite of the present Abercrombie-square, adjacent to the Botanic gardens), its course being down Pembroke-place, across London-road, to the end of Byrom-street. The water was kept in the lake by means of rudely constructed gates, and was used for the purpose of cleansing the pool.

Sir Edward More, in the MS. alluded

to, gives a long account of the "Mose-lacke," respecting which he had frequent lawsuits with Lord Molyneux, who it appears laid claim to it, and deprived Sir Edward of the right of cutting turf. The following passage is so curious, it may not be tedious to give it entire.

"There is," says he, "two great reasons wherefore y^e towne ought to kepe y^e watter course y^e right and ussell course, w^{ch} if other-wise, it may prejedies y^e towne very much. Y^e first is, there is noe watter-course convenient or about y^e towne for skiners, diers, or other such traids, as this is, w^{ch} makes y^e continvell water strem w^{ch} rones downe y^e gout to y^e Poule Bridge. So if this streame should be torned, such tradsmen as will have noe incoridgmt. Y^e second reason is, if ever y^e Poule be cuto navigable of necessity, all such cuts, where in ships are to ride, must eather have a considerable frese streame, to rune continually through it, or it will quickly wrecke up; or ells there must be convenient places for rasing great dames of water to let out wth flud-gates wⁿ necessity requires, for clensing of y^e chanell. And truly God and Natur haith maid all y^e places betwne y^e Poule and y^e Stone-plate so convenient for rasing exsive great dames, and y^t so convenient out of y^e way, to y^e prejedise of none, and then to suply these dames so great a frese from ofe y^e Moselacke, y^t though my eies may newer see it, y^t I am confident y^t God Almighty, w^{ch} makes nothing in vaine, haith ordained this to be y^e greatest good for this towne. Therefore I hope y^e towne will newer lose y^e advantage of y^e watter coming y^t way; for if they doe, all y^e are worth cannot procure a streame to clense y^e Poule, as above s^d."

Such was the vast importance the worthy Baronet attached to the stream of water called the "Mose-lacke." If he were to be the individual whose resurrection from the tomb has been imagined, what would be his astonishment at the complete revolution which has taken place, with respect to this, his favourite stream!

The POPULATION of the town, after the civil wars, could not have been great; for in 1700, fifty years subsequent, the inhabitants were estimated only at 5000. Liverpool had made progress in the interval; and we may therefore fairly estimate her population, about the middle of the seventeenth century, at something more than 4000, or equal to the present population of Prescot*, which by the last census amounts to 4468.

* Eight miles distant.

(Whitechapel) all is unoccupied. Sir Thomas-buildings has a few houses at the top, but all beyond is fields. Dale-street is built on both sides; but from Moorfields to Dig-lane (now Cheap-side), and from thence Eastward, there are none. Such were the scanty limits of Liverpool less than a century ago.

The POPULATION of the town had more than doubled since 1650, it being in 1725 about 11,000.

The TRADE of the port had also considerably increased. In 1723, one hundred and thirty-one vessels entered the port, of the tonnage of 8,700 tons; and the dock duties amounted to 810*l.* 11*s.* 6*d.*

The town had not received much embellishment, by the erection of PUBLIC STRUCTURES, in the interval between the two periods. The ancient town-house was rebuilt, and St. Peter's Church and the Blue School were erected.

The style of DOMESTIC ARCHITECTURE had improved, but it was still extremely rude, and the houses were huddled together without any regard to regularity of appearance.

Thus it has been attempted to sketch the aspect of Liverpool in 1650 and 1725. The town was now advancing with accelerated pace to commercial eminence. The inhabitants were prudent, economical, and skilful; and they had not only the sagacity to discover the unrivalled facilities which the port afforded for foreign trade and commerce, but had sufficient enterprise to put them in requisition for their own, and the town's aggrandisement. It would lead to too extensive a detail to develop the causes of the subsequent rapid advance of the port in commercial opulence. They are to be found in the histories of the town, to which the reader is referred, who is desirous of full information on the subject. Her history, indeed, is one at which the natives may well feel an honest pride. She is almost the creation of yesterday, with nothing on the score of antiquity to illustrate her. But that which other towns might think a misfortune, she deems her highest honour. The recency of her elevation to the rank of the second commercial city in the British Empire, is the proudest pillar to her fame—at once her glory and her boast!

Liverpool, Nov. 9.

S. R.

(To be continued.)

FLY LEAVES.—No. VII.

Rump Songs.

IN the "Memoirs of John Evelyn," under date of 11 Feb. 1660, it is said: "the Rump Parliament (so called as retaining some few rotten members of the other) being dissolved; for joy whereof were many thousand of rumps roasted publicly in the streets at the bonfires this night*; with ringing of bells, and universal jubilee. This (continues Evelyn) was the first good omen." The same event gave title to an octavo volume as: *The Rump, or a Collection of Songs and Ballads, made upon those who would be a PARLIAMENT, and were but the RUMP of a House of Commons, five times dissolved.* London: Printed for H. Brome, &c. 1660. Copies of this edition are of unusual rarity. It was reprinted as the RUMP, or an exact collection of the choicest Poems and Songs relating to the late times. By the most eminent Wits, from Anno 1639 to Anno 1661. London, &c. 1662; and has an engraved title and frontispiece prefixed, supposed to be done by Hollar. The frontispiece shows the people roasting a rump, gibbeted in chains; and the title in compartments is allusive to public events, and giving whole lengths of "the Puritan" and "Covenanter." The latter plate afterwards, with some alterations, formed a title to, *The Snake in the Grass, or Satan transformed to an Angel of light*; published by Ch. Brome about 1696; again, with additions, in April 1697, and Jan. 1698. The Rump songs reprinted in two volumes, 1732.

In that collection first appeared the well-known poem of "Loyalty confined," beginning

"Beat on, proud billows, Boreas blow," the commonly reputed production of Arthur Lord Capel, until Mr. Park discovered a manuscript copy that had belonged to his Lordship, entitled: "Mr. Le Strange his verses in the prison at Lynn." In another old manuscript it is styled: "The Requiem

* This kind of demonstration of public opinion was revived in March 1722. A Newspaper of that period says: "By the accounts we have from several towns, it is computed that above a hundred and twenty-two thousand two hundred and three rumps have been offered up to the manes of the late Parliament of most pious memory."

ter of Lacock, in Biblio. Cottoniana, namely, that in the year 1161, the Abbey of Stanley was first founded at Lockswell, removed from Quarrie (Quararia), in the Isle of Wight; that after three years it was translated from Lockswell to *Stanleigh*.

By Leland we are informed, that Matilda the Empress first founded a religious house (domum) in a place called LOCKSWELL; that afterwards, Henry the Second removed the brothers (fratres transtulit), from Lock'swell to Stanley, where he founded the Abbey of Stanley, and gave the lordship to them. — *Leland's Collectanea*, vol. I. p. 60.

In Tanner's Notitia, is contained as follows :

“LOCKSWELL.

“This place, in the forest of Chippenham, was given by Henry, son of y^e Duke of Normandy, &c. &c. &c. afterwards King Henry y^e Second, to the Monks of Quarre, upon condition that they should settle there a Convent of Cisterians, which they did anno 1151; but three after, that prince and his mother, Maud ye Empress, remov'd the religious from thence to

“STANLEIGH,

“Where they built and endow'd to the honour of the blessed Virgin Mary, an Abbey for thirteen White Monks, whose revenues were valued 26th Henry VIII. at 177*l.* 0*s.* 8*d.* per annum, Dugdale; 222*l.* 14*s.* 4*d.* Speed. The scite was granted 28th Henry VIII. to Sir Edward Boynton.”

This is the substance of all the knowledge we have, I believe, of the foundation and the history of Stanley Abbey, in the forest of Chippenham, and in the parish from whence this letter is dated.

The documents for the foundation of this knowledge are, first, the charter of Henry the Second, son of the Duke of Normandy, published by Dugdale *ex officio armorum* (the Heralds' College); secondly, the Charter of Henry the Second, and his mother Matilda, published in the Monasticon; thirdly, a Charter of Richard the First, published also in the Monasticon. My Antiquarian lore, Mr. Urban, is not very profound; but I am not aware that there exist any other published authentic documents for the history of Stanley Abbey; the light, therefore, which I hope to throw on the earliest foundation at Lockswell and this Abbey, will be derived from personal

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investigation, and from authentic copies of all the ORIGINAL GRANTS in the possession of the Baynton family, by whom the lands belonging to both abbeys were purchased from Henry the Eighth. The most important of these are, first, the Charter of Henry, son of the Duke of Normandy (afterwards King Henry the Second), copied in the Monasticon. Secondly, a Grant from Henry, Duke of Normandy, of a hyde of land at Lamburne, which Hugh Plugener gave to the Monastery at St. Mary at Drownfont, in the manor of Chippenham. This grant has never yet been published; upon this, therefore, it will be proper to make a few remarks. In the first Charter, Henry is entitled the *son* of the Duke of Normandy, and therefore it must have been granted before the death of his father, who died about 1180. In the second Grant, Henry is entitled Duke of Normandy. The first Grant from Henry, *son* of the Duke of Normandy, gives the lands at Lockswell to the Monks of St. Mary de Quararia, in Insula, &c. to build there “*capitalem abbatiam*” for the souls of his father Geoffrey Duke of Normandy, his mother's, and his own, and for the welfare of the Kingdom of England; this Grant was in his father's life-time, before the year 1150, as in that year his father died, and Henry had the title of Duke of Normandy soon after. Dugdale places the foundation of Stanley 1161, and Leland 1151; in fact, this latter date must have been the date of the earliest Abbey at Lockswell.

In the second Charter of Confirmation, when Henry was Duke of Normandy, we find a hyde of land in Lamburn, given by Hugh Plugener (the name of Pinnegor very common in this county) to the Monks of Drownfont. There is no published account of Drownfont, or the *Monks of Drownfont*, and therefore it was my first object to ascertain where this Drownfont was situated, and the origin of this forgotten name, and I flatter myself I have completely succeeded.

It will be remembered, that the land first granted in Wiltshire, was for the foundation of Lockswell. I therefore naturally concluded, that in the neighbourhood of Lockswell (now Lockswell-heath, at the back of the Marquis of Lansdowne's Plantations at Bowood) there must be some remarkable spring
or

to this gentleman several children; and some years after his death, she contracted a second matrimonial union with Mr. Mundy. This union was the effect of mutual and disinterested love. Such, indeed, were the fervour and purity of her affections for that worthy man, that she did not hesitate to give up, as she was bound by her first husband's will to do, in the case of her marrying again, a jointure of four thousand pounds a year for a very much inferior settlement. Their nuptials took place on the 19th of October 1811, which, by a mournful coincidence, was also the day of their earthly separation in 1822. She had a son by Mr. Mundy, now about nine years of age, who bears a striking resemblance of his good father.

I can safely assert, from my own personal knowledge, that a happier pair never met together. They were congenial spirits, emulous in the diffusion of comfort to all around them, in unlimited charities to the distressed, and in numberless acts of relative and social kindness, which marked each successive day of their life. She was as completely qualified, as if she had been peculiarly destined, to make the declining years of her amiable husband supremely blessed and happy. This was her solid praise; this was the fruit of her conjugal love, which continued with unenfeebled activity to the last hour of his mortal existence. These excelling qualities of her mind and heart were embellished by the unaffected graces, and native elegance of her external deportment, rendered still more attractive by a freshness and beauty almost unimpaired by time; so that she was the ornament of her domestic circle, and the delight of those who enjoyed the happiness of admission to her acquaintance and company. I know that her husband loved her with a tenderness and devotion seldom equalled, never surpassed.

Yours, &c.

J. D. E.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 10.

AS you have on all occasions proved yourself a warm and zealous friend to the established order of things in Church and State, from a conscientious conviction, I am persuaded, that the existence of the former is necessarily dependent on the security of the latter, I flatter myself you will readily admit a query from a

constant reader, which relates to a point of material consequence to many humble labourers in the vineyard,—I mean the Incumbents of Vicarages. The enemies to the prosperity of our Zion are fond of inveighing against the inordinate revenues, as they are pleased to represent them, of the Established Clergy. I need not say how grossly the subject is often misrepresented; nor how confidently often refuted assertions are repeated.

The point on which I seek information has not, as far as my recollection serves, been noticed of late, either in our periodical miscellanies, or in the pamphlets professedly written on the subject of Tithes.

In the random assertions and loose calculations which are often hazarded as to the gross amount of Tithes, these enemies to the Establishment seldom notice, or properly allow for the Improprate Rectories, which leave a very inadequate provision for a numerous portion of the labouring Clergy. I am by no means an advocate for an equalization of the ecclesiastical revenues; yet I cannot but think that Improprate Rectories, whether held by individuals, or by lay or spiritual corporations, should be taxed in a moderate degree for the support of the poor Vicar, who has to bear the heat and burden of the day, and who is expected to minister to the little wants and necessities of the humbler class of his parishioners in various ways; while the Improprator, who, on a moderate calculation, receives not less than three times the amount of the Vicar's dues, is rarely subject to any claims of this nature.

I will conclude with a query, which some of your numerous readers may perhaps be able distinctly to answer; and I should be greatly obliged to any one who has it in his power to afford information, to take an early opportunity of communicating it for insertion in your valuable Publication.

Glebe lands, when in the Vicar's own occupation, are I believe always exempted from the payment of great tithes to the Rector. *Is the Improprator then legally entitled to great Tithes from Glebe lands, when the Vicar leases them?* And, *are not lands which have been purchased by Queen Anne's Bounty entitled to the same exemption with other Glebe lands?*

A POOR VICAR.
Mr.

the Almighty is insulted by a vain and sinful deprecation of his name, there is not one more offensive or more dangerous in its effects on the public mind, than that in which dramatic writers so constantly indulge. Indeed it is most painful to hear the invocations made to the Deity with all the solemnity of hallowed adjuration and prayer, by persons tricked up in the mummery and mimicry of real life, prostrate on their knees, and with their hands and eyes lifted up to Heaven, and their lips uttering with all the energy of devotion, and in the very spirit of absolute adoration, that form of words and those expressions of religious reverence which should be put up to God in silence from the heart, or only when we commune with him in our chambers and alone. It is most disgusting and fearful, too, to witness and to hear this mockery of hallowed rites and sacred services on that stage where, by the shifting of a wire, the fall of a curtain, the ludicrous mistakes of a fool, or the pantomimic revolutions of a harlequin, the temple of God is changed into the cavern of a necromancer, or the palace of Pandemonium.

The Stage may and should be made a school of useful instruction and rational entertainment; but let it be the lyceum of moral philosophy, and not the temple in which idolatrous representations of the Deity, or blasphemous imprecations of his name, insult the decency and the dignity of his religion.

I can remember the time when my young heart throbbed with delight at the anticipation of witnessing in the Theatre the mimic representation of things as they are; I have enjoyed the changing scene,—have wept with Siddons, and have roared in very climax of mirth and merriment at the buffooneries of Edwin; and when all was done, have left the schools of Shakspeare and of Colman with my heart warmed by the better charities of nature; my understanding improved by lessons of admirable morality, and the whole inward man made better and more social by the contemplation of virtue exalted and vice detected and despised. And even now, at an advanced time of life, I could be pleased with the same anticipations, warmed by the same scenes, and instructed and improved by the same reflections. But things are not as they should be, and that propriety of acting, which

substituting less offensive terms for the literal version of the prompter, did away the guilt of many a blasphemous expression, is now forgotten, or sacrificed to the public taste; and our ears are insulted by a wanton profanation of God's holy name in places wherein it should be regarded with that reverence with which the great Jewish historian speaks of it, as the name whose sanctity was so great, that his Religion forbade him to utter it.

There is a note to a passage in one of the plays in Bell's Edition of Shakspeare, which observes that the Courts of Law have determined the use of such expressions and invocations on the Stage to be legally justifiable; but on what plea, or where the record of such adjudication may be found, are not set forth; and it is scarcely possible, I think, to credit an assertion which could sanction and encourage a practice contrary to the principle of all laws, human and divine.

Colley Cibber was called in his day a puritan, an enthusiast, a man over-scrupulous, and, as in modern times we should say, ultra righteous, because he corrected the ribaldry, the indecency, and the indelicacy which had so long disgraced the Stage, though under the authority of fashion, and with the sanction of public approbation. He triumphed over custom, and purified the corruption of ages: and every man of sense, of right feelings, and sound moral and religious principles, will crown with just commendation this rational reformer, and rejoice in the decorum which at the least clothes a double meaning in a decent garb.

But how far superior will be his claim to praise and honour, who, in defiance of long-accustomed privilege and deep-rooted prejudices, shall renovate the purer spirit of dramatic language, correct a style and character by time grown vicious and disgusting, and put down a practice now "much more honoured in the breach than in the observance?"

The wisdom of Government, by appointing a public censor to license or to forbid the representation of all dramatic compositions, before they have been submitted to the arbitrary dicta of interested criticism and jealous power, seemed to have placed a bar against these dreadful inroads of offence: but modern liberality and a species of poetic toleration have superseded

sionary families, besides excellent accommodation for the students, and a school: the whole comprises about three acres of ground. The house stands in an enclosed square, comprehending about half an acre, with a broad piazza all round, and an open area in the centre, after the model of a College square, with a pond of sweet water; and the situation is considered as highly desirable for the purpose intended, especially that of fixing Missionaries on their arrival at once in a situation where they will have a view of their work. They will have ample opportunity to reflect on the new scene on which they have entered, of being introduced to new converts entertained on the establishment, and thus their missionary feeling will be brought into exercise, and every human encouragement afforded them to persevere.

The late Bishop of Calcutta accepted with cordial acknowledgments the Society's grant of 5000*l.*; and in consequence of his Lordship's just and forcible appeal for support to the College, they placed at his disposal 1000*l.* as a contribution from the Society for 1822.

The following testimonies to the character of the late venerable Metropolitan of Calcutta, are extracted from the letters received by the Church Missionary Society, and stated in their last Report.

"The Metropolitan is a man deserving of all honour; not only from his rank, but from his character: he is a wise man, and an humble man. He is the head not only of the Syrian Church, but of the Mission. Nothing takes place within the Mission without acquainting him with it, nor is any thing allowed to which he at all objects.

"It is not remarkable that such a close and indissoluble union should subsist between us and the Metropolitan,—a man of remarkable wisdom, dignity, judgment, and humility."

This happy co-operation cannot fail to strengthen the cause of Church Missions and of Christian instruction among the natives. A female teacher was sent thither to superintend the instruction of native females in India; and their progress has been such that their examination has since shown that the female sex in India might be benefited, if the people would consent to have their female children instructed. They displayed not only a great

desire for learning to read and write, but some shewed considerable talents. From this foundation a most favourable anticipation has been justly formed, that other similar schools will be founded, wherein females shall at length be raised to the rank which they are well entitled to hold in the scale of human beings.

Our new schools in Calcutta (says the Rev. Mr. Corrie in his last letter) are bringing us acquainted with the native population here; already a petition, signed by 14 residents, has been presented, praying us to give them a school. The temporal circumstances of our Committee I see clearly give us a ready access to the natives, &c. Two more schools are to be opened, and (he adds) as many more are to be added as we can procure funds to support.

Mr. Schmid continues his labours in translations; he has lately translated select portions of the Liturgy into Bengalee. The Collects have also been carefully rendered, and are now ready for publication. He has likewise translated from the Bengalee, a tract "against the prevailing system of Hindoo Idolatry." The author, who is since dead, was Brajomohun Majmoodar, a native of Bengal, and an intimate friend of Ramimohun Roy, who revised the translation, and printed it at his own expence. This piece has excited much attention in Calcutta. It seems, from the correspondence from India, that there are more sanguine hopes from the establishment of schools, than from any efforts for the conversion of adults.

By a return brought to the 30th of September, of the scholars in the English and Tamul schools, the Tamul schools separately, and the country schools for the Tamul children, it appears that the Brahmin were 76, the Soodras 1171, the Mussulman 69, the Roman 37, the Protestant 156, and the girls 72, making a total of 1591 young persons; of whom the three latter being Christian, about one-seventh of the whole, leaves the work of conversion to be effected upon all the rest,—a work of great magnitude, which no means can accomplish without education. The heathens in general seem much attached to their superstitions; and the Brahmins, in particular, avoid entering into conversation on religion, and probably do all that they can to stifle any good desire which here and there may arise

“Justice Shallow,” since the immortal Bard has introduced much punning about laces.

Louisa is most probably the feminine of Louis or Lewis.

Lydia is a country of Asia Minor, said to be so called from Lud the son of Shem; its inhabitants were very effeminate, and it might be therefore considered an appropriate name for a female, or very probably the women of Lydia were remarkably beautiful. The name occurs in Horace.

Margaret, Greek, a pearl. We find in Mr. Archdeacon Nares’s “Glossary,” that Margarite or Margaret was formerly used to signify a pearl in the English language (as in Latin and French); and in Drummond’s “Poems,” 1656, p. 186, is the following epitaph on one named Margaret:

“In shells and gold *pearles* are not kept alone,
A *Margaret* here lies beneath a stone,
A *Margaret* that did excell in worth
All those rich gems the Indies both send forth.”

Martha, Syriac. The mistress of a family; such was the character of Martha, the sister of Lazarus.

Mary is derived from the Hebrew, but it is of doubtful signification; it may mean either the bitterness of them, as Mary the sister of Moses was so named during the bitter Egyptian captivity, or a drop of the sea, or even be synonymous with Martha.

Phæbe was the Greek name for the moon, the sister of Phœbus the sun, supposed to mean the light of life.

Let no parents name their daughter *Priscilla*, if it be derived from the Latin, unless they mean to call her a little old woman.

Rebecca, Hebrew, Fat. Belzoni relates in his Travels how great a beauty plumpness is still considered in the East.

Rose, the flower of Sharon.

Sarah, Hebrew, a princess. Sarah, the wife of Abraham, was called Sarai, till her name was changed by the express command of the Almighty. “And God said unto Abraham, as for Sarai thy wife, thou shalt not call her name Sarai, but Sarah shall her name be.” Gen. xvii. 15. Sarai means my princess; Sarah, the princess not of one family, but of many nations, as we read in the next verse: “She shall be the mother of nations.”

Sophia, Greek, Wisdom.

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Susan, Hebrew, a Lily. Susiana, an antient province of Persia, is by some supposed to have been so called from its being a country abounding in lilies; the Persian name of that flower assimilates to the Hebrew.

The Ladies having extended so far, the Gentlemen must be deferred till my next.

NEPOS.

Mr. URBAN,

Jan. 8.

I FEEL much astonished when I look around me, and consider the very different and curious names of individuals.

The mixture of Saxons, Danes, Gauls, Normans, Jews, and other foreigners with us, at various periods of our History, has caused the difference; but the good and bad qualities of persons, or their peculiarities, have caused the singularity of them; and many, either by ignorance, caprice, affectation, or some other means, have been corrupted, and often thereby their original signification has been hidden and concealed.

My present object is, as far as lies in my humble power, to show some examples of this:—for instance, few are, I am persuaded, acquainted how the name of the Northumberland family has been corrupted; for it was first *Pierceye*, then *Piercey*, and now *Percy*; and by this alteration its original meaning is hidden from many. So the name *Alwine*, which is as much as to say beloved by all, has been changed into Allen; *Bearnhart* into Barnard, *Everhart* into Everard, *Garhart* into Garard, *Broadbrook* into Braybrook, *de Newton* into Newton, *Hartman* into Harman, *Herebert* into Herbert, *Heughe* into Hugh, which signifies joy in the Saxon tongue, *Humfrid* into Humfrey, *Lambhart* into Lambert and Lambard, *Leofhold* into Leopold, *Leonhart* into Leonard and Lenard, *Manhart* into Manard and Mainard, *Osmund*, signifying in the Teutonic language, *the mouth of the house*, into Osmond, *Radulph* into Raphe or Ralph, *Reinmund*, which being interpreted, is *pure mouth*, into Raymond and Reymund, *Reynhart* (denoting a *pure and clean heart*) into Reynard, thereby implying quite a different sense from its original. So *Rugard* or *Rougar* is now written Roger, and meaneth *keeper of quietness*, and may be well the name of a watchman. Many others

perditionous notions and belief of the fabulous stories which we have read of this race, still, before we can discredit their existence, we must not only presume to set a boundary to the works of the great Creator of the universe, but also question the veracity, nay, even insult the ashes of some of those great Navigators who have immortalized their names by the services they rendered to the world; amongst whom I may mention Columbus, Hudson, &c. whose accuracy in detailing the objects they discovered, has never been questioned.

That a regular gradation of animals from the sublime master-piece of the Creator—man, down to the brute creation, exists on land, cannot be disputed. Why, then, should we doubt the preservation of the same order in the ocean? particularly when it is known that duplicates of most other land-animals exist in the sea. E. L.

With respect to the difference of opinion existing betwixt Mr. Murray and our intelligent Correspondent, we can only exclaim,

"Non nostrum, tales componere lites."

As the subject of Mermaids has recently acquired a more than usual degree of interest, we propose to introduce a few inquiries respecting their early history; previously referring the reader to the following accounts recorded in our pages—vol. XIX. 428; vol. XXV. 504; vol. XXIX. 560; XXXII. 254; XLV. 216; LXXII. 829, 1016, 1190.

The probable origin of the various stories about Mermaids, has been noticed by our learned Correspondent S. R. M. in our last vol. p. 516. One of the earliest records we meet with respecting the existence of these marine wonders, is the following passage, cited in Frénc, in Lary's *Histoire d'Angleterre*, tom. i. p. 403:

"In the sixth year of King John's reign, at Orford in Suffolke, a fish was taken by fishers in theyr nettes, as they were at sea, resembling in shape a wild or savage man, whom they presented unto Sir Bartholomew de Glanville, kat. that had then the keeping of the Castell of Orford in Suffolke. Naked he was, and in all his limmes and members resembling the right proportion of a man. Hee had heares also in the vaval partes of his bodie, albeit that on the crowne of his head hee was balde: his beard was side and rugged, and his breast very hearie. The Knight caused him to be kept certayne days

two or three of the stitches by which it had been sewed together," as he says "he is mistaken if he did not;" he has seen that which no man in the kingdom besides himself has been able to discover.

I have myself repeatedly and most minutely inspected this animal in my hands, in a chosen light, with no other bias on my mind than a wish to investigate the truth, and I am compelled to avow, that neither with the naked eye, or with the aid of the most powerful glasses that myself and others in my company could procure for the purpose, were we able to discover any of those artificial conjunctions which many have been induced to suppose, and I am most firmly persuaded that the whole objections with which the public journals have teemed, have originated in motives of prejudice.

Does such an animal exist? is the fact sought after by the naturalist and the curious? If it does, there can be no question of that in dispute being one of the tribe.

Dispossessing ourselves of the su-

the East Indies). This creature put both its hands upon the side of the boat, and did strive much to come into him and divers others then in the same boat, whereat they were afraid, and one of them struck it a full blow on the head, whereby it fell off from them; but afterwards it came to two other boats in the same harbour: as they lay near the shore, the men in them for fear fled to land. This, I suppose, was a Mer-man, or Mermaid. As there are others that have written of these creatures, I have presumed to relate what I have seen, which is most certainly true."

A Mermaid, shewn at Exeter in 1737, is noticed in our last vol. p. 516.

Our Magazine for September 1749, contains a statement, that "at Nykoping, in Jutland, was lately caught a Mermaid, which, from the waist upward, had a human form, but the rest was like a fish, with a tail *turning up behind*; the fingers were joined together by a membrane; it struggled, and beat itself to death in the net. Pontoppidan, in his Natural History of Norway, has some account of Mermaids.

In our Magazine for Dec. 1759, is an Engraving of a Syren or Mermaid, said to have been shewn at the fair of St. Germain's the year before, where the drawing was made by the Sieur Gautier, who described it as being about two feet long, alive and very active, sporting about in the vessel of water in which it was kept, with great seeming delight and agility. It was fed with bread and small fishes; it looked earnestly at the spectators, but it was evidently the attention of mere instinct. Its position, when it was at rest, was always erect. It was a female, and the features were hideously ugly. The skin was harsh, the ears very large, and the back parts and tail were covered with scales. At the time of this exhibition, two other animals of the same kind were said to have been shown about four years before, but they were dead and dried.

The *Mercure de France*, for April 1762, relates, that in the month of June 1761, two girls of the island of Noirmontier, seeking shells in the crevices of the rocks, discovered, in a kind of natural grotto, an animal of a human form, leaning on its hands. One of the girls, having a long knife, stuck it into the animal, which, upon being wounded, groaned like a human person. The two girls cut off its hands, which had fingers and nails quite

formed, with webs between the fingers. The surgeon of the island, who went to see it, says it was as big as the largest man; that its skin was white, resembling that of a drowned person; that it had the breasts of a full-chested woman; a flat nose; a large mouth; the chin adorned with a kind of beard, *formed of fine shells*; and over the whole body, tufts of similar white shells. It had the tail of a fish, and at the extremity of it a kind of feet.

"As I am no naturalist (says the anonymous transcriber of the above), I neither pretend to affirm or deny the truth of these things; but this much I can aver for certain, that about fifteen years ago, I myself saw what was called a Sea Monster abroad, the upper parts of which, quite down to the navel, resembled those of a child, except that the fingers of both hands were webbed, and the hair of the head rather coarser and more weedy, than that of an infant. Beneath the navel it terminated into a fish. The account given of it was, that it was taken on the coast of Manilla, in New Spain, where it was discovered sporting in the water, in company with its dam. The mariners who caught it preserved it alive in sea-water for a few days, but still pining after the dam, it soon expired. When I saw it, it was in a glass vase, filled with spirits, about two feet long, and had all the appearance of being no imposture. I have been further told, as a proof of its reality, that it was examined by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, who, on opening the body, found part of the entrails still remaining in it, which those who had been employed to embowel it before, had left, it seems, behind."

In 1775, a Mermaid, said to have been taken in Aug. 1774, in the Gulph of Stanchio, in the Archipelago or Ægean Sea, by a merchantman trading to Natalia, was exhibited in London. It is described, but badly figured, in our vol. XLV. p. 216. The same Mermaid was also exhibited in London in 1784 and 1796, and the date of its being taken in the Gulf of Stanchio was then brought down to a later period. It is also better represented in vol. IV. of the "General Chronicle" for March 1812; and a model of it, executed in 1796, is said to exist, in the possession of an eminent sculptor. The second representation and the model are minutely described in the "General Chronicle."

We are now arrived in chronological order at those accounts of Mermaids which are of more recent date.

had before hand is frequently reported, by several persons of veracity, that they had seen such a phenomenon, though then, like many others, I was not disposed to credit their testimony on this subject. I am now of a truth, that it was only from seeing the phenomenon I was perfectly convinced of its existence."

swimming in shape for his life, upon which she went in a hurry, and told her mother what she had seen at the shore, as aforesaid; the whole of which she declares to be the truth, and that she cannot write." — D. CAMPBELL, Sheriff Substitute.

"A young man, named John McTear, of Corphine, in Kintyre, in Scotland, made oath on examination, at Campbel-town, before the Sheriff Substitute of Kintyre, that he saw on the afternoon of the 17th of October, on a black rock on the sea-coast, an animal, of the particulars of which he gives a long and curious detail, answering, in general, to the description commonly given of the supposed amphibious animal called a Mermaid. He states, that the upper half of it was white, and of the shape of a human body; the other half, towards the tail, of a brindled or reddish grey colour, apparently covered with scales; but the extremity of the tail itself was of a greenish red shining colour; but the head was covered with long hair; sometimes it would put back the hair on both sides of its head; it would also spread its tail like a fan, and while so extended, the tail continued in tremulous motion, and when drawn together again, it remained motionless, and appeared to the deponent to be about 12 or 14 inches broad; that the hair was long, and light brown; that the animal was between four and five feet long; that it had a head, hair, arms, and body, down to the middle, like a human being; that the arms were short in proportion to the body, which appeared to be about the thickness of that of a young lad, and tapering gradually to the point of the tail: that when stroking its head, as above-mentioned, the fingers were kept close together, so that he cannot say whether they were webbed or not: that he saw it for near two hours, the rock on which it lay being dry; that after the sea had so far retired, as to leave the rock dry to the height of five feet above the water, it tumbled clumsily into the sea; a minute after he observed the animal above water, and then he saw every feature of his face, having all the appearance of a human being, with very hollow eyes. The cheeks were of the same colour with the rest of the face; the neck seemed short; and it was constantly stroking and washing its breast, which was half immersed in the water. He therefore cannot say whether its bosom was formed like a woman's or not. He saw no other fins or feet upon it but as described. — It continued above water for a few minutes, and then disappeared. He was informed that some boys in a neighbouring farm saw a similar creature in the sea, close to the shore, on the same day. The Minister of Campbel-town, and the Chamberlain of Mull, attended his examination, and declare they know no reason why his veracity should be questioned."

Ancient

with long hair, of a darkish colour, the shoulders and back white, with the rest of the body tapering like a fish, and, as she thought, of a darkish brown colour: that after sliding from the rock, it disappeared under water, but immediately thereafter it came above water again, about six yards further out, and turned about, with the face of it towards the shore, where the deponent was standing; and having laid one hand, which was like a boy's, upon another rock that was near the first rock, it came nearer to the shore than it was; that, at this time the deponent saw the face of it distinctly, which had all the appearance of the face of a child, and as white, and at this time the animal was constantly rubbing or washing its breast with one hand, the fingers being close together. Declares, that, after this animal continued to look toward the deponent for about half a minute, it swam about and disappeared, but in a very short time thereafter she saw the head and face of the animal appearing above water again, and swimming away south, towards the farm of Corphine, but soon after disappeared, and the deponent saw it no more. Declares, that, from the appearance of this animal above water, when swimming south, she thought it was a boy that had fallen out of a vessel that was passing by, and was

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

1. *The Loves of the Angels: a Poem.* By Thomas Moore. 8vo. pp. 148. Longman.

2. *Heaven and Earth, a Mystery.* By Lord Byron. Hest.

THE singular circumstance of two of the most brilliant poetical luminaries of the day, whose style and sentiments are strongly contrasted, being engaged on the same subject, induces us to class these two productions, issued at the same time, under one general Review. It appears that Mr. Moore's Poem, originally different in form, and more limited in extent, was intended as an episode for a work on which he has been engaged at intervals during the last two years; but understanding that Lord Byron had chosen a similar subject for a drama, in the second Number of the *Liberal*, he determined on publishing his sketch immediately, lest the Publick might suppose, if he followed such a Rival, that he was a mere Copyist. The subject of both is the love felt by the angels for the daughters of men, as described in the sixth chapter of Genesis. The passage is generally supposed to have been erroneously translated in the Septuagint.—The public opinion has been considerably excited by the circumstance of these two poets, so different in all the characteristics of thought and expression, entering on similar subjects. All were anxious to see how they would treat the same topics. But we think it scarcely possible for two writers, adopting the same materials, to produce more different results. Mr. Moore's language is soft and impassioned, and his metre is always regular, easy, and harmonious, — though sometimes it certainly betrays too much art, and cloy's by its uniformity. Lord Byron occasionally astonishes by the gigantic scope of his mind, and the sparkling brilliancy of his ideas. He spurns the ordinary rules of art, and launches into the most daring irregularities of metre, suited to the various energies of his towering and intellectual strength. This apparent contempt of all poetical rules frequently exposes him to those aberrations of language, which would not be tolerated in a writer of inferior reputation. The noble Lord, amongst

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his excellencies, has many faults. In the present Poem, he is less blasphemous than in the *Vision of Judgment*; but he is, as usual, sullen and moody, quarrelling with all he cannot comprehend, and with dogmatic insolence "into the heaven of heaven presumes" to intrude. Entering into the mysteries of Providence, he feels himself baffled, and becomes malignant, "in wandering mazes lost."

As these two eminent writers will doubtless form the topic of conversation in every society claiming the least pretensions to Literature, we shall at once proceed to our extracts, and present our readers with select passages from each. We will commence with the amorous bard of Erin. Mr. Moore, in his Preface, after some introductory remarks, thus explains the plot.

"In point of fact, the subject is not Scriptural—the notion upon which it is founded (that of the love of Angels for women) having originated in an erroneous translation by the LXX. of that verse in the sixth chapter of Genesis, upon which the sole authority for the fable rests. The foundation of my story, therefore, has as little to do with Holy Writ as have the dreams of the later Platonists, or the reveries of the Jewish divines; and, in appropriating the notion thus to the uses of Poetry, I have done no more than establish it in that region of Fiction, to which the opinions of the most rational Fathers, and of all other Christian Theologians, have long consigned it.

"In addition to the fitness of the subject for Poetry, it struck me also as capable of affording an allegorical medium, through which might be shadowed out (as I have endeavoured to do in the following stories,) the fall of the Soul from its original purity—the loss of light and happiness which it suffers, in the pursuit of this world's perishable pleasures—and the punishments, both from conscience and Divine justice, with which impurity, pride, and presumptuous inquiry into the awful secrets of God, are sure to be visited."

The Poem is divided into three stories, each of which is a distinct love-tale; the heroes and heroines of which are the angels and the fair daughters of Eve. The following are the opening

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Love,
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presented
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and beau-
ing of Na-
to their

love,
me;

more,
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so true;
ower,
e,

no,
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no!"
e,
e;

Thou walk'st through Eden, let me glide,
A prostrate shadow, by thy side—

Oh happier thus than without thee!"

The connection between Love, De-
votion and Music, is thus gracefully
alluded to:

"Oh Love, Religion, Music—all

That's left of Eden upon earth—

The only blessings, since the fall
Of our weak souls, that still recall

A trace of their high, glorious birth—

How kindred are the dreams you bring!

How Love, though unto earth so prone,
Delights to take Religion's wing,

When time or grief hath stain'd his own!

How near to Love's beguiling brink,

Too oft, entranc'd Religion lies!

While Music, Music is the link

They both still held by to the skies,

The language of their native sphere,
Which they had else forgotten here."

We have revelled so long in the
delightful and flowery fields of Moore's
exuberant Muse, that our readers will
begin to suspect we have altogether
forgot the Pegasus soarings of our
noble Bard. Indeed we must inge-
nuously confess that, after meandering
through the verdant lawns and fra-

grant meads of the former, we feel
less ardour in travelling over the tower-
ing mountains and precipitous crags of
the latter.

Lord Byron's Poem of "Heaven
and Earth" is the opening piece of
the second Number of the *Liberal*,
published on the 1st of Jan.; and
from its mitigated immorality, when
compared with former productions,
we have no doubt, but the public cen-
sure has produced a desirable effect.
This "Mystery," as it is denominated,
like "Cain," assumes the form of a
drama. It is a love-story, into which
the author has introduced all the hor-
rors of the Deluge. The time selected
is immediately preceding that awful
event, and the Poem ends with the
Deluge itself, in which the author
powerfully portrays the destruction
of all but the Ark, which floats on
the vast and interminable extent of
the watery waste. The chief interest
arises from the loves of the angels Sa-
mizax and Azazel, for two of the
lovely descendants of Cain. One of the
most appalling pictures of the Deluge
is conveyed in the exultations of the
Evil Spirits who issue from the caverns
of Caucasus, and are on the eve of
winging their flight from the earth,
doomed to destruction. These are the
scenes in which the horror-dealing
imagination of Lord Byron revels with
the most powerful effect; where he
depicts the excess of human misery,
and "grins horribly the ghastly smile."
The reader will observe, by the follow-
ing extract, the usual style of the poem.
The bold irregularity of the metre sets
criticism at defiance.

"Spirit. Rejoice!

The abhorred race

Which could not keep in Eden their high place,

But listen'd to the voice

Of knowledge without power,

Are nigh the hour

Of death!

Not slow, nor single, not by sword, nor
sorrow, [sapping motion,

Nor years, nor heart-break, nor Time's
Shall they drop off. Behold their last

To-morrow!

Earth shall be ocean!

And no breath,

Save of the winds, be on the unbounded
waves! [spot:

Angels shall tire their wings, but find no
Not even a rock from out a liquid grave

Shall lift its point to save,

Or show the place where strong Despair
hath died,

After

noticed in our
 LXXXVII. L. 483;
 published with
 entertaining
 the differ-
 between the present
 reading Series:

"The form of essay-writing, were it now modelled even by the hand of the Raphael of Essayists, would fail in the attraction of novelty; Morley would now in vain repeat its contents in a fugitive page, and Mowbray now offer but blank variety, to supply one. The progress of the human mind has been marked by the enlargement of our knowledge; and essay-writing seems to have closed with the century which it charmed and enlightened.

"I have often thought that an occasional recurrence to speculations on human affairs, as they appear in private and in public history, and to other curious inquiries in literature and philosophy, would form some substitute for this mode of writing. These Researches, therefore, offer authentic knowledge for prominent topics; they attempt to demonstrate some general principle, by induction from a variety of particulars—to develop those imperfect truths which float obscurely in the mind—and to suggest subjects, which, by their singularity, are new to inquiry, and which may lead to new trains of ideas. Such Researches will often form supplements to our previous knowledge.

"In accounting ourselves to discoveries of this nature, every research seems to yield the agreeable feeling of invention—it is a pleasure peculiar to itself—something which we ourselves have found out—and which, whenever it imparts novelty or interest to another, communicates to him the delight of the first discoverer."

Such is the idea on which the materials in this "new Series of Curiosities" has been collected and arranged; and it is so golden a casket of literary gems, that those who read either for amusement or instruction, would not be disappointed were they to open fortuitously in any page of these *Sortes D'Israeliæ*.

Happily possessed of an ample fortune, and unfettered by any profession, Mr. D'Israeli has been enabled to devote the learned leisure of several years to the pursuits of literature; and his hours have been usefully and honourably employed. Many an ancient manuscript has been pored over, and many a black-letter tract; and from such sources he has judiciously condensed numerous striking historical facts and biographical rarities, which would otherwise have remained in oblivion.

See : : : : L. p. 1883.
 LX: to the present L. : : : LXXXVII. L.
 p. 300.; LXXXVII. L. : : : 300.

Among the e : : : : "The
 Loves of Lady Ar : : : " will be read
 with great inte : : : will the char-
 acter of Sir Edw. Coke, contrasted
 with that of his great rival Lord Bacon. Other more prominent articles are, "The Secret History of Sir Walter Raleigh;" "an authentic Narrative of his last Hours;" and the "Secret History of the Death of Queen Elizabeth." In the last of these articles the document (from a MS. Volume formerly in the possession of Petyt, and seemingly in his hand-writing) is curious; but it is not quite so novel as the Author appears to think, having been printed in 1708, from a more complete copy, in the "Progress of Queen Elizabeth," where the narratives of Sir Robert Carey and Mr. Styrpe are given; as also a romantic tale of Parsons the Jesuit.

In the article on "Literary Residences," Mr. D'Israeli is completely at home, and at his ease—*exempli gratia*.

"Men of genius have usually been condemned to compose their finest works, which are usually their earliest, under the roof of a garret; and few literary characters have lived, like Pliny and Voltaire, in a villa or chateau of their own. It has not therefore often happened, that a man of genius could raise local emotions by his own intellectual suggestions. Ariosto, who built a palace in his verse, lodged himself in a small house, and found that stones and stones were not put together at the same rate: old Montaigne has left a description of his library; 'over the entrance of my house where I view my court-yard and garden, and at once survey all the operations of my family.'

"A literary friend, whom a hint of mine had induced to visit the old tower in the garden of Buffon, where that Sage retired every morning to compose, passed so long a time in that lonely apartment, as to have raised some solicitude among the honest folks of Moutbar, who having seen 'the Englishman' enter, but not return, during a heavy thunder-storm which had occurred in the interval, informed the good mayor, who came in due form, to notify the ambiguous state of the stranger. My friend is, as is well known, a genius of that cast, who could pass two hours in the Tower or Burrow without being aware that he had been all that time occupied by suggestions of ideas and reveries, which such a locality may excite in some minds. He was also busied by his hand; for he has favoured me with two drawings

In one of the anecdotes the vile malignity of *Puck the Commentator*, whose character Mr. D'Israeli has in a former page very forcibly delineated, was sufficient to cause at least hesitation in belief of the exaggerated story. Neither Puck nor the Great Coat were in the Abbey; and the only persons present were, the Dean of Westminster with two of the Prebendaries, Sir Joseph Ayloffe, the Honourable Daines Barrington, and Mr. Gough. For what passed there Sir Joseph Ayloffe's Account of it in the *Archæologia* (vol. iii. p. 376,) is the best authority; and that Hon. Baronet expressly asserts, "that previous to the removal of the top-stone of King Edward's monument, the Dean of Westminster, who was present from the opening to the shutting it up, had taken every possible precaution that no damage might be done either to the Royal body, or its sarcophagus. The like vigilance was observed by him during the time the coffin continued open: so that the corpse did not receive the least violation or injury; neither was it despoiled of any of its vestments, regalia, or ornaments. On the contrary, all things were suffered to remain in the same condition, situation, and place, wherein they were found. After the spectators had taken a sufficient view, the top of the coffin, and the covering-stone of the tomb, were restored to their proper places, and fastened down by a strong cement of terrace, before the Dean retired from the Chapel."

The other silly story of Hardicanute's stone was avowedly a wicked contrivance of George Steevens, to entrap poor

able collection of the Works of Hogarth, entirely formed by himself in an uncommonly short space of time. In this, as in every pursuit on which he set his heart, he spared neither trouble nor expense. He frequently bought two or more copies of the rarest prints; and, selecting the best impression, sold the duplicates to other Collectors, and sometimes even gained by the transaction. Whilst thus engaged, hearing that Mr. Gough had a few of the very early prints of the matchless *Graphic Satirist*, he somewhat too abruptly wrote to request that he might possess them either by purchase or exchange. This Mr. G. (who in fact cared very little about those particular prints, and would have given them as a present upon a different sort of application,) very strongly resented, and gave a peremptory refusal. And thus arose the implacable vengeance of Mr. Steevens. Contrary to his usual custom, the ingenious fabricator publicly exulted at the success of his contrivance; asserting that it was in revenge for some attack which Mr. G. had made on the tittle-tattle stories of his friend the Rev. William Cole, of Milton.

In vol. iii. p. 38, Mr. D'Israeli enumerates, amongst the defunct literary evening newspapers, one which is still in high vigour, being equal in circulation to any of the daily morning papers (the *Times* excepted); and which still keeps a high literary reputation;—our readers will readily perceive we allude to the "*St. James's Chronicle* and *General Evening Post*."

Exempt by his situation in life from the "Calamities of Authors," Mr. D'Israeli, (with the exception of a few scratches by Mr. Bowles in his

finely the most important modern times. Indeed approbation is due to the very spirited way they have brought these

every one, and very kindly with Peveril when oppressed by the Long Parliament. A series of losses and privations in his own family, which is at last reduced to one infant, not very likely to survive the mother, who had died after giving it birth, deepens the gloom on his serious and reflective mind. The amiable and judicious consort of the stout Baronet takes charge of the infant, a girl, a few years younger than her only son. This affords some compensation for the benefits conferred on the Cavalier in the Major's day of power. Mutual worth produces mutual benevolence, but there are too many opposing elements in the character of each to admit of social intercourse. It is enough that the Baronet loves his neighbour, not as himself, but as well as the best possible Roundhead could be loved by a zealot in loyalty. The Major, again, regards the Baronet as much as Christian charity could afford to an unenlightened sinner who has shared in shedding the blood of the Saints.

Gent. MAG. January, 1823.

at all ; to reward those who so deeply suffered for his faith that of the Presbyterians, on the Court a theatre of profane immorality, where they were and ridiculed, are drawn in li-
lours. M. t sk
domestic life, the affection in the choly Rectuse, his only tie to life; the cheerful gaiety of childish happiness, while the future lovers rejoice together in the bright morning of existence; and the mild virtues of the Lady of the Castle, softening down the extravagance of her husband's ultra loyalty, and pouring balm into the wounds of ancient enmity—all this pleasing combination gives a short repose to the mind, before we are forced to plunge into the turbulence of public disension, or explore the dark mazes of crooked policy. Into these we are led by a conformity to historical truth in all those scenes which were opened by the strife of parties during the supposed existence of the Popish Plot. This appears at first to have been prosecuted with the intention of diminishing the influence of France over the infatuated Monarch, removing the all-powerful Duchess of Monmouth, the Catholic mistress, and excluding the Popish heir from the succession. Shaftesbury, powerful from talents and popularity, but dangerous from his supple intriguing spirit and want of fixed principle, who first set this plan in motion, has left us a terrible example of the fatal consequences that result from attempting even to do good with evil instruments.

The Author sets out, in his introduction, with premising his intention not to move in trammels, that is, not to be strictly bound within the limits of actual history or chronology. He is as good as his word in one respect. The far-famed Countess of Derby, acting as Dowager Sovereign of Man, appears pretty early upon the stage, not with all the dignity to which her high rank and far higher character entitle her, but as a person under continual persecution, either open or secret, whose peace and safety are in perpetual hazard from the machinations

in Cottingham Castle, in Yorkshire, might have been designed for the reception of an idol. By other antiquaries the Peak Castle is considered to be a Norman structure, built by William Peverel, natural son of the Conqueror; to whom, indeed, the traditions of the neighbourhood ascribe its erection. This opinion is in some degree countenanced by the ancient appellation of the Castle, *Peverel's Place in the Peke*. Whichever of these suppositions be the true one, it is certain that this fortress was possessed by Peverel, at the period of the Domesday Survey, together with the Peak Forest, and numerous manors.

"The following curious and romantic account of a tournament held here, is related by Mr. Pilkington, in his *View of Derbyshire* :—"William, a valiant knight, and sister's son to Fain Peverel, lord of Whittington, in the county of Salop, had two daughters, one of whom, called Mellet, was no less distinguished by a martial spirit than her father. This appeared from the declaration which she made respecting the choice of a husband. She firmly resolved to marry *seul* but a knight of great prowess; and her father, to confirm her purpose, and to procure her an entourage a number of suitors, in-

himself. Dictated to General Gourkine. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 404.

7. *Memoirs*, &c. [as above.] *Historical Miscellanies*. Dictated to the Count de Montholon. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 877. Colburn and Co.

[These are two volumes of an intended series.]

NOTWITHSTANDING the sentiments we have ever entertained of the sanguinary career of this extraordinary man, we cannot but admit that we have perused these volumes with the most lively interest. The circumstances here related are so intimately interwoven with the political history of Europe, during the last thirty years, that they cannot fail to rivet the attention of the reader, and excite the most intense anxiety in the mind. We have no doubt of these volumes being sought for with avidity, both by the admirers and opponents of Napoleon; as they are certainly the most important records of modern times. Indeed the meed of public approbation is due to the publishers for the very spirited manner in which they have brought these

conspicuous and at an individual have been the historical part, we shall use the origin of the Memoirs, by extracting the Advertisement of the Editors.

years much has known of him; did not know. authors of all of passing judgment has spoken in he also breaks solemn manner. location at Fontenoy of his old lands we have per-rapid succession revolution of the permit him to us of Elba; nor remains given at what St. Helena. us instant the which he had de-wait till he ar-on board the thither he com-

ears of his capti-t of the twenty So constantly ertaking, that to stowed upon it,

would almost be to write the history of his life at Saint-Helena. He seldom wrote himself; impatient at the pen which refused to follow the rapidity of his thoughts. When he wished to write an account of any event, he caused the Generals who surrounded him to investigate the subject; and when all the materials were collected, he dictated to them extempore."

The NOTES and MISCELLANIES are of a more detached description; but, in our judgment, they possess a more extraordinary degree of interest; and may be considered as invaluable to military men, on account of the important suggestions connected with the tactics and operations of war. The Editors introduce them with the following explanation:—

"Napoleon had requested that all new works should be sent to him from France; some of them reached him. He read them with eagerness, particularly those which were published against him. Lampoons and libels only excited in him a smile of contempt; but when he met with passages in important works, in which his policy had been mistaken or misinterpreted, he de-

fended himself with his usual vivacity. He would read the passages several times over; then, folding his arms, and walking up and down with more or less rapidity, according to the degree in which he felt excited, he would dictate a reply; but in the course of a few sentences, hurried away by the force of his imagination, he almost always forgot both the author and the book, and was entirely absorbed by the fact itself to which the work related.

"Napoleon considered these notes as constituting materials for his memoirs; they are the more interesting, because, being the fruits of an unpremeditated dictation, the author's ideas lie on the surface; and because they throw a light on events, the particulars of which have hitherto remained unknown. We have therefore made a separate collection of them."

Our Author does not fatigue us by an unnecessary exordium. He is as prompt an historian as he was a soldier. Under the head of the "SIEGE OF TOLON," where his military career first commenced, he enters at once on the following particulars:—

"First operations of the Army of Italy in 1792—Expedition against Savoy—Toulon delivered up to the English—Plan of attack adopted against Toulon—Siege and taking of the place—Hints on the fortifications of coasts—Fortifying the shores of the Mediterranean—Taking of Saorgio—Positions of the French Army—Napoleon accused—Action of Cairo—Montenotte—Napoleon goes to Paris—Kellerman Commander-in-Chief of the Army of Italy—Schérer—Loano."

Napoleon was sent by the Committee of Public Safety to command the besieging artillery against Toulon, which had been taken by the English.

"In conformity to the plan adopted, the French raised five or six batteries against Little Gibraltar, and constructed platforms for fifteen mortars. A battery had also been raised of eight twenty-four pounders and four mortars against Fort Malbosquet, the construction of which was a profound secret to the enemy, as the men who were employed on the work were entirely concealed from observation by a plantation of olives. It was intended that this battery should not be unmasked till the moment of marching against Little Gibraltar; but on the 20th of November the Representatives of the People went to inspect it, when they were informed by the cannoniers that it had been completed eight days, and that no use had yet been made of it, though it was supposed the effect produced by it would be very important. Without further explanation, the Representatives ordered them

conspicuous and important an individual have been actuated.

Before entering on the historical part, we shall explain the origin of the MEMOIRS, by extracting the Advertisement of the Editors.

“During the last seven years much has been written respecting Napoleon; all have wished to say what they knew of him; many have said what they did not know. Statesmen, soldiers, and authors of all nations have been desirous of passing judgment upon him; everybody has spoken except himself. At length he also breaks silence, and in the most solemn manner. At the time of his abdication at Fontainebleau, he said to the remains of his old legions, ‘*I will record the deeds we have performed together*’;” but the rapid succession of events which led to the revolution of the 20th of March, did not permit him to write his memoirs at the Isle of Elba; nor was he able to fulfil the promise given at Fontainebleau, until he arrived at St. Helena. Too active to delay for an instant the execution of a project on which he had determined, he did not even wait till he arrived at the rock of exile; on board the vessel which carried him thither he commenced his memoirs.

“He employed the six years of his captivity in writing the account of the twenty years of his political life. So constantly was he occupied in this undertaking, that to describe the labour he bestowed upon it, would almost be to write the history of his life at Saint-Helena. He seldom wrote himself; impatient at the pen which refused to follow the rapidity of his thoughts. When he wished to write an account of any event, he caused the Generals who surrounded him to investigate the subject; and when all the materials were collected, he dictated to them extempore.”

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tachment to the Cor tion in Church
and State. We : are more; but
is it necessary of party
perversion? — —

10. *A circumstanti... account of the Prepa-
rations for the Coronation of His Majesty
King Charles II. and a minute Detail of
that splendid Ceremony, with all the Par-
ticulars connected with it; including the
Installation of Knights, Creation of Peers,
&c. To which is prefixed, an Account of
the Landing, Reception, and Journey of
His Majesty from Dover to London. By
Sir Edward Walker, Knight. 8vo. pp. 182.
Nichols and Son.*

AMONGST the various publica-
tions consequent on the late Corona-
tion, noticed in our Review, we acci-
dentally omitted to make mention of
this curious work, which is printed
from an original Manuscript, by the
Garter Principal King of Arms at that
period; the authenticity of which is
thus attested by the present Garter
King of Arms :

“ Having examined a MS. entitled,
‘ The Preparations for his Maiesties Coroa-
nation, together with the Installation of
Knights of the Garter, the makings of
Knights of the Bath, Creation of Noblemen,
His Ma^{ties} Royall Proceeding through Lon-
don, and his Ma^{ties} Coronation at West-
minster the 28th of Aprill, 1661. Col-
lected by Sr Edward Walker, Knight, Gar-
ter Principall King of Arms ;’ I do hereby
certify that the same appears to me to be
an authentic document, and that I consider
the signature annexed thereto to be the
actual Signature of the said Sir Edward
Walker. Witness my hand, at the College
of Arms, London, this thirtieth day of May
1820. (Signed)

“ GEO. NAYLER, Clarenceux.”

The work is embellished with 21
neatly engraved Representations of the
Regalia, from drawings annexed to
the MS. ; and contains the names of
those Noblemen and Gentlemen, liv-
ing in England, who adhered to the
cause of his Majesty during his exile;
a List of the Regalia, and numerous
other ornaments, used at the Corona-
tion, and a particular description of
the different purposes for which they
were used; the names of those Gen-
tlemen and Sons of Noblemen who
were made Knights of the Bath, and a
very particular account of the creation
of Noblemen previous to the Corona-
tion; the procession of his Majesty
from the Tower through the City to
Whitehall, on the day previous to the
Coronation, with the names of those
GENT. MAG. January, 1823.

Noblemen and Gentlemen who were
in the Procession, and “ ranked ac-
cording to their degrees;” and lastly,
an Account of the Procession itself;—
this is very minute, containing every
particular connected with it, and con-
cludes with a detail of the Festival in
Westminster Hall.

11. *Two Reports of a Deputation, who in
pursuance of the Resolutions of the Court
of Assistants of the Drapers' Company of
the 28d of Jan. 1817, and 3d of Aug.
1818, visited the Estates of the Company
in the County of Londonderry in Ireland
in those years; and which were ordered by
the Court to be printed for the use of its
Members. 8vo. pp. 96.*

THE present state of Ireland leads
men to reflect more particularly on its
resources and its local government;
and on that account induces us to no-
tice this privately-printed work. Hap-
py would it be for Ireland, if all her
great Landlords would follow the wise
measures adopted by the respectable
Company of Drapers.

The first Report contains many in-
teresting statistical particulars of the
Company's estate, which is on lease to
Sir William Rowley.

“ The summary of the property, in point of
profit to Sir William Rowley, was as follows :

“ The whole of the estate is situate in the
Barony of Longhinshollin, bordering to-
wards the South-West, on the county of
Tyrone: it lies in several distinct parcels,
and extends into ten parishes, some of
them in the diocese of Armagh, and others
in the diocese of Derry: it divides itself
into three principal districts, each consist-
ing of several townlands, which are ancient
civil divisions, answering to tythings or ham-
lets in England. The three principal divi-
sions referred to, are Moneymore, Bracka-
sliavgallon, and Ballinascreen with Dun-
logan.”

About 13,761 acres English of	<i>Sterling.</i>			
cultivated land, and about				
12,284 acres English of un-				
cultivated land, making toge-	£.	s.	d.	
ther 26,045 acres of land, let				
in 948 parcels at sundry				
rents, amounting to	9,084	14	4	
About 100 houses, besides the				
mansion-house, let in 68				
holdings at sundry rents				
amounting to	571	6	9	
Three Grist Mills, let for	227	0	5	
Moneymore Fair let for	27	14	0	
Quit-rents, payable by free-				
tenants, amounting to	10	11	5	
	£.9,871	6	11	

“ It

Fishmongers) is about to follow their bright example; and most sincerely hope, it will lead *all* * the other Companies who have Irish estates to do the same. We trust it will also act as a stimulus to the great Irish Landed Proprietors to ameliorate the condition of a country, whose capacity for improvement is so self-evident.

12. *An Epistle to Solomon Logwood.*

IN consequence of some animadversions on "Mr. Hughes's Itinerary of the Rhone," in our Review department (vol. xcii. ii. p. 343), in which we have charged the Author "with being devoid of facetious pleasantry, a quality necessary to give zest to familiar subjects," we have been favoured with a fragment of the Epistle, named in the title. It is intended to vindicate the Author's pretensions to humour, and consists in a string of doggrels, which now and then sparkle, addressed to a certain popular Alderman, concerning the part which he took in regard to the late Queen. With personal and (as it proved in the end) party questions, we shall not interfere. But with regard to a certain result, which has grown out of them, a most unjustifiable censure of the Established Clergy, we refer our readers to the Review of Dr. Philpotts' "Letter to Mr. Jeffrey," p. 56.

13. *The Harmonicon; an Assemblage of Vocal and Instrumental Music, consisting of Original Pieces by eminent British and Foreign Composers of the present day, and Selections from the best Works of all the great Masters; together with a Critical Review of New Musical Works; notices of Operas, Concerts, and other Musical Performances, and a new Encyclopedia of Music. No. I. Jan. 1823. Pinnock.*

IT is not within the plan of our Review to notice musical publications;

* The loyalty of the Merchant Taylors' Company in King Charles I. time, compelled them to part with their Irish estates; and so far did they carry their zeal, that they sold their silver "and irons" in their venerable hearth in their livery parlour. King James dining in what is called the King's Chamber, the Master petitioned him to become a Liveryman of the Merchant Taylors' Company. "I cannot," said the Monarch, "being one. But Chawley shall;" upon which the Prince and several Noblemen present were admitted.

but the novelty and attractive form of the present work induce us to deviate from our usual course; and we hope our antiquarian readers will pardon the innovation, if we allot a portion of our columns to a lighter species of literature. For why should not Music, as a delightful recreation, occupy the attention of the scholar and the gentleman? It is no less a matter of surprise than of regret that its interests should remain destitute of those powerful auxiliaries by which the love of Literature is so nobly upheld, and its views are so extensively promoted. While there are periodical works in profusion, which communicate the thoughts of the ingenious, and record the result of industrious research, in every other department of the Arts, Sciences, and Belles Lettres, the stores of music are either unlocked at an extravagant and almost prohibitory price, or frozen up by the contracted means, or still more contracted views, of their accidental possessors, so as to remain, in effect, "a fountain sealed" to thousands of amateurs, who in vain look for that which taste and reason require, but which circumstances deny.

"Influenced," says the Editor, "by these considerations, and in order to fill up the chasm which appears to be left, this Journal is now offered to the public. It will be continued monthly, and will generally contain six or seven entire pieces of music, one of which, at least, will be written purposely and exclusively for the work, by some really eminent composer, and the remainder will be selected from the best productions of the great masters; but such music as the taste of the passing day shall decidedly approve, will not be rejected, unless indeed it is more deficient in merit than, when sanctioned by the public voice, is likely to happen. The whole will be adapted to the voice, the piano-forte, the harp, or the organ, and will form a varied collection of novelty and excellence, calculated no less to gratify the accomplished amateur, than to furnish the student with the most perfect models by which correctness of taste, and a knowledge of the style and peculiarities of the different schools may be attained."

The main objects of the publication are to combine Literature and Music;—to mark, as occasion requires, the defects of Composers in setting words to Music, resulting from their neglect of sense and ignorance of Prosody;—to review good works;—to give national and German airs, &c. &c.

The

"CHANGE THY MIND, SINCE SHE DOES CHANGE."

The musical score is written on three staves. The first staff is a single line with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat (B-flat). It contains the lyrics "buse thee;" and "Thy un - truth can - not seem". The second and third staves are grouped by a brace on the left. The second staff continues the melody with a treble clef and a key signature of one flat, featuring a *mez.* (mezzo-forte) dynamic marking. The third staff continues the melody with a bass clef and a key signature of one flat, featuring a *p* (piano) dynamic marking. The music consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, with various rests and phrasing slurs.

buse thee;

Thy un - truth can - not seem

mez.

p

will render
it the cheapest of
any hope it
it merits.
Giovacchino
uted at Flo-
mber.

Memoria, or, *The State of Man*
Death. By the Rev. Luke Hooker,
a Fellow of Drury. 12mo, pp. 109.
J. and Marshall.

Reverend Author will, we are
glad, feel happy to be apprised
of gratification which we have
from the perusal of his truly
work.

giving "a discursive view of
a, with its different inhabitants
, air, and water, distinguishing
their delegated Lord, the su-
perintending him reduced to that
of corporeal decay, "when his
glimpse to stumble on the dark
sea, without either staff or
to prevent his fall." This is
imply followed by what the
calls St. Paul's "burst of excla-

at the opening of a passage,
not more grand, than beautiful
is—"Behold! I show you a
," &c. His argument in favour
interrupted immortality of the
then brought to bear equally
the Materialist, as against the
, whom he justly terms "an
kind of mortal, a cheerless Sadu-
he, having forsaken God, brings
, at last, to deny his existence."

sted," says the author, "by Sages
age and every clime, such a being,
covered among any people, must be
as a solitary instance of unbelief,
ture of a peculiar kind, either abso-
lute, or compounded of folly and
uttering his blasphemous dogmas
that of myriads of intelligent wit-
all, with one voice, refuting his
visions; surrounded by countless
, in the visible creation, all pro-
the hand that made them to be

in we see a being of this sort ex-
more deference to his individual
us, than is paid to those of num-
erous, eminently distinguished by
ed learning, is it not as propo-
s? If a poor solitary glow-worm
Mas. January, 1823.

shaded in the rays of light more radiant
than all the stars of heaven?"

Against the Materialist, we think
the Author's reasoning conclusive.

A scriptural detail of the Day of
final Judgment follows, and also an
interesting view of the Millenary State,
which it is supposed will precede it.

Concerning the different destinies of
the Righteous and the Wicked, the
opinions are given of Bishops Hall,
Hall, Pearson, Smallridge; Doctors
Isaac Barrow, Whitby, and Paley;
and, against "the Materialist's notion
of a dead Soul in a dead Body," are
adduced the high authorities of Flower,
Seneca, Cicero, Seneca, and Plato;—
in later times, also, of Feitham, the
excellent Jonas Hanway, and the
amiable Father O'Leary. On closing
the evidence of this "cloud of wit-
nesses," the Author adds,

"It is difficult to say whether the Ma-
terialist or the Atheist be the greater
loss to rectitude of conduct and purity of
life. If the one 'constrains in sin,' from an
implicit presumption 'that grace will come
about' in the pardon of it; the other
opens the flood-gates of iniquity and crime,
by reducing the apprehended danger of
Divine punishment."

"But not only has the baneful error
which we oppose, this fatal tendency; it
degrades the dignity of human nature, far
below the state of degradation in which it is
involved by Adam's fall, and occasions unne-
cessary pain to the breast of the mourner,
already, perhaps, too much weighed to
sorrow on the loss of friends."

"To witness the melancholy wreck and
change which death produces in the noble
frame of man; to see the exquisite work of
the Most High, so visible in female beauty,
turned to a pallid mass of corruption; to
view the cheek, once rivalling the rose; the
bosom, once white and pure as 'the moun-
tain snow,' converted into food for worms.
This is humbling and painful enough to sur-
viving mortals, without inflicting a needless
additional pang, by endeavouring to per-
suade them that the Jewel which was once
enshrined in the once lovely vessel, that the
invisible, the spiritual inmate of what was so
noble and so fair, has undergone a change
no less revolting. In vain will abettors of
this cheerless persuasion tell the afflicted
mourner 'that death is but a sleep, in
which both soul and body are merely in a
quiescent state till the day of resurrection;
and that, though that sleep be prolonged
throughout the revolutions of a million of
years, yet when broken by the archangel's
trump, it will seem to have been but for a
moment."

The Translation of the very interesting private Memoirs of Marie Antoinette. By MADAME CAMPAN.

Novus Thesaurus Philologico-criticus : sive Lexicon in LXX et Reliquos Interpretes Græcos, ac Scriptores Apocryphos Veteris Testamenti, post Bielium et alios Viros doctos: congestit et edidit J. FRIED. SCHLEUSNER.

Memoirs of the Founders and Principal Benefactors of the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with Portraits of the most eminent. By ALEX. CHALMERS, Esq. F.S.A.

The Library Companion; or the Young Man's Guide and the Old Man's Comfort in forming a Library. By the Rev. T. F. DIBDIN, F. R. S. S. A.

Original Letters, chiefly illustrative of English History; including numerous Royal Letters; published from Autographs in the British Museum, and other Collections. By HENRY ELLIS, Esq. F. R. S. Sec. S. A.

Memoirs of the Court of King Charles II. Early English Poetry, and Historical and Romantic Ballads. By J. HASLEWOOD, Esq. F. S. A.

Monumental Remains of Eminent Persons, engraved from drawings by Mr. BLORE and other Artists. With Biographical and Historical Illustrations.

Journal of the Siege of Lathom House, during its defence by the Countess of DERBY, against Fairfax.

Universal Stenography, or a Practical System of Short Hand. By W. HARDING.

A new Poem, entitled, A Sabbath among the Mountains.

The Hermit of Dumpton Cave.

A concise History of the Ancient Institutions, Inventions, and Discoveries in Science and Mechanic Art. From the German of Professor Beckmann.

Part II. of John Bohn's Catalogue of Books, accompanied by bibliographical and literary notices.

Preparing for Publication.

Σωματοψυχολογία, or Proof of the distinct existence of Body, Life, and Mind, shewn not to be derived from Physiology. Contained in an examination of the Controversy between Messieurs Lawrence, Abernethy, and Rennell; together with an Examination of the Origin and Genealogy of our ideas concerning the Soul, and other subjects connected therewith. By VIOLA.

The Progresses of Queen Elizabeth are nearly finished, and may be expected early in March. Those of King James are also begun at the press.

A Series of Letters on the Manners, Amusements, and Literature of England, from the original Manuscripts of Count Victoire De Soligny.

Mr. BARRY CORNWALL's new volume of Poems. It will be composed, we understand, of five or six subjects; the first is the Flood of Thessaly, an adoption of the

Pagan (instead of the Mosaic) account of the great Deluge.

Mr. SHARON TURNER, F. S. A. is about to publish the third Volume of his History of England, embracing the Middle Ages.

A Prospectus and Specimen of a prepared Work on the present State of Baronies by Writ, compiled from the MS. collections of the late Francis Townsend, Esq. Windsor Herald, and other sources. By FRANCIS TOWNSEND, Rouge Dragon Pursuivant.

A History of the Commonwealth of England. By Mr. GODWIN, the Author of the Life of Chaucer.

Observations made during a Residence in the Tarentane and various Parts of the Grecian and Pennine Alps, in Savoy, and in Switzerland and Auvergne, in the Years 1820, 1821, and 1822, with Comparative Views of the Geology of the Countries with that of Great Britain. By Mr. BAKEWELL, Author of an Introduction to Geology.

An English Translation of the Gulistan, from the Persian text of Gentiuz, with an Essay on the Life and Genius of the Author Sadi, dedicated, with *special permission*, to the Chairman, Deputy Chairman, and Directors of the Hon. East India Company, and chiefly intended for their College. By JAMES ROSS, Esq. late of the Bengal Establishment, and well known as an oriental scholar by his Persian Anthology, and other translations, under the name of Gulchin.

Collections and Recollections; or, Historical, Biographical, and Miscellaneous Anecdotes, Notices, and Sketches, from various sources; with Occasional Remarks. By JOHN STEWART, Esq.

An English Version of Sismondi's History of the Literature of the South of Europe, with Notes. By Mr. ROSCOE.

The Elements of Anglo-Saxon Grammar, with copious Notes, illustrating the structure of the Saxon, and the formation of the English Language. By the Rev. J. BOSWORTH, M. A. and Vicar of Harwood Parva.

The Hermit Abroad. By the Author of the Hermit in London and Hermit in the Country.

Two large Perspective Views of Fonthill Abbey. By Mr. BUCKLER.

The entire Works of Demosthenes and Æschines; with the Greek Text selected from the different editions which have been published of the whole of their Works.

Mr. JOHN FOSBROKE, now Surgeon of Tewksbury, Gloucestershire, and Author of several Essays on Pathological subjects, has it in intention to publish some Original Observations on the Connection between certain Affections of the Kidneys and those of the Brain.

An Elegy to the Memory of the late Rev. Henry Martyn, with smaller Pieces.

The Disappointment; or Religion the only source of True Happiness.

Poems, Dramatic and Miscellaneous. By HENRY NEELE.

Mr.

ANTIQUARIAN RESEARCHES.

HOUSES OF THE ANCIENT BRITONS.

(Extracted from the Second Number of *Forbroke's Encyclopedia of Antiquities, and Elements of Archaeology*.)

"Diodorus Siculus speaks of the houses of the Britons as built of wood, the walls made of stakes and wattling, like hurdles, and thatched with either reeds or straw. [Wattled chimneys still occur in Wales.] Afterwards the dwellings were improved. Some set up strong stakes in the banks of earth, as well as large stones, rudely laid on each other without mortar. Strabo says, that the fashion was round, with a high pointed covering at top; and Caesar, that they resembled the Gaulish houses, and were only lighted by the door. That this was perfectly correct appears from the representations of them on the Antonine column, where they are either cylinders, with an arched lofty entrance, single or double, or exact fac-similes of great tea-canisters in grocers' shops; the orifice, where the lid shuts, being, according to Henry, for emission of smoke. Strutt says, that they were built at some distance from each other, not in streets, generally on the banks of a river for water, or in woods, &c. where forage might be found for the cattle. The prince chose the most convenient, and his followers erected theirs around, as well as stalls for the cattle; a ditch and mound of earth, or rampart, surrounded the whole. Sammes, speaking of the first church of Glastonbury, says: 'The walls of the Church, according to Malmesbury, made of twigs, winded and twisted together, after the ancient custom, that Kings' palaces were used to be built. So the King of Wales, by name HEOLUS WHA, in the year of our Lord 940, built a house of white twigs, to retire into when he came a hunting into South Wales; therefore it was called TY

GUYN, that is, the *White House*. For, to the end that it might be distinguished from vulgar buildings, he caused the twigs (according to his princely quality) to be barkt; nay, castles themselves, in those daies, were framed of the same materials, and weaved together, for thus writes *Giraldus Cambrensis*, of *Pembroke Castle*: *Arnulphus de Montgomery* (saith he), *in the daies of King HENRY the first, built that small castle of twigs and slight turf*. Such reed houses as these we all along see in *Ireland*, and in many places in *England*.' Rowlands says, that the British houses were generally in clusters of three or four, sometimes many, within a square court. At *Grimspound*, *Devonshire*, within a circular inclosure, situated in a marsh, are numerous round foundations of stone houses, about 12 feet diameter. Near *Chun Castle* in *Cornwall*, within the parish of *Morva*, in the uncultivated downs, are several dilapidated walls of circular buildings, which appear to have been the residence of a tribe or class of people, who, protected by the adjacent fortification, formed a settlement here. The foundations are detached from each other, and consist of large stones, piled together, without mortar. Each hut measures from 10 to 20 feet in diameter, and has a door-way with an upright stone or jamb on each side. There is no appearance of chimneys or windows. Several banks for small and large inclosures are remaining near the houses, and from these a sort of covered way, or guarded road, communicates with the fortress, which occupies the summit of a hill. The caves of the *Druids* were very rude, their houses without lime

SELECT POETRY.

FRIENDSHIP.

By Mr. STOCKDALE HARDY.

FRIENDSHIP! why, what is a friend?

One who soothes another's woe;

And strives to cheer,

The desert drear,

Which once in beauty smil'd,

And many an hour beguil'd,

When blest with those we lov'd below!

Friendship! can'st thou e'er be cold?

Can'st thou lose thy genial heat?

Can'st thou ever,

From thee sever,

Those who bent with cares and grief,

Stand in need of thy relief,

And ask assistance at thy feet?

Friendship! can the Widow's tears,

Can the Infant's lisping pray'r,

Unheeded be,

By one like thee,

Where once affection's smile

Cheer'd a faithful Husband's toil,

And dwelt with pleasure there?

Oh, no! in gloomy times like these,

Thy social influence thou wilt spread;

The tortur'd mind thou'lt strive to ease,

The Widow cheer—the Infant lead.

'Tis now as Mem'ry calls thee back,

To scenes once blooming—now forlorn,

Thou'lt scorn engagements to forsake,

Which on thy altar once were sworn!

THE SAILOR'S RETURN.

METHINKS I hear the plashing oar,

And murm'ring voices meet mine ear,

Of seamen, as they near the shore,

And by the beacon steer.

And hark! that lov'd and cheering air,

Tells my fond heart my Edmund's there.

As breaks the light of reason o'er

A mind long sunk in memory's grave,

Or comes in lone and silent hour,

Sweet freedom to the slave;

So seems some vision fair and bright,

To burst upon my raptur'd sight.

O! dwells on earth a hope more sweet,

In heaven, a ray more pure than this?

Do lovers at the altar meet,

To seal a holier bliss

Than mothers feel; when, face to face,

They fold them in a child's embrace?

W. A. A.

HYMN FOR WINTER.

WITH furious aspect issuing forth,

From the bleak regions of the North,

Relentless Winter, clad in storms,

The turbid Atmosphere deforms.

Arrested in their silent course,

By the Night-frost's resistless force,

The liquid streams have ceas'd to flow,

The soil is overwhelm'd with snow.

Thro' the wild waste what stillness reigns!

Save when across the desert plains,

Sweeps with wide range the sullen blast,

Driving the flaky billows fast,

Till into hills the valleys rise,

And all the prospect wears disguise.

Dark falls the night, while buried deep,

As in a long and death-like sleep,

The vegetable world abides.

One thick white veil its verdure hides,

Contrasted with that solemn gloom,

The close embodied Clouds assume.

The Birds forsake each leafless spray.

Thick mists invest the opening day.

What tho' the melancholy view

Present its most disheart'ning hue,

E'en yet be mine, as heretofore,

To praise the Lord of Heaven once more,

And while I own His sovereign sway,

Whose Word the hurricanes obey,

With friends or relatives most dear,

The lengthen'd eventide to cheer.

This season has its social hours;

Domestic comforts still are ours.

Ours too, those days of sacred mirth,

Which call to mind a Saviour's birth,

And tune the grateful voice, to sing

The glories of that heavenly King

Who sits at God's right hand above,

Dispenser of his Father's love.

He, with strong curb the tempest binds,

Stilling the tumult of the winds.

He bids the gentle zephyr blow,

And the bright Sun with ardent glow

Resume its influence mild and fair

To rarify the frigid air.

'Tis He, who, ever gracious found,

Scatters his choicest favours round.

Successive Seasons, as they roll,

Proclaim his reign from pole to pole,

That every Nation in its time,

May hail him, Lord of every clime.

With strength renew'd the orb of day,

Again shall all its powers display,

At its great Maker's high command,

Deal forth fresh blessings thro' our land,

And as the vernal months advance,

Rouse Nature from her seeming trance,

Of Resurrection Type how just!

When wak'd from slumb'ring in the dust

The dead in CHRIST shall rise again,

And everlasting Life attain,

[shine

Where the blest Sun of Righteousness shall

In all his Power of Plenitude divine.

Blandford.

MASON CHAMBERLIN*.

* Author of the "Path of Duty," &c.

HOPE.

[T is Celestial Hope's sweet tale
 Relieves the drear of waking dreams,
 And that begem'd life's thorny vale
 With bright altho' reflected beams.
 Then may thro' all this tearful scene
 Hope be the inmate of the breast,
 T'illumine the mind with light serene,
 And guide to everlasting rest.
 For if blest Hope the bosom flies,
 Distressful gloom assumes the reign;
 In ruins ev'ry prospect lies,
 And ev'ry thought 's replete with pain.
 Night succeeds night, but not one ray
 Of mental sunshine gilds the soul,
 All, all is fled with Hope away,
 And fell Despair succeeds the whole.

EPITAPH ON BENJAMIN TREMLYN,
*An old Soldier, buried in Bremhill Church
 Yard, who died Dec. 1, 1822, aged 92.*

By the Rev. W. L. BOWLES.

A poor old Soldier shall not lie unknown,
 Without a verse, and this recording
 stone. [stray,
 'Twas his, in youth, o'er distant lands to
 Danger and Death, companions of his way:
 Here in his native village, drooping age
 Clos'd the long evening of his pilgrimage.
 Speak of the past, — of names of high re-
 nown, — [down,
 Or his brave comrades long to dust gone
 His look with instant animation glow'd,
 Tho' ninety winters on his head had snow'd.
 His Country, whilst he liv'd, a boon sup-
 plied, [died.
 And Faith her shield held o'er him when he
 Hope, Christian, that his spirit lives with
 God, [sod,
 And pluck the wild weeds from the lowly
 Where dust to dust, beside the chancel's
 shade, [laid.
 Till the last trump, a brave Man's bones are

THE CHARM.

(From the Spanish.)

WIND the shell, bind the spell;
 What is in it? Fond farewell!
 Wreath'd with drops from azure eyes,
 Twilight vows, and midnight sighs.
 Bind it on the Maiden's soul!
 Suns may set, and years may roll;
 Yet beneath that tender twine
 All the spirit shall be thine.
 Oceans may between you sweep;
 But the spell 's as strong and deep:
 Anguish, distance, time are vain—
 Death alone can loose the chain.

PULCI.

GENT. MAG. January, 1823.

LINES

*Addressed by a Daughter to her deceased
 Mother.*

WHAT tho' ten years are past and gone,
 Since to the grave thou wert convey'd,
 And the green moss creeps o'er the stone
 Which on thy mould'ring bones is laid;
 Yet, still thy Memory, ever dear,
 Lives deep impress'd upon my mind,
 And still I shed the silent tear,
 And mourn, to inward grief resign'd.
 For thou, when first in childhood's days
 I heedless rang'd from flower to flower,
 Did'st cheer my infant mind with praise,
 And lead me forth from hour to hour.
 And when maturity of years,
 Composing by the hand of Time,
 Thy long anxieties and fears,
 Gave promise of my youthful prime;
 Thy soft persuasive Voice repress'd,
 Unwearied with a Mother's care,
 Each wild emotion of my breast,
 And fondly stamp'd Religion there:
 Since then from infancy I owe
 To thy protecting hand and love,
 My source of happiness below,
 And hopes of future joys above,
 I duly still, whilst Heaven shall doom
 This ever grateful heart to beat,
 Will bend with reverence o'er thy tomb,
 And pour my Sorrows at thy feet. Z.

WINTER.

By BERNARD BARTON, the Quaker Poet.

THOU hast thy beauties; sterner ones, I
 own
 Than those of thy precursors; yet to thee
 Belong the charms of solemn majesty
 And naked grandeur. Awful is the tone
 Of thy tempestuous nights, when clouds are
 blown [sky;
 By hurrying winds across the troubled
 Pensive, when softer breezes faintly sigh
 Through leafless boughs, with ivy overgrown.
 Thou hast thy decorations too; although
 Thou art austere; thy studded mantle, gay
 With icy brilliants, which as proudly glow
 As erst Golconda's; and thy pure array
 Of regal ermine, when the drifted snow
 Envelopes nature; till her features seem
 Like pale, but lovely ones, seen when we
 dream.

The Old Man's Triumph over Time.

“TIME has not thinn'd my flowing hair,”
 Nor laid, as yet, my temples bare:
 But he has played the barber's part,
 And powder'd me with wond'rous art.
 To show, no doubt, that 'tis his aim
 To pulverize this mortal frame.
 But let him know, that, on a day,
 God will reanimate this clay;
 And life unchangeable will give
 When Time himself shall cease to live.

HISTORICAL

the society, as long as the fermentation is kept up which, in more than one country, influences people's minds, by the perfidious arts of persuasion; and the continual efforts of a faction which aims only at revolution and destruction: so long as the heads and instruments of this faction (whether they openly take the field against thrones and existing institutions, or whether they brood on their hostile plans in the dark, prepare plots, and poison public opinion) shall not cease to torment the nations with discouraging and lying representations of the present, and fictitious apprehensions of the future. The wisest measures of the Government cannot prosper, the best-meant plans of improvement cannot succeed, confidence cannot return, till those promoters of the most odious purposes shall have sunk into utter impotency; and the Monarchs will not believe that they have accomplished their great work, till they shall have deprived them of the arms with which they may threaten the repose of the world."

The Madrid Papers, to the 7th of January, are in the highest degree interesting. The French Ultimatum, as it has been (we suspect somewhat hastily) called, was presented to the Spanish Minister on the 5th; and the notes of the Austrian, Russian, and Prussian Courts, were delivered on the following day. Having received these important documents, the Spanish Minister laid them before a body, consisting, as it is said, of all the heads of parties in the Cortes, and, though not exercising any definite functions, designated as a Council of State. An adjournment for 48 hours was agreed to, in order to give the character of perfect deliberation to the decision at which that assembly should arrive. At the meeting of the 9th, the unanimous determination of the Representatives to resist the demands of the Holy Alliance was plainly indicated; and on the following day the Ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, demanded their passports. The utmost concord appears to have prevailed in the Cortes; Arguelles, the leader of the moderate party, declared himself ready to go all lengths in vindicating the independence of his country; and the sincerity of the orator's patriotism was promptly acknowledged by the democratic leader, Galiano, who moved that his rival should be placed on the Committee of Diplomacy appointed to advise the Crown with respect to the answer to be returned to the Allied Powers.—The decision unanimously adopted by Congress, upon the proposition of Arguelles, is about to set in motion a force of 90,000 very good troops. This force is to be added to the 90,000 active militia and other corps.—On the evening of the 9th, the answers (or, as it seems, with respect to three of the notes, the resolution to give no answer) obtained the approbation of the Cortes.

A Madrid Journal of the 18th contains the subjoined correspondence between the Ministers of Prussia, Russia, and Austria, and the Spanish Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the occasion of the former demanding passports for their departure from Spain. Our confined limits prevent us from inserting the Notes of the Ambassadors of these respective Powers; but we copy verbatim the spirited Answers of the Spanish Minister, Evaristo San Miguel, dated Jan. 11. They are short and pithy.

Answer to the Note addressed by the Prussian Minister.—"I have received the Note which your Excellency transmitted to me under the date of the 10th, and, contenting myself with stating in reply, that the wishes of the Government of his most Catholic Majesty for the happiness of the Prussian States are not less ardent than those manifested by his Majesty the King of Prussia towards Spain, I transmit to your Excellency, by Royal order, the passports for which you have applied."

Answer to the Russian Note.—"I have received the Note which your Excellency transmitted to me yesterday the 10th instant, and, limiting myself, for my sole reply, to stating that you have shamefully abused (perhaps through ignorance) the law of nations, which is always respectable in the eyes of the Spanish Government, I transmit, by order of his Majesty, the passports you desire, hoping that your Excellency will be pleased to leave this capital with as little delay as possible."

Answer to the Austrian Note.—"I have received the Note which your Excellency was pleased to remit to me, dated yesterday, the 10th, and having now only to say, that the Government of his Catholic Majesty is indifferent whether it maintains relations or not with the Court of Vienna, I send you, by Royal order, the passports which you have required."

In the sitting of the 12th, the Deputation of the Cortes proceeded from that assembly to wait on his Majesty with the message agreed to on the 11th instant. On their return, General Riego, who was the President of the Deputation, stated that his Majesty had received the message with the greatest pleasure and satisfaction. A motion which had been made by Senor Munarriz, calling upon the Government to publish to all Europe, as speedily as possible, the motives of its conduct, was read, and the mover made a short speech in support of it. The Secretary of State rose, and said, that the Government had already declared to the Charge d'Affaires of Vienna, Berlin, and Petersburg, that it would explain its sentiments and principles to all Europe. The Government would fulfil its promise, and he would say more—it was now employed in executing it. Senor Munarriz then withdrew his motion.

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"In the sitting of the Cortes, at Lisbon, on the 21st December, the reply of the British Government to a demand made by that of Portugal, as to the views entertained by our Government with respect to the present state of Europe, was read by the Minister for Foreign Affairs. The British note briefly and frankly professed that our Government, not assuming the right to interfere in the internal concerns of an independent nation, did not feel that any change of constitution in a friendly state could affect the relations previously existing between Great Britain and that state; and that therefore "England will feel herself obliged to lend to this kingdom all the succour of which it may stand in need, as often as its independence may be menaced by any other Power, in any manner whatever." This announcement was made and received with an exultation which will probably find an echo in England.

GREECE AND TURKEY.

Accounts are received from Constantinople to the 11th December, and intelligence from Smyrna to the 2d January. The latter states that the corps of 7,000 Turks, which had advanced from Larissa to Salonica, with the intention of proceeding across the Gulf of Corinth, has been obliged to retreat, having first committed one of those atrocities by which this implacable contest is distinguished. They set fire to the town as soon as they saw themselves menaced by a superior force of the Greeks, computed at

15,000 men. But it appears that the Greeks took revenge on the enemy in his retreat.

A letter from an officer in the squadron acting in the Mediterranean says that the course of the Turks in the Morea is very unfavourable, all their troops being in the city of Corinth, about ninety miles distant from us, surrounded by the Greeks, and in the greatest distress for provisions, of which the Greeks have an abundant supply. Acts of the greatest cruelty are constantly practised. Not long since four Greeks had each a stake driven through his body; they lingered four days! For this, as many Turks were instantly served the same. Corinth is surrounded by dead bodies, in every state of putrefaction, from the one that fell yesterday to the first at the commencement of the warfare.

Constantinople, Dec. 10.—The Captain Pacha had much difficulty in escaping from Tenedos. He was the first to cry out, *amir qui part!* A vessel of the line, having on board the staff, the money for the payment of the fleet, and a division of troops, blew up. From the time this occurred the Greeks have been masters of the Archipelago.

It appears that the Turks are not yet satisfied with the sufferings of the poor Sciotas. Trusting to the promises held out to them, and impelled no doubt by their necessities, some of the fugitives who escaped the massacre returned to their homes, where they have fallen the victims to a second outrage.

AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

The Message of the America President, on opening the Congress, represented the finances of the United States to be in the most flourishing condition: after defraying all expences, 3,000,000 dollars will remain in the Treasury: and the whole receipts for the year are estimated at only 23,000,000. The manufactures are stated to be recovering from their depression after the peace; and the military and naval forces of the Republic are represented to be in the best state, and efficient for their purposes.

A Letter, dated Caraccas, Oct. 24, says: "The treaty between Colombia, Peru, Chili, and Buenos Ayres, will have a most important effect in Europe. Affairs in this quarter are assuming a better aspect; in a few months, with energy, the war may be terminated."—Letters dated the 22d of October state, that for the last day or two a very heavy firing had been heard in the direction of the two armies—that of Portugal and that of Brazil. It was concluded, therefore, that an engagement had taken place, and the utmost alarm prevailed in consequence in Bahia, and the inhabitants were shipping all their valuables on board the vessels in the harbour. His Majesty's ship *Creole* was lying there, and the British inhabitants had put their treasures on board, under the protection of the captain.

DOMESTIC

while that for the year just closed was only 99,141.2s.

Agricultural Distress.—No less than sixteen counties have sent requisitions to their respective Sheriffs, to appoint county meetings to consider the causes and remedies of agricultural distress.

Jan. 8.—A meeting was held at *Norwich*, which was convened, professedly, “for the purpose of taking into consideration the present state of agricultural distress, and the best means of relieving it.” A series of resolutions, of sufficient strength of tone, and of a decidedly anti-ministerial temper, were proposed by Mr. Thurtell, and seconded by Mr. Coke, of *Holkham*; but they were promptly put aside, and a petition proposed by Mr. Cobbett, recommending, in plain terms, the overthrow of the Legislature, and the spoliation of the Church, was adopted with rapturous acclamation.

Jan. 17.—A meeting was held at *Hereford*, to take into consideration the distresses of agriculturists. Lord Somers presided as Lord Lieutenant. Three petitions were offered to the meeting; the first by Mr. Patteshall was merely practical, and wholly detached from political considerations; the second was what might be called a Whig petition; it was proposed by Mr. Charlton. The third was Mr. Cobbett's Norfolk petition. It was moved by its author in person; he was heard with more patience, but he spoke with less success, than at *Norwich*, and his petition was rejected with unequivocal expressions of contempt. Mr. Patteshall withdrew his petition, and Mr. Charlton's was carried without opposition.

Jan. 21.—A meeting of the inhabitants of the county of *Somerset* was held in the town of *Wells*, to take into consideration the propriety of petitioning Parliament on the subject of agricultural distress. Sir Thomas Lethbridge, Mr. Dickinson, and a number of persons of consideration were present. Mr. Hunt, who had previously addressed a letter to the inhabitants of the county, proposed a series of resolutions embracing Parliamentary Reform, but the Sheriff, considering that the object of the meeting was not for Reform, refused to put them. Upon an understanding that the High Sheriff would call a meeting for Reform on the Tuesday following, Mr. Hunt abandoned that subject, and his other resolutions were carried. The High Sheriff, however, refused to sign them on behalf of the meeting.

Jan. 22.—A meeting on the subject of parliamentary reform was held at *York*. The speakers were Lord Milton and Mr. Petre, who declared themselves recent converts to the principles of reform; Mr. W. Fawkes, who proposed the resolutions; and Mr. Stuart Wortley, who opposed the professed object of the meeting. Mr. Fawkes's resolutions, and a petition grounded on them, were carried.

FOWTHALL ABBEY.—Mr. Farquhar has been residing at the Abbey ever since October, and has at length finally arranged as to the portion of the furniture and books he intends to retain, and the other portion he has conceded to Mr. Beckford, either agreeably to the original contract or in consequence of subsequent purchase by Mr. Beckford. Several of the cabinet pictures which were in the Catalogue last year are included in the re-purchase. Much time and very serious contention has arisen in the division of the books and prints. One third of each Mr. Beckford retains. This gentleman's umpire was Mr. Clarke, bookseller, Bond-street, assisted by Chevalier Franchi, Mr. Beckford's secretary. Mr. Farquhar employed Mr. Lawford, bookseller in *Saville-passage*, as his agent. Mr. Beckford is himself at *Bath*, and has not been at the Abbey these four months. Mr. Farquhar has resolved to bring the whole of the furniture to sale in August next, previous to which the Abbey and effects will be shown by tickets as before, but upon a more extended scale and with far less reserve. Eight or ten rooms at the Abbey, which were occupied as the private apartments of Mr. Beckford, and which are fitted up with superb and costly furniture, and the most rare and valuable books and prints, were not shewn to the publick. The whole suite, however, will be open in the spring, and there will be no reserve on any article whatever. The purchase money is not yet paid, in consequence of the delay which has unavoidably arisen in perfecting the title, which, of course, includes the houses and lands in *Hindon* and the neighbourhood, together with a moiety of the representation of the Borough. Chevalier Franchi still retains possession. The books and prints are not to be sold at present.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

New Pieces.

DRURY LANE THEATRE.

Jan. 4. A new two-act Comedy was introduced under the title of *Simpson and Co.* It is one of the most amusing and best drawn comic sketches that has been produced for some time—a real broad Comedy in miniature.

Jan. 14. A new Drama, in three acts, under the title *Augusta, or the Blind Girl.* It is evidently of foreign extraction. The story is romantic, and yet does not belong to the class of melo-drama. The piece was not very favourably received, as it was too deficient in incident.

KING'S THEATRE.

Jan. 14. This theatre was opened for the season, on Saturday the 11th inst.; and this evening a ballet, called *L'Offrande aux Graces*, was produced for the first time. The grouping of the corps de ballet reflected considerable credit on the new ballet-master, M. St. Aumer.

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

War-office, Jan. 8. 77th Reg. Foot: *Brigat Lieut.-Col. Mordaunt* Hugh Mackinnon, to be *Lieut.-Col.* vice *Bramhead*; *Captain George-Patrick Bradshaw* to be *Major*, vice *Mackinnon*.

The *Gazette* of Jan. 7, contains the ceremonial of the Investiture of *Maj.-Gen. Sir T. Fritaler* with the ensigns of a *Knight Commander* of the Bath.

War-office, Jan. 10. Royal Reg. of Horse Guards: *Lieut. F. W. C. Smith* to be *Capt.* vice *Jebb*, who retires.

NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

To the Rank of Post-Captain.—*Captain*

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Reginald Heber, M.A. to the *Bishopric* of Calcutta.

Rev. George-Lewes Benson, *Vicar-Choral* of Salisbury Cathedral.

Rev. J. Barrow, *Lopham R.* Norfolk.

Rev. J. Boyle, *Wareham and Wretton* *Perpetual Curacies*, Norfolk.

Rev. J. P. Carpenter, *Cleder V.* Cornwall.

Rev. J. W. Darby, *Winklewood V.* Norfolk.

Rev. R. Davies, *Stanton R.* Gloucestershire.

Rev. G. Gunning, *Deeping R.* Lincolnshire.

Rev. Patrick Keith, *Rackings R.* Kent.

Rev. Mr. Lacey, *Doynton R.* Gloucestershire.

Rev. J. Mayo, *Avebury V.* Wilts. [Being the fourth Incumbent to that benefice in continued succession from father to son since 1711.]

Rev. J. S. Phillott, *Farnborough R.* Somersetshire.

Rev. J. Prest, *Fordham C.* Norfolk.

Rev. J. Ralph, *Burford R.* Somerset.

Rev. T. Stacey, *Booth V.* co. Glamorgan.

Rev. G. Trevelyan, *jun. M. A.* Milverton *Prims V.* with the chapel of *Longford Bodville* annexed, co. Somerset.

DISPENSAATION.

Rev. G. Osborne, to hold the *Rectory* of *Hazelhach*, co. Northampton, with his *Rectory* of *Stainby cum Guaby*, co. Lincs.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

Rev. Dr. Chalmers, *Professor of Moral Philosophy* in *University of St. Andrew's*.

P. Mason, esq. B. A. of *St. John's College*, Cambridge, *Master* in the *Royal Naval College*, Gosport.

Rev. Ralph Lyon, A.M. of *Trinity College*, Cambridge, *Head Master* of *Sherborne School*.

MEMBER RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.

Borough of Wilton. *Edward Baker*, esq. vice *Sheldon*, dec.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 2. At *Badminton*, *Lady Elizabeth O'Brien*, dau. of *Duke of Beaufort*, a son and heir.—The wife of *Captain Stanhope*, of *Bedcock*, and *Bellvue Lodge*, *Richmond*, a dau.—*Hon. Mrs. J. T. Leslie Melville*, of *Wimpole-street*, a dau.

Dec. 24. At *Holkham*, *Lady Anne Coke*, wife of *W. Coke*, esq. M.P. a son and heir.

Dec. 30. At *Winchester*, the lady of *Sir H. Rivers*, bart. a son.—The wife of *J. A. Hanson*, M.P. a dau.

Jan. 2. At *Winchester College*, the lady of *Rev. David Williams*, a dau.

Jan. 4. At *Foot's-cray cottage*, *Mrs. Coryton*, a dau.

Jan. 5. At *Routh*, the wife of *Rev. J. Lister Hutchinson*, a son.—At *Shamrock Lodge*, *Belfast*, *Mrs. Wm. Boyd*, jun. a son.

Jan. 11. *Mrs. E. Bush*, of *Trowbridge*, a son.

Jan. 22. In *Grosvenor-place*, the Countess of *Uxbridge*, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

July 18, 1882. At *Bombay*, *Lieut. Geo. Frankland*, son of *Rev. R. Frankland*, *Carew of Wells*, to *Anne*, dau. of late *Thos. Mason*, esq. of *John-st. Bedford-row*.

Jan. 18. At *Madras*, *Anstruther Cheape*, *Garr. Mag.* *January, 1883.*

esq. of the *Civil service*, to *Caroline-Matilda*, 2d dau. of *Dan. Neale*, esq. of the *Supreme Court*.

Dec. 16. At *Dublin*, *Richard Heywood*, esq. banker, of *Manchester*, to *Jane Masey*,

OBITUARY.

MARQUESS OF DROGHEDA.

Dec. 22. In Dublin, aged 93, Charles Moore, Marquess and Earl of Drogheda, Viscount Moore, Baron of Mellefont in Ireland, Baron Moore of Moore Place, co. Kent, K. P. Governor of Meath, and of King's and Queen's Counties, a Field Marshal in the Army, Col. of the 18th reg. of Hussars, and Constable of Maryborough Castle. This venerable Nobleman was born June 29, 1730; succeeded his father as sixth Earl and eighth Viscount, Oct. 28, 1758, at which time his father, together with his brother, the Hon. and Rev. Edw. Loftus Moore, were lost at sea, in their passage to Dublin; and Feb. 15, 1766, married Anne Seymour, eldest daughter of Francis 1st Marquess of Hertford, K. G.; and by her (who died Nov. 4, 1787) had issue, 1. Charles, born Aug. 23, 1770. 2. Lord Henry (Joint Muster Master-General in Ireland). 3. Isabella, died 1787. 4. Elizabeth-Buffy, Countess of Westmeath. 5. Mary, married Alexander Stewart, Esq. uncle to the present Marquis of Londonderry. 6. Gertrude. 7. Alice, died 1789. 8. Anne, died 1788. 9. Frances, wife of Rt. Hon. J. Ormsby Vandeleur.

In 1763 he obtained the 18th reg. of Light Dragoons, of which he remained Colonel until their late disbandment. He was one of the original Knights of St. Patrick in 1783, and in 1791 was created Marquess of Drogheda. Having been Muster Master General, and Master of the Ordnance, he was, in 1797, appointed Joint Post-Master-General of Ireland; and Jan. 17, 1801, was created an English Peer, by the title of Baron Moore, of Moore Place, co. Kent. His Lordship is succeeded by his eldest son Charles, who not being in sound health, the management of the estates devolves on Lord Henry Moore.

The remains of this venerable Nobleman, on the 3rd January following, arrived in Drogheda, in a hearse splendidly decorated, and drawn by eight horses. A number of carriages followed, in which were the mourners, the bearers, and the domestics of the deceased. The funeral procession was met at the entrance of the town by the Mayor and a numerous assemblage of the Corporation, in their robes, who attended to pay their last tribute of respect to the departed Nobleman, who was the oldest Freeman of their body; and, in compliance with his Lordship's will, the members who attended were provided with scarfs and hatbands. Almost all

the Clergymen of the town and the immediate vicinity attended in their gowns. The procession moved to St. Peter's Church. The chief mourner was Lord Henry Moore, second son of the deceased. The other mourners were, the Rev. Henry Moore, Ponsonby Moore, Esq. R. Moore, Esq. and the Rev. C. Moore. The Bearers were, Sir Henry Meredyth, Bart.; B. T. Balfour, Esq.; the Mayor, the Recorder, Major Cheshire, Ralph Smyth, Esq. Dominick O'Reilly, Esq. and the Rev. J. Bagot.

The Duke of Gordon, and Earls of Carlisle and Fitzwilliam, are now the only survivors who were in possession of their titles at the accession of Geo. III.

COUNTESS OF MACCLESFIELD.

Jan. 1. At Shirburn Castle, co. Oxon, aged 62, the Rt. Hon. Mary Frances, Countess of Macclesfield, wife of the Rt. Hon. George fourth Earl of Macclesfield, LL. D. and F. R. S. Captain of his Majesty's Yeomen of the Guard, and Lord Lieutenant of the county of Oxford.

Her Ladyship was dau. and co-heiress of the Rev. Thomas Drake, D. D. many years Rector of Amersham, co. Bucks; and married, May 25, 1780, to the present Earl, then Viscount Parker, and has left an only daughter Maria, married Nov. 13, 1802, to Thomas Lord Binning, only child of Charles 8th Earl of Haddington.

Her Ladyship had issue, two children; one son, who died young; and one daughter, the present Lady Binning.

Her Ladyship's remains had sepulture in the family cemetery at Shirburn, on Monday the 13th January.

LADY BLANTYRE.

Dec. 29. At Lennox Love, the Rt. Hon. Catharine Stewart, Dowager Lady Blantyre, widow of Alexander, 10th Lord, and mother of Robert-Walter, present and 11th Lord Blantyre. Her Ladyship was daughter of Patrick Lindsay, of Eaglescainey, esq. by Margaret, daughter and heiress of Thomas Halliburton, of Eaglescainie, an ancient branch of the noble family of Halliburton, Lords of Dirliton. She was married to the late Lord in 1773; and by whom, who died in 1783, she had issue, 1. The present Lord. 2. Patrick, Lieut.-Col. 19th foot. 3. William, Maj. 1st reg. foot guards, severely wounded at the battle of Waterloo. 4. Charles-Francis, Barrister-at-Law. 5. Margaret, wife of Rev. Andrew Stewart, Minister of Bolton.

HON.

functions only : rising above every selfish consideration, he carried into his practice the most exalted christian virtues. He was not merely the able physician, but the sympathizing friend and comforter of his patients ; he listened to their wants and sorrows, was prompt to aid them by his advice, to pour in the balm of consolation, or to relieve their necessities, as their respective situations and circumstances might require. In the performance of his professional duties he was strictly conscientious. No "respect of persons" did he shew ; the rich and the poor partook impartially of his care and assiduity. To the latter his services were gratuitous ; and likewise, in a considerable degree, to others, who could not, without difficulty, afford to make him a suitable remuneration. His bountiful hand was ever open to the claims of the indigent and the oppressed ; and in all the relations of life, the same ardour, the same uprightness and integrity, the same unwearied activity, distinguished his conduct. A remarkable sweetness of disposition, and strong intellectual powers, were in him combined with uncommon "singleness of heart." His ruling principle was love to God, displayed in a warm and disinterested love of man, wholly free from party spirit and narrow distinctions. Devotion was his delight, studying the Scriptures his dearest employment, and his hope rested on the mercies of God in Christ. Perhaps Dr. A. did not entirely agree with any denomination of Christians ; but serious reflection, and patient investigation, led him to a full conviction of the truth of the leading tenets of Unitarianism ; and from the time of his settling in the vicinity of Leicester, he joined the congregation assembling at the "Great Meeting" in that town. In politics he embraced the liberal side of the question, and was always the firm and strenuous advocate of civil and religious freedom. "Every project for the benefit of his country, and the advancement of knowledge, liberty, and truth, obtained his zealous support*."

His judgment of those who differed from him was uniformly candid and generous ; and never did he retain the slightest malevolent or unkind sentiment against persons from whom he had experienced undeserved or injurious treatment.

The subject of this brief imperfect outline was the younger son of the late John Alexander, M. D. of Halifax, was born Nov. 25, 1767, and received his

classical education at Hipperholm school, which then was, and still is, under the superintendence of the Rev. Richard Hudson, who for more than half a century has officiated as afternoon lecturer at the parish church in Halifax.

Dr. A. possessed the advantage of being well initiated in the various branches of his profession during his early youth. At the usual period, he went to London to pursue his anatomical studies, and there became a pupil of Sir William Blizard. Having accomplished his object in the metropolis, he repaired to Edinburgh, and finally took his degree at Leyden, with the highest honour, in October 1791.

In the year 1793 he married his first cousin Ellen, the eldest daughter and co-beiress of the late Samuel Waterhouse, Esq. of Halifax, one of the Justices of the Peace for the West Riding of the county of York, and a Deputy Lieutenant for the same district.

Dr. A. fixed at Stafford, and was directly appointed physician to the county infirmary. He removed into the neighbourhood of Leicester Oct. 1797, where he continued to reside till his deeply lamented death. All who knew him must regret him, and to his immediate friends his loss is irreparable.

DR. JOHN AIKIN.

John Aikin, M. D. &c. (whose death was noticed in our last vol. p. 572), was born Jan. 15, 1747, at Kibworth in Leicestershire, being the younger child and only son of T. Aikin, D. D. a dissenting minister, and the master of a respectable and well frequented boarding-school. Till his eleventh year, he received a domestic education, but at that time, his father being appointed theological tutor in the dissenters' academy at Warrington in Lancashire, he was admitted to the benefits of the more extended plan of instruction opened by that institution. In the autumn of his 14th year, having made choice of medicine as a profession, he was apprenticed to Maxwell Garthshore, at that time surgeon and apothecary at Uppingham in Rutlandshire, but who afterwards graduated and settled in London. The three years that he continued at Uppingham were occupied in professional studies, and apparently with more than usual success, since, before their conclusion, he was intrusted with the care of Mr. (afterwards Dr.) Pulteney's business at Leicester, during the absence of that gentleman for a space of two or three months.

In November 1764 he became a student at the University of Edinburgh, where

* See Leicester Chronicle, Nov. 30.

senters, and the Clergy of the Established Church; the two former, inhabiting the town, and not upon any cordial terms with each other, were chiefly devoted to commercial pursuits. The Clergy, liberally educated, and therefore capable of appreciating Dr. Aikin's acquirements, formed the most agreeable part of his society, and the principal acquaintances that he here made were among them. For some time circumstances went on favourably; he enjoyed the moderate emoluments of his profession without rivalry; he instituted a literary society; and in his library, and in the bosom of his family, he sought and found those gratifications the dearest to his heart.

The time for trying the spirits of men was, however, drawing near. The Dissenters, having been repulsed in a former endeavour to obtain from the legislature the repeal of the Corporation and Test Acts, mustered all their strength for a new attempt, vainly trusting, that their acknowledged great inferiority in numbers, wealth, and influence, might be supplied by strength of argument, and by an appeal to the equity of their countrymen. Dr. Aikin, although not agreeing in religious opinions with any class of dissenters, felt strongly the iniquity of excluding from civil duties and offices all those who were not members of the Church of England. Too honest ever to disguise his real sentiments, although sincerely regretting and reprobating the intemperance of each party, he published two pamphlets on the occasion; the one, "The Spirit of the Church and of the Constitution compared;" the other, "An Address to the Dissidents of England on their late Defeat."

Immediately on the heels of the Test Act controversy, and while the feelings of the nation were yet agitated by that event, occurred the French Revolution, which for a time opened an impassable gulph of separation between parties already exasperated. The declaration made by the National Assembly in favour of the perfect equality of civil rights among the members of every political community, naturally conciliated the good will of those who had been contending without success for this very object, while the merciless and undistinguishing confiscation of church property, and the atrocious massacre of the priests which soon followed, gave the alarm, as might well be expected, to the English clergy, and very naturally induced them to attribute similar intentions of violence and injustice to their political adversaries. Dr. Aikin had decidedly taken his party first as a dis-

senter, and subsequently as a friend to the French revolution on its first breaking out; and although he never belonged to a political club (not choosing to submit his own reason and sense of equity to be overborne by the clamour and violence of party credulity and party injustice), was yet made to suffer severely for his political principles. Dr. Girdlestone was encouraged to settle at Yarmouth, and Dr. Aikin escaped from the impending bitterness of a personal controversy, by removing to London in March 1792.

During his residence at Yarmouth, Dr. Aikin published (besides the pamphlets already mentioned) an excellent system of English geography, called "England Delineated," which has passed through several editions; a volume of "Poems;" and a "View of the Character and Public Services of J. Howard, esq." No person was perhaps so well qualified to estimate the moral worth and public services of this illustrious individual as Dr. Aikin, both on account of his sound and unprejudiced judgment, and his personal intimacy with Mr. Howard; in consequence of which, the notes and observations collected by Mr. H. during his various journies, had always been placed in the hands of Dr. A. for arrangement and correction.

Although the connexions of Dr. A. in London by family and acquaintance were considerable, yet he never obtained much professional employment, being little fitted by temper or habit to engage in the incessant struggle necessary to success; he therefore the more willingly followed the bent of his disposition, and occupied himself chiefly in literary pursuits. The first work which he published after leaving Yarmouth was the two first volumes of "Evenings at Home." To these, though not to the four succeeding ones, Mrs. Barbauld contributed several pieces; the third volume appeared in 1793, the fourth in 1794, and the two last in 1795. The work became immediately very popular, and still continues so, offering a copious and varied store of amusement and instruction to the young, and by its good sense and sound morality commanding the approbation of parents. To those acquainted with its author, it possesses an additional interest, as being highly characteristic of him, exhibiting not only his various acquisitions, but representing his opinions on a variety of topics.

The most important and interesting work, however, of which Dr. Aikin was the author, is his "Letters from a Father to a Son on various topics relative to literature and the conduct of life." The first

moral character (using the ex-
m in its widest extent) which re-
to be managed, to be kept out
n, to be glossed over.

! thee well, revered and beloved,
meet in the eternal world!

A. A.

CHARLES GORDON GRAY, Esq.

19. At Stratton House, near
mpton, Somerset, aged 63, Charles
n Gray, Esq. a Vice President of
th and West of England Agricul-
society, to which Society his scien-
knowledge of stock, and of hus-
y in general, is well known. He
t a widow and a family of children.

was of the Grays of Sutherland-
His grandfather, Mr. Hugh Gray,
msdale in that county, was a gen-
a farmer, well skilled in farming
arming-stock, whose eldest son,
t G. went out an adventurer to
ra, and became a respectable and
sful planter, was particularly fa-
for his skill of cattle, and for
; the best pen of them in that
; so that their skill in farming-
and husbandry might be said to
editary in the family. He was
much esteemed in Jamaica, and
ther of the deceased.

the Grays of Sutherland were de-
d from a son of Lord Gray, who
killed the constable of Dundee,
enge for an injury done to his
fled there and concealed himself.
spread into many branches, ob-
large possessions, and were, for
ace of about 200 years, among the
respectable families in that county.
e only they have become nearly
, except in the female descend-
William Gray, Esq. late Provost
al, was a native of this county.
left a large family of sons and
ers, none of whom are ever likely
le in Sutherlandshire.

CHEVALIER DELAMBRE.

18. At Paris, at an advanced
ie Chevalier Delambre, Member
rpetual Secretary for the Mathe-
l Sciences of the Royal Academy
s. After devoting a long life to
st useful studies, and the practice
most amiable virtues, the decline
ealth was hastened by his intense
tion. During nearly two months,
nerous friends, and above all his
tentive and attached wife, a lady
uished for every female excellence,
o for five and twenty years had
is constant companion, felt the
r. *MAG. January, 1823.*

rack of boding fears, while wishing to
alleviate his pangs by a cheerful coun-
tenance.

His funeral took place on the 21st of
August last, and on the arrival of the
procession at the cemetery of the Père
de la Chaise, several orations were pro-
nounced by Members of the Scientific
Academies in Paris.

Mons. Delambre has not only done
practical astronomy service for the pre-
sent and future, by freeing it from the
confined limits of arithmetic, and uniting,
instead, the various elements which con-
cur in the result of observation, by the
laws of their algebraic dependance;
thus giving to Mayer's tables a degree of
perfection before thought ideal; but he
has also placed the past history of the
science in a clear point of view, giving
to each progressive discovery its due
praise. In all intercourse with his con-
temporaries, his pure love of science,
elevated above any prejudice of party
or country, has been evinced in a man-
ner that will ever reflect splendour on
his character. This benevolence of mind
he extended to the most humble stu-
dents. The language of Mons. Delambre,
both to his numerous disciples, and in
general society, was ever that of kind
encouragement, and obliging instruction
when required.

WILLIAM HEY, Esq.

Lately. At Leeds, William Hey, esq.
He was an early and zealous supporter
of the Church Missionary Society. His
earnest desire of the salvation of his
fellow creatures excited him to co-ope-
rate with various societies, which had for
their object the civilizing and evange-
lizing of the heathen, by a more wide
diffusion of the Gospel; but as a mem-
ber of the Church of England, he re-
garded it as his more immediate duty to
assist and cherish the Church Missionary
Association at Leeds.

LIEUTENANT GEORGE PACE.

Lient. G. Pace, of the Royal Navy,
whose death was noticed in vol. XCII. ii.
475, was an officer of many years stand-
ing, and was born in 1767. His father
was also in the navy, and served in the
American war, under the command of
Admiral Lord Shulldham; during which
period he was employed in his Lordship's
office, in conjunction with the late Right
Hon. George Rose, and the late Right
Hon. Sir Evan Nepean, Bart.; and al-
though the smiles of Fortune did not
accompany him through life so benefi-
cently as the fickle goddess did those
gentlemen, yet he obtained, as a reward
for

ting attention of an affectionate wife, who was his only nurse, and who, with her two children, are left to deplore their loss. He had formerly commanded vessels in the West India, Surinam, and St. Domingo trades; and, like British seamen of our day, possessed nautical abilities and an energy so often acknowledged as their due. Appointed as Agent for Lloyd's at Portsmouth, it gave a full opportunity, during the latter part of the war, for his activity and diligence in his duty; and the Port Admiral regarded him, and sent for him frequently to converse, after the exertions of the day were over.

Unfortunately for him and his family, an occurrence took place that served to display his abilities for, and his attachment to, his duty; as well as the willingness of the Admiral and the Officers of the yard to render him the most prompt assistance. A ship bound to the Cape of Good Hope, with a very valuable cargo on board, worth perhaps forty thousand pounds, foundered at her anchors at St. Helen's. After unparalleled exertions of a fortnight, he raised her, but it was to sink himself into the grave. The property, for the benefit of the underwriters, was saved, but to his family he is lost! A cold caught by these exertions, after the lengthened period alluded to, overcame his excellent constitution, and, in the prime of life, he was taken from that active, energetic application, which ultimately must have placed him in a respectable situation in life. It may be added, by way of remark, that, next to British Consuls in foreign ports, the Agents for Lloyds, if of a character sufficient to support their station, add greatly to the advantages of this maritime and commercial country, and prove highly advantageous to the merchant, the ship-owner, and the underwriter.

MRS. WESLEY.

Dec. 28. In Nottingham-street, Marylebone, in her 97th year, Sarah, relict of the Rev. Charles Wesley, M.A. celebrated for his sacred poetry, author of the well-known hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul," and brother to the late Rev. John Wesley, M.A. She was the daughter of Marmaduke Gwynne, Esq. of Garth, Brecknockshire; and was married, April 9, 1749, to the Rev. C. Wesley, with whom she lived in the most agreeable manner till her husband's death, March 29, 1788. One of her brothers, the late Roderick Gwynne, esq. was Governor of Tobago. She was a woman of good sense, piety, and agreeable accomplishments; and devoted her

youth to God, when surrounded by worldly attractions; and his providence and grace were her support and consolation to extreme old age.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

June 24. Of an apoplectic fit, aged 56, the Rev. *Nicholas Wade*, A.M. Senior Chaplain at Bombay Presidency. Mr. Wade was in his place in the church on Sunday morning; in the afternoon, he attended at the burial-ground in the performance of his duty; in the evening, dined with his family, and retired to bed at his usual hour of nine: on Monday morning, at half-past six, he was a corpse! Mr. Wade's remains were interred in the chancel of St. Thomas's Church, of which he had been a Chaplain nearly 31 years, attended by a numerous and respectable concourse of sorrowing friends.

Aug. 2. At Madras, of the spasmodic cholera, aged 27, Rev. *T. Nicholson*, of the London Missionary Society. After suffering acutely for six hours, he sank beneath the stroke, anticipating his reward. A widow and two infant children survive to deplore their loss.

Dec. 15. At Clifton, Rev. *J. Olive*, Curate of St. Paul's, Bristol, who, finding himself unequal to the high duties of his sacred profession, resigned the living some months since, and was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Bullock. Mr. Olive was presented to this living in 1814, by the Corporation of Bristol. He was a man of the most engaging manners, and his death will be long regretted by his friends.

Jan. 4. In Bath, in his 72d year, Rev. *Samuel Smith*, upwards of 45 years Rector of Hardenhuish, and 40 years Rector of Stanton St. Quintin, Wilts; being presented to the living of Hardenhuish in 1777 by Joseph Colborne, esq. and to that of Stanton St. Quintin in 1780, by the Earl of Radnor. He was an old inhabitant of Bath, and universally esteemed for his suavity of manners, and kindness to the poor.

Jan. 9. The Rev. *William Morgan*, upwards of 40 years Rector of Llanwenarth, co. Monmouth, being presented in 1780 by the Earl of Abergavenny.

Lately. In Russell place, Fitzroy-square, the Rev. *Edward Bulme*, M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A. and formerly Fellow of Magdalen College, Cambridge, where he took his degrees of A.B. 1775, and M.A. 1778. His valuable and extensive library will shortly be sold by auction by Mr. Evans.

In Devonshire-buildings, Bath, aged 81, Rev. *David Jones*.

Aged 82, deeply lamented by his family and

Jan. 31. In London, of Middlesex, at his residence, 10, St. James's-street, aged 78, **J. R. Hilditch**, Esq. of Northend, Hampshire.

Jan. 12. At Great Surrey-street, Anne, relict of Timothy Davis, esq.

Jan. 23. At Hadley, aged 81, Henry Sampson Quilter, esq.

Jan. 14. John William White, esq. of George-street, Mansion-house, and Clapham-road.

Jan. 15. At Brompton, 70, Mrs. Lewis, aged 80, Mary, sister of Mr. Pryce, of East-place, Lambeth.

Jan. 16. In Hill-street, Maria Isabella, wife of James Mann, esq.

Jan. 26. Frances, wife of the Rev. Rob. Walter, Librarian of Sion College.

Jan. 27. In Bedford-row, in his 86th year, **Charles Hutton**, LL.D. F.R.S. To this venerable character, who will be remembered with gratitude as long as useful influence is duly appreciated, we shall pay due tribute in our next.

LANCASHIRE.—**Jan. 9.** At Bourn hall, the infant son of the Earl and Countess de la Warr.

DEVONSHIRE.—**Jan. 3.** At Crediton, aged 80, Elizabeth, mother of the Rev. R. Bedford, Precentor of Bristol Cathedral, and Vicar of Rufford and Bathampton.

Jan. 9. At Dawlish, aged 79, the relict of Sir Rob. Carr, bart. of Hampton.

DORSETSHIRE.—**Dec. 23.** At Langton, aged 78, George Snow, esq.

Jan. 7. At Weymouth, aged 74, Nicholas Fenwick, esq. of Lemington.

DURHAM.—**Jan. 4.** Aged 15, Henry, fifth son of Bryan A. bs, esq. of Cleadon-house.

ESSEX.—**Dec. 27.** At Great Bromley, Letitia, wife of R. Mangles, esq. of Sunning-hill.

Jan. 12. At Stratford-grove, aged 86, Mrs. Vickery.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—In Park-row, Bristol, the relict of William Pine, esq. original printer of the Bristol Gazette.

At Kemmerton, near Tewkesbury, Mrs. Ethersey, sister of Rev. D. C. Parry.

Dec. 21. Aged 56, Mr. Robert Naylor, of the Classical Academy, College Green, Bristol, and formerly of Lincoln College, Oxford. He was son of Rev. Christopher Naylor, for many years Head-master of King's College, Canterbury.

Jan. 2. In Easton-road, Bristol, aged 67, Mr. John Moore, sen. a highly respectable member of the Society of Friends.

At Ashton-court, aged 83, Elizabeth, relict of late M. Howell, esq. formerly an Alderman of Laugharne.

Jan. 4. At the Rectory, Whittington, Anne, dau. of late Geo. Hicks, esq. M.D. of St. James's Palace.

Jan. 9. In the Mall, Chelsea, Mr. Burroughs, an apothecary in very extensive practice. He has left a widow and large family to bewail their loss.

HAMPSHIRE.—At Bittern, manor-house (formerly the Clausentum of the Bishops), Mr. Stewart Hall. He was ever kind to the poor; the loss will therefore be long felt.

Dec. 29. In consequence of his horse falling upon him, Mr. Richard West, of Boutham farm near Fareham. He was formerly master of Fisherton Academy, near Salisbury.

Jan. 6. In Kinggate-street, near Winchester, aged 78, Mrs. Sarah Lipscomb, in whom many of the poor of the neighbourhood have lost a valued friend.

Jan. 2. In his 87th year, Sergeant-major Thompson, of Lord George Lennox's troop of 9th Lancers; a man highly respected in his situation, and to whom his Lordship paid the most benevolent attention and kindness during his long illness.

Jan. 15. At Southampton, aged 72, Richard Merricks, esq. of Runcton House, near Chichester.

KENT.—**Jan. 1.** At Bromley, Joe. Henderson, esq. of Great St. Helen's.

At Sittingbourne, aged 82, Mrs. Mary Beckett; aged 86, Mrs. Elizabeth Wood; aged 91, Mrs. Susannah Giles; and, aged 98, Mr. William Skinner. The united ages of these four persons amount to 341.

Jan. 7. At Hunton, aged 17, the eldest dau. of Rev. Robert Moore, Prebendary of Canterbury.

LANCASHIRE.—**Dec. 19.** Aged 19 months, Octavia Arabella, dau. of James A. Hodson, esq. M.P.; and on **Jan. 8**, at Wigan, 10 days after giving birth to a daughter, in her 34th year, Sarah, wife of the above Mr. Hodson.

Dec. 28. At Manchester, Wm. Myers, esq. head distributor of stamps for the Lancashire district.

Dec. 29. Aged 69, Mr. Edward Duckworth, of the firm of Duckworth, Clayton, and Thwaites, of the Eaman brewery, Blackburn.

Jan. 7. At Hale Hall, near Warrington, Anne, wife of J. Blackburne, esq. M.P. dau. of Samuel Rodbard, esq. of Shepton Mallet, co. Somerset. She was married on the 19th April 1781, at Queen-square chapel, Bath, to Mr. Blackburne, by whom she had issue, two sons and two daughters.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—**Jan. 7.** At Market Deeping, aged 67, Mr. Henry Hardy.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.—**Jan. 3.** Aged 71, Mr. James Taylor, of East Retford.

OXFORDSHIRE.—**Jan. 3.** At Henley-on-Thames, Mrs. Lawrence.

SHROPSHIRE.—Aged 70, Charles Bagn, esq. of Shrewsbury.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—**Dec. 16.** At Bath, aged 79, Anne-Henrietta, widow of Charles Penruddocks, esq. M. P.

Dec. 19. At Nice, aged 7, after a short illness, Henry-Leigh, youngest son of John Smith, esq. M.P. of Blenden-hall, Kent.

Dec. 24. At Thouars in France, occasioned by a fall from his horse, John Atter-sal, esq. late resident at Oxford; and distinguished during his stay in that city, by his

ardent pursuit of every branch of physical science, by his soundness of intellect and variety of information, by the uniform suavity and urbanity of his manners, the general benevolence of his disposition, and his exemplary practice of every domestic, and every Christian virtue.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Dec. 25, 1822, to Jan. 21, 1823.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males - 851	Males - 771	2 and 5 149	50 and 60 168
Females - 826	Females - 823	5 and 10 53	60 and 70 147
Whereof have died under two years old 480	1594	10 and 20 59	70 and 80 141
		20 and 30 106	80 and 90 62
		30 and 40 136	90 and 100 11
		40 and 50 132	100 0

Between

Salt 6s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

CORN EXCHANGE, January 20, 1823.

The continued severity of the frost having completely interrupted the navigation of our river, business is almost suspended in our market, and the factors generally declined exhibiting their samples, from the utter impossibility of working any corn, except in a few cases where the vessels lay alongside the wharfs.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending January 18.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
40 10	28 7	17 6	22 11	26 1	30 4

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, January 20, 35s. to 40s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, January 22, 31s. 5d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, January 18.

Kent Bags	2l. 2s. to 4l. 10s.	Kent Pockets	2l. 10s. to 4l. 15s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 0s. to 2l. 3s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 4s. to 3l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	2l. 2s. to 3l. 3s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 3l. 15s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, January 20.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 18s. 0d. Clover 4l. 0s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 2l. 0s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 0s. Straw 1l. 18s. 0d. Clover 4l. 5s.

SMITHFIELD, January 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	2s. 8d. to 4s. 0d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	2s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.	Head of Cattle at Market Jan. 18 :	
Veal	3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts	363 Calves 140.
Pork	2s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Sheep	4,330 Pigs 110.

COALS, Jan. 24 : Newcastle, 41s. 0d. to 50s. 0d.—Sunderland, 48s. 0d. to 51s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 42s. 0d. Yellow Russia 41s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 78s. Mottled 86s. Curd 90s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in (Jan. 1823, to the 19th) at the Office of Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, London, Deceased.—Grand Trunk Canal, 1999l. 19s. ex Div. 37l. 10s. for the Half-year.—Coventry Canal, 1070l. ex Half-year's Div. 22l.—Oxford Canal, 710l. to 740l. Div. 32l. per annum.—Neath, 400l. Div. 22l. 10l. per annum.—Barnesley, 200l.—Stourbridge, 200l.—Swansea, 190l. Div. 10l.—Peak Forest, 70l. Div. 3l.—Grand Junction, 245l. ex Half-year's Div. 5l.—Monmouthshire Canal, 169l. ex Div. 4l. for the Half-year.—Ditto Debentures, bearing Interest at 5l. per Cent. par.—Ellesmere, 64l. ex Div. 3l.—Rochdale, 65l.—Grand Surrey, 58l. Div. 3l.—Regent's, 47l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 27l. Div. 1l. per annum.—Kennet and Avon, 19l. 10s. ex Div. 17s.—Stratford, 17l.—Severn and Wye Railway, 30l. ex Div.—Wilts and Berks, 6l.—Portsmouth and Arundel Canal, 35l.—West India Dock, 186l. ex Half-year's Div. 5l.—London Dock, 116l. ex Half-year's Div. 2l. 5s.—Globe Assurance, 135l. 10s. ex Half-year's Div. 3l.—Imperial, 98l.—County, 42l.—Westminster Gas Light Company, 70l.—Provident Institution, 18l. 10s.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

1000—Glasgow
 1000—New Times
 1000—Post
 1000—Lester
 1000—M. Adver.
 1000—Globe—Star
 1000—Sun—Brit.
 1000—Statesm.
 1000—Gen. Rev.
 1000—Chronicle
 1000—Chronicle
 1000—Even. Mail
 1000—Chronicle
 1000—Chronicle
 1000—Lit. Chron.
 1000—Lit. Reg.
 1000—de Londres
 1000—Papers
 1000—Papers
 1000—Derwick
 1000—ingham
 1000—Boscon
 1000—Bristol
 1000—Bury
 1000—Carlisle
 1000—Chelms
 1000—Chesh.
 1000—Cornwall
 1000—Camberl
 1000—Devon
 1000—Doncaster
 1000—Durham
 1000—Exeter

Gloucester & Hants
 Hereford Hall 3
 Hants—Ipewich 2
 Kent 3—Lancaster
 Leeds 3—Leicester
 Lichfield Liverpool
 Maccles. & Maidst.
 Manchester 7
 Newcastle on Tyne
 Norfolk—Norwich
 N. Wales Northamp
 Nottingham & Unf.
 Oswestry Patterly
 Plymouth & Preston
 Reading—Rochestr
 Salisbury—Sheffeld
 Shrewsbury 3
 Sherborne.. Staffor
 Stamford & Stockpo
 Southampton
 Suff. Surrey.. Sussex
 Townton.. Tyne
 Wakefield. Warwic
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By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

FEBRUARY, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTERS OF THE DUKE OF BUCKINGHAM.

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 11.*
AS "Peveril of the Peak," the last Novel of "the Great Unknown," will probably make most of the readers of it (and who reads not his novels?) feel an interest in any thing relating to the accomplished and versatile Duke of Buckingham, so admirably there delineated, I trust I need make no apology for transmitting to you the accompanying Letters. They are transcribed verbatim et literatim from the originals in my possession. How they came among my papers, may be accounted for by the circumstance of my family's having intermarried with a Tunstall of Wycliffe, about the period when they were written. The former one I think not devoid of interest, as it shows that the gay and profligate author of the "Rehearsal" was not devoid of honourable and gentlemanly feelings. *P. Q.*

DEARE FRANCK, *Owthrop, September 28.*
THE order I received for the disbanding my troope, putt mee into soe greate a trouble, that I was not then able to say any thing to you; but now that I have ended my morall reflections upon it, I am more at liberty to write to you about it; and considering that severall of those that rid in my troope are at present not only out of employment, but perhaps in a worse condition than they were before, by reason of the charge they haue beene at to putt themselves into equipage, I desire you to sende mee a list of euery one of their names, and of the places* where they liue, that I may, as soone as I am* able, out of my owne stock, put them in as good a condition at least as they were before they came

* The paper decayed here so as to be illegible.

into the Troope; for I am resolved, whatsoever it cost mee, to see that not any one of them shall bee a looser for hauing had a desire to serue under my command. This I am soe positieue and soe earnest in, that I desire you not to faile to giue mee an account of it with all the speede you can, as you haue a mind to oblige

Your most entirely
affectionate friend,
BUCKINGHAM.

Addressed "For Franck Tunstall, these."

FRANCK TUNSTALL, *Aug. 4, 1680.*
I DESIRE you imediatly to goe to Helmsley, and giue order there how things may bee prepared for the removal of my stud into that place against our Ladyday next. You are also to giue mee an account of my deere in the parke, and how my woods are looked after through the whole manner. Pray also giue mee an account of my moore game. As for the hayres, I make noe question but you will doe that for your owne sake, and the sake of the whelps which you are to enter for mee.

Deare Franck,
I am entirely yours,
BUCKINGHAM.

Addressed "For Mr. Francis Tunstall."

Mr. URBAN, *Feb. 6.*
NO critic of the present age would join more decidedly than I should in condemning any brother sufficiently arrogant or fastidious to allege a sin of commission against "the great Unknown," who breathes into moulds, seemingly cast by a Fielding, sentiments apparently suggested by a Shakspeare. I now, however, venture upon

Syria, Palestine, and Egypt, are places that of late have been much visited by English travellers, and our history informs us, it was well known to our countrymen during the Crusades; then, they left behind them a character for valour, though their object was a mistaken one; and since, they have established their character again for valour, united with generosity and liberal feelings. I need only hint at the siege of Acre.

The name and character of an Englishman is known and acknowledged through Natolia, to Grand Cairo; from Smyrna, and every port and place of commerce, to Alexandria; familiarized to the inhabitants and respected; and perhaps there never was a period in our history more favourable to confirm and establish it, than the present moment: the passing events—the views they lead to—the effect they may have—all conspire to fix on our minds an impression not easy to be removed.

To maintain that ascendancy of good opinion we possess—of ability and character as a Nation, a Christian Government and a commercial people; is an object impressive and laudable; we have much to preserve by it in future consequences, and much to gain by it at the present time; and with these impressions deeply felt, I would respectfully add a hope, that the City of London, the twelve great Companies, the Docks, &c. &c. would take into consideration the deplorable state of so interesting a country to our feelings as Christians, to our interest as the first commercial body in the world; and that the relief begun, may be carried on to justify the sentiments held of us, and which affords the most pleasing effect to our recollections; and that those whose watchful care protects our commerce with our fleets, will have such a compact, well-regulated squadron in the Levant, as shall establish our claims in reality to be the most judicious and the most benevolent nation in Europe; a character I see no reason why we may not aspire to; for it is public virtue that produces public prosperity. T. WALTERS.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 14.

I AM anxious to draw your attention, and that of your numerous readers, to a pleasing little publication just put into my hands, entitled "Blossoms,

by Robert Millhouse," consisting of several very interesting sonnets.

Short and simple as is the construction of the Sonnet, and numerous as have been the tribes of Sonneteers in every age and nation where poetry has been admired; yet (as was the complaint of a writer* upwards of a century ago, and there is almost as just foundation for it even now) "what a world of insipid productions in this kind have we been pestered with!" And the reason the same writer very properly assigns, namely, that it proceeds in a great measure from a wrong notion of the *nature* of these little compositions. Conducted like the Epigram, the winding up or point should turn upon some moral or delicate idea; and this, when wrought up as it should be with the utmost nicety and regularity, with an exact purity of style, and an elegant and easy flow of numbers, cannot fail to produce a moral effect upon the mind of the reader. Thus far I have considered only the *design* of the Sonnet. I will now consider the *materials* necessary for its composition. In a long poem, a drama, or even an ode, slight irregularities and deviations, nay, even prosaic expressions may be overlooked; but in the Sonnet, the smallest blemish, "like a flaw in a jewel," deteriorates the whole value of it. A Sonnet is like "an image in enamel;" it requires all those delicate finishing strokes, which on a larger figure would be thrown away, where the strength and boldness of a masterly hand give all the grace. Now, by every test contained in the above remarks, I conceive, if the little work which now claims your attention, be tried, it will, I think, stand the severest ordeal.

A few brief particulars of the author's birth, lineage, and early education, by his own brother, embodied by his kind biographer in this sketch, are thus given:

Robert Millhouse was born at Nottingham, Oct. 14, 1788, and was the second of ten children. The poverty of his parents compelled them to put him to work at the age of six years; and when ten, he was placed in a stocking-frame. He had been constantly sent to a Sunday School, till about the last-mentioned age; when

* Addison.

river St. Lawrence to the South is proved by the Assinibon, and the had it not been for a providential and wise contrivance, kind must have been comparatively ignorant of their distant brethren, and of the produce of distant countries. The complete separation of these two worlds has in all ages afforded matter for speculation and controversy, as to the peopling of the latter, and storing it with animals, and perhaps this Gordian knot may never be untied. If Noah's flood was universal, and I think, from appearances and discoveries upon different parts of the globe, it cannot now be doubted: and if none but Noah and his family, and the beasts of the field and fowls of the air, that were with them in the ark, were preserved alive after that catastrophe, how came this new world to be peopled, and stocked with animals of such infinite variety, and suited to every climate? Whether the Phœnicians, according to Plato and Aristotle, first discovered it; or whether the Tyrians or Sidonians, famous "for passing the sea;" or whether the Carthaginians from Africa, or the Kamschatkans from Asia, is not sufficiently certain; nor do the elaborate treatises undertaken to prove it, by the different manners and customs, coinciding sometimes with the practices of these several nations, throw much light upon the subject; nor yet the resemblance between the picture-writing of the Mexicans, and the Egyptian hieroglyphics, or yet the Chinese characters; for such seem to be the natural result of necessity, and almost inevitable suggestions—such as a Hawk signifying swiftness, a Crocodile signifying revenge—the right hand open signifying plenty, and the left hand shut signifying security and possession. And though the Peruvians, like the Kamschatkans, did hang their dead upon trees—yet, did the Mexicans in sorrow rend their clothes like the Hebrews; and there is equal difficulty in showing how this country became so plenteously stored with quadrupeds and reptiles. Horses, indeed, were not found there, upon the arrival of the Spaniards under Columbus, but rein-deer and mastiffs were used in their stead.

Now, it does not appear that any thing satisfactory concerning the peopling of America can be deduced from historic evidence; for, to suppose that

vessels, calculated only for coasting and short voyages, should endure to be driven by a storm two or three thousand miles, and land their passengers or crew in safety on such a distant shore, is certainly carrying credit beyond the reach of probability; and it is equally improbable, that either the barbarous inhabitants of Lapland or Kamschatka, without noticing either beasts or reptiles, should have found their way there over the ice, or in rudely constructed vessels by navigation; it remains, then, that we should weigh with circumspection Plato's recorded tradition of the island Atlantis, of great extent, and try whether more satisfaction may not be derived from that source. May not the shores of those vast continents, to the North of Gibraltar, have been wholly or partially connected? and may they not have continued so, till emigration, after the flood, had settled in these distant regions a necessary proportion of men and beasts, as best suited to their choice and nature; and may not ~~then~~ the present appearance of continental division upon the face of the Globe, have been ordained, as better suited to the future operations of mankind? A convulsion in the earth, or sinking the surface, or other means of Almighty choice might have effected it; and the irregular line of shore, whether on the American or European side, with the intermediate isles, seem to sanction such a sinking; for the whole of the great Southern continents of America and Africa afford no such appearances. The formation of the straits of Dover has been probably effected by such a convulsion; for the appearance of the cliff will not allow of its being formed by the washing away of lighter matter; the consistence on both sides, viz. chalk and flint, being the same. Such likewise may have been the case at Gibraltar, Sicily, and Babelmandel. Now, Sir, if the matter, from being alike on each side these lesser openings, be an argument of a broken stratum by some natural convulsion, why may we not, by analogous reasoning, feel such a conviction in respect of the greater opening between Europe and America? and more particularly so, as it serves to enlarge our ideas of the omniscience and omnipotence of the Divine Being.

The fossil, which we call coal, ranges from North-east to South-west. It is found in Sweden, Brabant, Germany, France,

Mr. URBAN, *Liverpool, Feb. 1.*

THE annexed engraving is a view of St. Nicholas's Church, Liverpool, and the surrounding buildings (*see Plate I.*) It was taken from Man's Island, in the year 1741, by Mr. R. Wright, a native of Liverpool. The original painting, which is in my possession, is about 18 inches by 13. This, with five others, Wright painted in oil for his Shoemaker. The Shoemaker's son gave the painting to me about twenty years ago. This artist arrived to great eminence, and became a member of the Royal Academy in 1760.

In the site here represented there has been a wonderful change. Indeed we have nothing left but a few Houses built of stone, obtained from the ancient Castle. These old Houses are now the only remains we have of the Seventeenth Century, at the end of which Liverpool became a parish.

The exterior of the *Old Chapel* of St. Nicholas, as it formerly stood, is presumed to have been built soon after the Conquest. The walls were taken down, and the roof removed in the year 1774, when they were rebuilt under the direction of Joseph Brooks, esq. It formerly had an open ceiled roof, the joints of which were covered with deal boards, upon which was painted a representation of the firmament. The interior, however, was not then disturbed, save the ancient massive Gothic pillars and arches, which were substituted by the present lighter pillars. A spire was added to the *old tower* of this Church in 1746; but it fell down 11th February, 1810, just before the beginning of divine service; of which very melancholy accident see a particular account, vol. LXXX. part i. p. 147. A beautiful Gothic tower and spire have since been erected by Thos. Harrison, esq. Architect. Compelled to contract its height from the circumstance of twelve heavy bells being erected in the tower, the lantern is not so *lofty* as could have been wished; but the structure unites the essentials of *strength, use, and beauty*, and is highly worthy of its distinguished architect. In the *East window*, where there was no interruption to the display of Gothic *beauty*, we regret to find a miserable attempt by a different artist. How far the painted glass may, in the opinion of

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some, cover the defects of the architectural works we know not, but it will probably assist. The interior of the Church has also been repewed, and new galleries have been built.

In this Church there are a few good monuments; amongst which we may mention one of Mrs. Clayton. It is executed in statuary marble: the composition is a female figure seated, with an urn; expressive of grief. This monument was erected at the expense of her daughter, Sarah Clayton. There is also a monument erected to her husband, Wm. Clayton, esq. of Fulwood, co. Lancaster, M.P.

The living of St. Nicholas, which is a Curacy, is held with the Rectory of St. Peter's, and is in the gift of the Mayor and Corporation of Liverpool, who in 1794 presented it to Sam. Renshaw, M.A. the present Curate.

Yours, &c.

M. G.

ANCIENT AND MODERN LIVERPOOL.

(Continued from p. 23.)

The Town in 1821 and 1761, presenting a contrast between the Coronations of George III. and George IV.

THREESCORE years have rolled by since the last Coronation was solemnized in this country: a period crowded with the most stupendous events, and during which Great Britain has played the most conspicuous character on the theatre of the world, and filled it with the fame of her renown. The venerated Sovereign, who during sixty eventful years, swayed the British sceptre, now sleeps with his ancestors, and the weight of empire has devolved upon the shoulders of his son, who entered upon a solemn compact with his people, surrounded by the flower of England's nobility, by all that is venerable for wisdom, illustrious for virtue, celebrated for naval or military achievement, splendid for talent, and gorgeous and imposing in gothic and chivalrous institutions.

Such a period forms an epoch in our history. It offers an elevated station in the route of time, whence we may take a retrospect of the brilliant career which our country, in the preceding age, has run among the nations of Europe. We may also mark the progress she has made in territory and population, in commerce and agriculture, in arts and arms. Such a retrospect would

with the increase of the commerce of the port, if we estimate them now at only 9000, we shall not, we think, exceed the truth; and thus we shall have a *permanent* and *floating* population of above 150,000 souls!

The contrast presented by the commerce of the town at the two periods calculated still more excite astonishment. To begin with the number of shipping. In 1761 the number of ships that entered the port was 1319; in 1820-21 (the accounts are made up to five each year) it was 7810; exhibiting an increase of 6493, as compared with the former period. The amount of the dock-duties in 1761 was 2382*l.* 0*s.* 2*d.*; in 1820 and 1821 it was 94,556*l.* 9*s.* 1*d.* Increase 92,174*l.* 8*s.* 11*d.* This comparison of the amount of dock dues received at the two periods is perfectly fair; but the comparison of the number of ships, deceptive. Those used in commerce in 1761, were, with some few exceptions, not so bulky as those used at present. If, therefore, we would ascertain the tonnage of the 1319 vessels which entered the port that year, and could compare it with the *tonnage* of the 7810 which entered in 1820-1821, it would, there is no doubt, prodigiously swell the actual amount of the present state of the port. Unfortunately we cannot ascertain this fact; the amount of tonnage having been published since the commencement of the present century only.

The increased accommodation for shipping, by the increase of docks since 1761, is the next subject which forces itself upon our notice. It has, it will be seen, kept pace with the progressive increase of the commerce of the port. In 1761 there were three wet docks and two basins covering an area of about 18 acres. At the present time there are six wet docks and six basins, covering an area of 63 acres, three roods, 20 perches; and forming a sea wall of above a mile and a half in length. This is certainly a gigantic increase of dock-room in 60 years; but the docks of 1761 cannot bear any thing more than a numerical comparison with those of the present day. The structure of the ancient docks was comparatively rude; they were liable to rapid decay, and had merely clumsy draw-bridges, on the Dutch plan, thrown over the entrances. But the modern docks are constructed upon the most improved principles of

mural architecture. They are as substantial as human art and ingenuity can make them: their gates, though comparatively light, are strong and compact; and the whole has a solidity and magnificence of appearance, equalling, if not surpassing, those of any similar structures in the world. The Prince's dock, opened on the Coronation-day, is a matchless specimen of mural architecture, and is unique in having lock gates.

As connected with this part of the contrast, we may point out the immense ranges of lofty, substantial, and capacious warehouses, built along the dock quays and other parts of the town. These are all the creation of the last 20 or 30 years, and none of those existing in 1761 in any respect equalled them.

We shall now proceed to contrast the principal public structures which exist at present. We shall divide them into eight classes, viz. structures for religious worship; for charitable uses; for civic and judicial purposes; for business; for literature, politics, and the arts; for pleasure; for public utility and accommodation; and for confinement.

First, to begin with structures devoted to religious worship. In 1761, there were four Churches, St. Nicholas*, St. Peter, St. George, and St. Thomas. At the present period there are not less than 22; some of them, particularly those erected within the last few years, matchless specimens of architectural taste and beauty. In 1761 there were about seven dissenting meetings; at this time there are 25; several of which are uncommonly spacious, and form distinguished ornaments of the town. It is here worthy of remark, that the number of churches and chapels bear nearly the same numerical proportion to each other now, as they bore in 1761. The balance is clearly on the side of the Churches; from which we are inclined to infer, that much of the apprehension respecting the progress of dissent in the present day is imaginary.

Second, structures for the purposes of CHARITY. In 1761 these consisted of the Blue Coat Hospital, the Infirmary, and the Seaman's Hospital. They were brick buildings, with little ornament. We have now, in ad-

* Engraved in our present Number, see p. 105.

house of Flambarde, about a mile and a half from the Church at Cold Norton.

SIR JOHN SALTER, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1740, re-built the manor-house of Warden Hall, and much improved the roads about it. He was also a benefactor to the Churches of Willingehall Don and Willingehall Spain in this county, having built a neat and spacious gallery in each. This estate afterwards passed to William Mills, Esq. whose father obtained it in marriage with Selina, daughter of the above-named Sir John Salter.

SIR JOHN ALLEN, Alderman of London, occupied Bryce's in 1515, now a good old house about a mile and a half South-east of Kelvedon Church.

The Church at Leyton must not be omitted, as it contains a marble tablet to the memory of Mr. WILLIAM BOWYER, citizen of London, a learned and eminent Printer, whose life has been written by the present worthy and venerable Editor of this Magazine, who was his apprentice, partner, and successor, and at whose charge the tablet was erected; and whom the writer of this article felt a pleasure in seeing within the present month presiding in the Court of the Stationers' Company, of which he has been so long and efficient a member, in the plenitude of health and vigour, and possessing those retentive faculties which has enabled him to benefit the public by his interesting work (amongst

many others) on Literature and Literary Characters, during a great portion of the last century.

(To be continued.)

MR. URBAN,

Feb. 5.

IN the first Number of the "Encyclopædia of Antiquities," Mr. Fosbroke has given a Chapter on Cyclopean Architecture*. He does not appear to have seen a Report made by the French Institute in 1810, relative to Cyclopean Remains; and as the Report enumerates many other structures not noticed by Mr. F. I beg you to give insertion to an abstract of it.

In 1804 the following set of queries was printed, and copiously circulated among the learned of all nations, as pointing out the precise objects of the researches of the French Institute:

1. In what parts of Greece and Italy do we find inclosures, or ancient walls, constructed of large blocks of stone, hewn into the form of parallelograms, and arranged in horizontal layers, without cement?

2. In what parts of Greece and Italy do we find similar walls constructed of large blocks of stone, hewn into irregular polyhedra, and what was the nature of the erections, which ancient authors, in speaking of the walls of Argos, Mycenæ, and Tyrinthia, have designated by the name of the works of the Cyclops †?

* Mr. Fosbroke thus describes the general character of the Cyclopean style:

"Immense blocks without cement, and though the walls are now irregular, from smaller stones, which filled up the interstices, having disappeared, yet they were once so compact as to seem an entire mass. The stones as the foundation were smaller than those above."

Cyclopean Styles.

See Mr. Hamilton's division of the Cyclopean Styles into four eras in *Archæologia*, vol. XV. p. 320.—Tiryns is the earliest known specimen, and the next is the gate of the Lions at Mycenæ, noticed in our last volume, p. 543.—EDIT.

† The Cyclops were an ancient people, whose history is enveloped in the thickest fable. They excelled in the arts; and being succeeded by generations that were almost wholly ignorant of them, their works were regarded as of more than human production. Hence the ancients, when they intended to speak of walls of extraordinary strength, and fortresses which art was supposed to have made impregnable, called them the works of the Cyclops: the

Officers of the French army in Spain, M. Brianchon, a lieutenant of artillery, has transmitted some observations on the walls of Toledo. The foundations seem to be Cyclopean; the superstructure is composed of square stones; and the whole is surmounted by brickwork. It is already well known that the walls of Tarragona are constructed in a similar manner; and it is remarkable that Livy, when speaking of the walls of Saguntum, characterises by the word *cæmenta*, the irregular form of the construction of part of the walls which he supposes to be very ancient. The French antiquaries think it of the utmost importance that these inquiries should be prosecuted in Spain, because that country was known to the Pelasgians of Zacynthos two hundred years before the siege of Troy, although it was very little known to the Helleni in the days of Strabo.

III. GREECE.

The learned are once more indebted to Mr. Dodwell for some valuable information on the subject of Grecian Antiquities. Accurate drawings of the walls of the cities of Argos, Tyrinthia, and above all, of Lycosuræ, the most ancient city of Arcadia, were much wanted. A particular degree of interest was attached to the ruins of this city, as it was the metropolis of those Arcadian settlers, who constructed the most ancient towns of Italy, according to Dionysius of Halicarnassus. The drawings and details transmitted by Mr. Dodwell prove, that in the ramparts of the city of the Lycosuri, there are two kinds of Cyclopean architecture, the one more ancient than the other, and that there are other walls in the same place, which seem to have belonged to a period when the Cyclopean construction was no longer in use. The same learned traveller has taken the present occasion to add to the list of Cyclopean structures already known, the ramparts of the towns of Elatea, Ithaca, Amphissa, Leucados, and Stymphalos. Finally, by way of answer to the first question put by the class, he has named the ruins of eighteen cities of the Peloponnesus, in the walls of which he has only observed the construction in parallelogram blocks of the second age of the Greek antiquities.

IV. ISLANDS OF THE ARCHIPELAGO.

M. Fourcade, French commissary in the Archipelago, has observed some

ruins in the Island of Candia (formerly Crete), which he thinks are Cyclopean. They are the top of a mountain, on which was situated the ancient citadel of Cydonia. History will render this fact extremely probable in the opinion of those who know to how remote a period we may refer the settlement of the Telchines in Crete, and their subsequent return into Boeotia, where, according to Pausanias, they erected monuments. The Telchines and the Cyclops were one and the same people, according to the best critics.

M. Fourcade also observed the Cyclopean architecture in the walls of the ancient Cytherea, in the island of Cerigo, and in the village adjoining the walls of the ancient temple of the Phœnician Venus: he saw that ruins of this kind were surmounted by other ruins in rectangular parallelogram stones, as elegant in composition as those which composed the tomb of Atreus, at Mycenæ. The same arrangement of the two kinds of building has been observed in the walls of Melos, by M. Jassaud, another French commissary, who has also transmitted drawings on the subject.

V. WESTERN SHORES OF ASIA MINOR.

Dr. Chandler has noticed, under the appellation of *incertum*, the Cyclopean walls which confine the bed of the Caister, near Ephesus. M. Le Chevalier has also published some observations on the above two kinds of Cyclopean building in the walls of Prusa, in Bithynia. He has also given, in his travels in Troas, the engraving of a tumulus of the same construction. Monuments of the same kind have been discovered by M. Gropius, on one of the summits of Mount Sipyla, near Smyrna, in the ruins of two cities, and of several tumuli; some of Cyclopean construction, and others of parallelogram blocks. The distant period to which we ought to ascribe the origin of these two cities, seems already confirmed by the parallel, of tumuli of a different construction, but corresponding respectively to the two different systems of the construction of the ramparts of these cities. One of these tombs was 300 feet in circumference, and its height is proportioned to this base.

M. Cousinery, commissary in the Levant, communicated a letter of M. Tricon, a French antiquary, settled at Smyrna. This gentleman, on pursuing the discoveries made by M. Gropius

towns; but merely families or homesteads, many single houses in Wales being denominated Velindre, Milltown; Ucheldrev, High-town; Trev Ithel, Ithel's-town; Tre (or Trev) Madoc, Madoc's-town, &c.; synonymous to which in that language is the word Bôd, a dwelling; as Bôdorgan, Morgan's dwelling; Bôdvair and Bôdvari, Mary's dwelling, and others. In the laws of Hywel ddâ we are told that pedair rhandir a vydd yn mhob trev; y tair yn gyvannedd, a'r bedwaredd yn borva i'r tair, "there are four shares of land to every homestead* ; the three inhabited, and the fourth as pasture to the three;" so that besides the dwellings and their appurtenances, a portion of pasture land was allowed in common to three of them. It would be matter of curious enquiry, if "the singular huts" which Sir Richard conceives to be the remains of British houses were counted with reference to this subject.

Having been lately occupied in making references to the families formerly settled in Radnorshire and Herefordshire, I take this opportunity of asking whether any of your Correspondents know whether there exists any *portrait* of Sir Gelly Mericke, who, adhering to his generous patron, the Earl of Essex, suffered with that Nobleman in the reign of Elizabeth? He possessed by grant from that Queen Wigmore Castle and its domains in Herefordshire, and in right of his wife had lands at Gladestry and Nantmellin in the county of Radnor. He bore for arms: Gules, two porcupines in pale Argent. Or any of his father Rowland Merick, Bishop of Bangor in 1559; or of his grandfather Meuricab Llewelyn, Esquire of the body to King Henry VIII. or of his cousin John Mericke, Bishop of Man in 1570, who died in Yorkshire? Or any one of Sir John Merick, ambassador from James I. to the Court of Muscovy, who brought about the first commercial treaty with that country, and who bore for arms: Azure, a fess wavy Argent, in chief two mullets pierced of the field Or; and whose niece married

Sir John Ramsden of Yorkshire? Or of Sir William Merick, Judge of the Prerogative Court of Canterbury, who was knighted by King Charles II. His arms were, quarterly, 1st and 4th, a chevron between three lions rampant; 2nd and 3rd, the coats of two heiresses married to two of his ancestors.

As it might otherwise puzzle English heralds, I will just observe, that the marks of filiation have not been used till late years in Wales, but that the more antient English custom of second sons taking different coats from those of their elder brothers was the general mode of designating a separate house.

Any information procured through your Publication of this, will greatly oblige
S. R. M.

Mr. URBAN, *Stourhead, Feb. 2.*

THE site of the once celebrated Castle at Farley, the residence of the ancient family of Hungerford, is too well known to require any local description. Gibson, in his edition of Camden, mentions the discovery of a Roman pavement at this place, part of which was taken up and deposited in the Ashmolean Museum, at Oxford; but from the recent discovery of a Roman bath in the most perfect preservation (*see Plate II.*), it is evident that this villa has not been explored. We are at this time engaged in tracing its limits, an account of which, with the ground plan, shall be sent you, when our researches are terminated. The dimensions of this little bath are given accurately in the annexed ground plan. The pipe to let off the water is denoted by a small circular mark.

Yours, &c.

R. C. H.

On the mutability of National grandeur in Arts and in Science; and the proneness to deteriorate, which in certain circumstances is observed to characterize the human intellect.

THE mind of man is so constituted, that in order at once to give scope and tangibility to its native magnificence of imagination, and secure in any powerful degree the interests and the sympathies of those readers who are to derive pleasure from its vagrant reveries,

* That Trev signified a homestead, or dwelling, is clear from the following Welsh adage, Nid trev ond nev, "There is no dwelling-place but Heaven."

As we glided over the smooth surface of the waters, the heron, rising from the muddy brink, skimmed the eddying wave, and, wetting the tip of its broad wings, ascended with graceful sweep to the Medway clift. Almost lost to the eye of the spectator beneath, ere he had attained the lowest summits, the giddy heights of those abrupt promontories which shut us in, as it were, from the tumults and the infelicities of a jarring world, forcibly impressed the mind. Filled with beauty, and elevated to a sensation bordering on awe, the mind insensibly loses itself in the pleasing reveries of fancy, and finds its visions assisted by the new scenery which was constantly opening on the eye; while the profound silence which reigned uninterruptedly over the channelled abyss, was only, at regular intervals, measured by the monotonous dash of the oar. "And Harold stands upon the place of tombs;"—not the Harold of Byron, but a personage of a less presuming description, one who cannot, at the imperative call of his genius, embody unreal shapes in all the terror of imaginary might; but one at once less armed with the power of adorning pernicious sentiments, and less inclined to pervert the moral thinking of the human race. This thought likewise crowded on my mind, as, subsequent to my landing, I entered the venerable abbey just now mentioned. The Western window, under which I stood, still exhibited in one of its compartments the symmetry of former architectural skill,—the other, robed in a thick circlet of ivy, was impervious to the entrance of light. The Eastern window, which towered above the moss-grown altar-piece, in sullen majesty, overlooked the grim desolation of which itself presented so striking a feature. The intersecting pillar which divided it into two equal compartments, scattered by the hand of time and wintry storms, already nodded in its fall. The smooth sod which luxuriated at its base, and which composed the flooring of the Abbey, shewed from the age and magnitude of some of its vegetable productions, that the greater part of a century had beheld it thus dilapidated and forlorn. The disjointed and tottering masses of which the walls consisted, formed a frail and feeble basis for the architectural devices which still hung in fragments

on their blackened sides, while the "storied urns and unanimated busts" told the sad tale, that years of mutilating exposure had shed their baleful influence over them; and that marble offers but a perishable material to those who aspire after immortality.

As I stood surveying this dismantled fabric, now fast crumbling to dust,—sunk deep in the retreats of the sequestered Wye, my thoughts diverged to the transactions and the events of other days. I reverted to the period of a thousand years ago, when, history or tradition informs us, this ancient structure was reared, in which, although society and manners were yet in their rude infancy, and England's classic soil was covered with hordes of barbarians, who contended for empire or for plunder, under Danish chieftains, a considerable degree of architectural skill must have distinguished some of her artists in the symmetry and design of their buildings. The offspring of Genius in the dark ages, long ere the human mind had learnt to improve that genius, and curb its licentious aberrations, by forming itself upon the finished models which the ancients have left us, the Gothic school, rude at the first settling of the Barbarians in Europe, afterwards improved to considerable elegance and taste of decoration.

About the times of Athelstan, and during the short period of the Danish dynasty, the Abbies of Malmsbury and Tintern, among various others, were reared and adorned with the decorations of sculpture and of art; of which decorations the edifice before me gave no mean idea.

I then carried forward my thoughts some centuries, and fancied this, with all the other temples which then abounded throughout Christendom, whether known under the appellation of Monasteries, Cathedrals, Convents, or Abbies, in all the pride and pomp of endowments, which the liberality or the wealth of a superstitious people could bestow. As I marked the shattered segments of arches which in grim stateliness were already nodding in their fall, I considered the different stages of civilization and of science which had marked the various epochs of its existence. I, in imagination, was translated back to the 13th century, and saw Peter Abelard and Roger Bacon breaking from the glooms of a convent, with the light of their superior

which reared such structures, whether of tombs, pyramids, or temples, as have in every subsequent age elicited the astonishment of civilized mankind, unfold images of teeming and momentous interest.

There is, I resumed, a world of deep and legitimate enquiry, well calculated to catch the inquisitive mind, as it thus ranges through a country whose soil bears upon its face the disencumbered piles of stately and majestic edifices, exhibiting consummate design, purity, and elevation of genius, and splendour of resource. The human sympathies have, in a thousand instances, been found to be powerfully excited, upon the first view of those remains of Athenian and Roman grandeur, which, both in their zenith and their decay, have employed so many tongues to celebrate. M. de Chateaubriand's ideas seemed to echo in unison to this simultaneous flow of sensations, when upon surmounting the citadel which commands the ancient site of Lacedæmon, he broke forth into sudden apostrophe:—"What a magnificent spectacle!" he exclaims, "but how melancholy!—The solitary stream of the Eurotas running beneath the remains of the bridge Babyx, runs on every side, and not a creature to be seen among them. I stood motionless in a kind of stupor at the contemplation of this scene. A mixture of admiration and grief checked the current of my thoughts, and fixed me to the spot;—profound silence reigned around me."—Such sentiments have marked the first ebullitions of every traveller, who since the revival of letters and of taste in Europe, have been driven by curiosity, and a thirst for knowledge, to survey the august but fallen memorials of former grandeur, which diversify the classic soil of Attica.

In gazing upon these proud memorials, which declare, in the most unequivocal language, that a race of beings incomparably more intelligent and active than the present had once trod her cities—the long succession of years

which have intervened between the period of its most enlightened days—a period when those historic records upon which we are wont to dwell with curiosity and delight, were written—will naturally pass under review. The melancholy reverses that this country, which has ever stood high in the history of human intellect, has sustained, and the long reign of desolation which has since swept over its devoted head, has doubtless inspired the imaginations of multitudes, and must still continue to occupy a place in the associations of the philosopher who witnesses the scenes of her fallen glory.

What volumes, to the thinking mind, will ever spontaneously crowd upon the imagination of the traveller, as he roams through a country which, under other dynasties, and at periods grown grey with years, had brightened in arts, and raised the empire of intellect to a very distinguished height! Multitudes of intelligent scholars from every part of Europe, adopting the habits of the recluse, have wandered among these ruins of a former world, considered in a moral view, and whilst surrounded by a wilderness of broken columns, superb amphitheatres, and richly sculptured mausoleums, whether found in Italy, Greece, Egypt, or Asia Minor, have felt* their energies awakened by so invigorating a theme; and have hence given to the world many important and beautiful speculations.

It has been observed by a speculator upon the causes which hasten the decline and fall of nations—"from the borders of the Persian Gulf to the shores of the Baltic sea; from Babylon and Palmyra, Egypt, Greece, and Italy, to Spain and Portugal, and the whole circle of the Hanseatic League, we trace the same ruinous remains of ancient greatness, presenting a melancholy contrast with the poverty, ignorance, and indolence of the present race of inhabitants; and an irresistible proof of the mutability of human affairs." Another speculator of splendid abilities

* It is well known that Gibbon first conceived the design of his elaborate History amidst the ruins of the Capitol.—Volney gave free and unbounded scope to his fancy, and embodied the glowing images of his wandering thoughts in the unlicensed speculations of scepticism. Denon, Chateaubriand, and a host of others, have felt a kindling enthusiasm rise in their bosoms upon expatiating amongst these fading monuments of ancient magnificence.

and the fatal visitation has been felt—the medical Practitioners in the service of the British settlements have been very active in their efforts—and it is hoped that the more recent returns of the state of the respective battalions will show some abatement of the epidemic.

The progress, therefore, of the disease Northward, next claims the serious attention of every friend to mankind; its approach is to be deprecated as a plague—and no measures ought to be relinquished that can in any degree tend to alleviate or prevent its dire fatality. Rules of living, diet, daily habits, customary associations, and evening resorts, cloathing, habitation, weather, medicine, &c. should be stated under the authority of medical men of the college for the government of every individual—what should be done, and what should be omitted and foreborne—so as to repel the contagion and preserve the climate pure, and the fire-side healthy—and above all, the mercy of God invoked, not only by humble and devout supplication, but also by reformation of life and manners!

where they fancied that the deity would work a miracle for their restoration, and were averse to any medicine, or advice to return home; they even treated these with contempt, and called it "Amma's sickness," and "Amma's medicine." Mr. K. says, he never witnessed so much distress as in this visit, and he felt powerfully impressed with the duty of interceding with God for these people, that the plague might either be stayed or sanctified: the visitation was truly awful. "Some," he adds, "whom I found at the Kykooleer Temple to-day, were dead; others who were there were somewhat recovered; and their friends, who were attending them, boastingly exclaimed of their idol, 'Pootherarayer has been gracious to us!'" A small temple to the Devil Viraven being in a ruinous state, the people were urged by the craft of the Brahmins, and through fear of this sickness, to rebuild it.

The activity of this missionary, in his earnest efforts to console them, and to call them to a better knowledge of God, has been truly exemplary—and the epidemic afforded ample occasion for the exercise of his Christian zeal.

Across Hindostan, from Calcutta to Bombay, the alarm has been spread,

Mr. Urban, Feb. 11th.

THE following characters of nations, extracted from a work, entitled, "*Doctræ Nugæ Gaudentii Jocosi*," may interest such of your readers as are accustomed to theorise upon human nature. However national pride may be offended, no one can deny justice to some of the attributes, though it is to be hoped that the writer has judged hastily of Britain, or, to speak logically, the induction has been made without sufficient investigation.

Nationum Proprietates et Regionum.

Hispani, consulti, bellicosi, graves.
Itali, ingeniosi, vindictæ cupidi.
Galli, mobiles, intemperantes.
Britanni, versipelles negotiatores.
Belgæ, delicati, negotiis et linguis dediti.
Germani, bellatores simplices, benefici: Ex his
Francum, fortes, robusti, vini et veritatis amantes.
Bavari, sumptuosi conviatores.
Suevi, leves, timidi, loquaces, glotiosi.
Misnenses, munifici, locupletes.
Saxones, versuti, contumaces.
Rheni, accolæ, frugi, hospitales, aperti.
Bohemi, inhumani, prædatores, seditiosi.

* Solisbaci, Impensis Johannis Leonardi Buggellii, Anno 1713, 18mo.

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and his high abhorrence of Murder, it is necessary to enquire what was the cause of the death; if this shall be found to have been murder, then so soon as the murderer shall be convicted, he is delivered over to death, not merely as a punishment, but, so far as lies in us, to expiate God's declared wrath against murder, and, "that the people may hear, and fear, and do so no more."

If the case shall appear Manslaughter, still the degree of punishment has the same aspect, and is assimilated perhaps as nearly as circumstances will permit, to the law provided for the same case. Deuteronomy xix. xxi.

If by any animal without any fault of man, then that animal becomes deodand, as by Exodus xxi. 28. We have by custom indeed, commuted the life of the animal, for a sum of money, and this commonly a small sum, bearing little proportion to the value of the animal; but in this case due and se-

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law, although the same were improp-
perly expressed.

In the case of any inanimate thing causing death, e.g. the sail of a mill, still due enquiry is made, and the same becomes deodand; and still with the same view.

If the person having the care of the animal, or inanimate thing moving to the death of man, is proved to have been negligent in his care, he is punished in proportion to the degree of negligence or carelessness exhibited by him.

Now, Mr. Urban, I cannot see what superstition, properly so called, here is in these cases; nor, strictly speaking, can an excessive fine be imposed in lieu of deodand, for, the animal being, *ipso facto*, forfeited by the law, the owner thereof cannot be compelled to redeem them.

"J. A." says that without these proceedings, or with them, he should feel himself bound in conscience, to make what amends he could, to the family of the sufferer in any such case, and so, no doubt, would every conscientious man feel himself bound; but in this case, if no such proceedings took place, no conscientious king, or conscientious people, having the knowledge of the Scriptures, could feel that they had done what was in their power, and what was incumbent on them, to expiate and avert the wrath of God.

Your Correspondent "E. G." (same Mag. p. 497) has some remarks on French customs at this time, very apposite; "there," he says, "where a Coroner's Inquest is unknown, a Frenchman sees the body taken out of the Seine, shrugs his shoulders, sighs *n'importe*—and passes on."

I con-

the discovery of the North-west Magnetic Pole, published in the *Geographical Magazine* for Jan. 1842, vol. 1, p. 101.

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safety of the Discovery-ships command-
ed by the admirable Captain Parry,
whose daring labours have already con-
ferred such signal benefits on nautical
and magnetic science.

In Behring's Straits it has been long
known that a barrier of ice extends
from the Asiatic to the American
Coast, in the height of Summer, as
high up as the parallel of latitude of
Icy Cape. The current found in this
strait clearly indicates the existence of
a passage which evidently can never
be subservient to purposes of commer-
cial utility. Thus, with no well-
founded hope of getting on the hyper-
borean coast, from either of its extre-
mities, it is much to be lamented that
Behring's Straits were not again ex-
plored, as that could have been done
with perfect safety. There may be a
hope that the ships got through the
long narrow channel running out of
Repulse Bay during the last Summer.
If this had been effected the first Sum-
mer, Captain Franklin would have
found marks set up on the Coast, and
particularly at the mouth of the Cop-
per Mine River, indicating the passage

helpless families with the only con-
solation of the memory of their he-
roism transmitted to posterity on the
records of history.

We impatiently expect the account
of Captain Franklin's investigations,
principally as they may throw farther
light on magnetic variation. Science
cannot derive a maximum of utility
from what has been discovered till a
ship is sent out on purpose to ascertain
the precise position of the North-west
Magnetic Pole; that is to say, the lon-
gitude and latitude of the exact point
where the dipping needle would stand
perpendicular in continuation of the
Pole situated on the line of no varia-
tion. The same ship might in the
Summer explore the Polar Basin by
passing into it through one of the open
channels on the North side of the
sound which ought to be called Cap-
tain Parry's Sound. The ship must
winter where the grand ultimate ob-
ject is to be finally ascertained. As
for the Hyperborean Coast running
nearly on the parallel of 70° from Re-
pulse Bay to Behring's Straits, that
evidently can be now only investigated
by

expressed the most cordial regard till the time of his death. In the year 1796, Mr. A. Green married Miss Lister, a lady of much natural talent, and of an highly-cultivated, right-judging mind, and steadily religious principles: who also excelled in drawing. And from this time he lived at York, her previous place of residence; usually passing the summer months at Ambleside.

He died in June 1807, esteemed and beloved by all who knew him, for his kindness and benevolence of heart, his sweetness of temper, humble and pious spirit, and agreeable conversation and manners; no less than admired by them as an Artist, for genius, taste, and execution. He was buried at a village near York, I believe Fulford.

His lady resided at York, and in the neighbourhood, till her death, which took place in the autumn of 1821, and directed by will that the pictures painted by Mr. Green, and in her possession, should be sold; and the produce applied to charitable purposes.

Yours, &c.

H.

Mr. URBAN, Bath, Feb. 4.

IN your last Number, p. 60, the Reviewer of a new musical publication, the "Harmonicon," refers to a Canzonet composed for the work by Mr. Braham, and adapted to the words of a song, beginning "O very sweet was morning's dawn," stated to be the production of M. G. Lewis, Esq. M. P.

Allow me to make an observation or two on the subject: the Song was not written by Mr. Lewis; it was published, I think, in the autumn of the year 1807, in a popular newspaper, and prefaced thus: "Mary; an attempt to adapt English words to a very wild and pathetic Irish air, known among the peasantry of the province of Connaught, by the title of Maurien Oge, or Owg. Nothing, however, but the melody of this ditty remains: both the name of the Poet, and the poetry itself, being lost in the stream of time." Mr. Braham is a fine composer; but his Canzonet in the Harmonicon is, though well executed, neither *wild* nor *pathetic*, and therefore does not suit the meaning of Mary. Let me add, that the words of the Song, such as they are, are incorrectly

given in the Harmonicon: they may be found, if thought worth the trouble of inquiry, as they were originally written, in the Sun Newspaper of January 15, 1823, in which widely-circulated publication, I, from absolute necessity, inserted them, accompanied by a letter; possessing no more effectual method of defence against the disgraceful charge of claiming as mine the production of another man; and of one distinguished for his taste and genius. This vindication of myself was my object in addressing the Editor of the Sun; and is likewise my reason for now trespassing on you. The Song of Mary was written by me, about twenty years ago, and I beg leave to observe, with great deference to those who think otherwise, that it is an effusion which cannot possibly do any honour to the muse of Mr. Lewis, nor much even to that of

Yours, &c.

EDWARD MANGIN.

Mr. URBAN, Devon, Feb. 10.

KNOWING how very extensively your excellent Miscellany is circulated, permit me to call the serious attention of your numerous readers to the dangerous political doctrines again industriously propagated, and, I am concerned to say, adopted as the genuine sentiments of County Meetings. Much unjust obloquy has been thrown out against the most able and successful military character in Europe, for terming these meetings *a farce*. No person has a right to vote at these meetings except he be a Freeholder: whereas, in point of fact, it is perfectly known that *three fourths* of those that hold up their hands there *are not* qualified persons; and, consequently, decisions so obtained fall, with the strictest propriety, under the above expressive appellation. Votes legitimately unexceptionable can be had *only* by assigning a separate space in front of the hustings to *real* freeholders of counties. For want of this just regulation, any extravagant proposition made, however much opposed, is carried by senseless acclamation, and sent up to Parliament as the sense of the county at large. It is thus, that we are again witnessing the revival of the insane project of *Annual Parliaments* and *Universal Suffrage*. I really thought this wild chimera had been consigned "*to the tomb of all the*"

should present or future exigencies be supposed to require them.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

STONEHENGE.

"Thou noblest monument of Albion's isle,
Whether by Merlin's aid, from Scythia's shore,
To Amber's fatal plain, Pendragon bore,
Huge frame of giant hands the mighty pile,
To entomb his Britons slain by Hengist's guile,
Or Druid Priests, sprinkled with human gore,
Taught 'mid thy massy maze their mystic lore;
Or Danish chiefs, enriched with savage spoil,
To Victory's idol vast, an unhewn shrine,
Rear'd the rude heap; or, in thy hallow'd round,
Repose the kings of Brutus' genuine line;
Or here those kings in solemn state were crown'd.
Studious to trace thy pond'rous origin,
We muse on many an antient tale renown'd."

AS the subject for the Newdigate Prize Poem for this year is "STONEHENGE," we shall, at the request of an Oxford Correspondent, devote a page or two to the consideration of the probable origin and purposes of this extraordinary monument.

This interesting assemblage of stones is distant two miles West of Amesbury, and six miles from Salisbury. The name of Stonehenge is evidently Saxon, *q. d.* the *hanging-stones*.

Passing by the fanciful opinions and conjectures of *Nennius*, *Jeffrey of Monmouth*, and *Henry of Huntingdon* (alluded to in the above elegant Sonnet) we shall first notice the celebrated *Camden*; who could see nothing but confusion and rudeness in this stately pile.

Inigo Jones (who in 1655 first published any regular work on Stonehenge), full of ideas of architecture, conceived it to be a Tuscan temple of *Cœlum* or *Terminus*, built by the Romans, as if the rudest monuments of that people were not more regular than this. He thought it was raised at a period when the Romans "had settled the country under their own empire; and by the introduction of foreign colonies, had reduced the natural inhabitants unto the society of civil life, by training them up in the liberal sciences."

Dr. Charleton, in 1663, published an answer to Jones's work, in which he contends that Stonehenge was erected by the Danes; but this could not be the case, as the monument existed long before the Danes invaded England. Jones's work was defended by his son-in-law and editor *Mr. Webb*, in 1665.

Aylett Sammes next published a treatise on Stonehenge; in which he re-

marks, "why may not these giants (alluding to the appellation of *Chorea Gigantum*, given to this monument) be the Phœnicians; and the art of erecting these stones, instead of the stones themselves, brought from the furthestmost parts of Africa, the known habitations of the Phœnicians."

Bishop Gibson, in his edition of *Camden's Britannia*, 1694, after combating the opinions of preceding writers, observes, "one need make no scruple to affirm that it is a British Monument; since it does not appear that any other nation had so much footing in this kingdom, as to be the authors of such a rude, and yet magnificent pile."

The attentive though credulous *Aubrey* first hit on the notion of its being a *Druid* temple. With this notion *Mr. Toland* agreed; and *Dr. Stukeley*, in his "Stonehenge," by accurate measurements, confirmed it. He calls in the assistance of the Tyrean *Hercules*, to do greater honour to the structure.

Mr. Wood, in his "Choir Gawr," agreed with *Dr. Stukeley* in attributing it to the *Druids*, with this additional idea, that it had an astronomical as well as theological use, and was a temple of the moon.

William Cooke, M. A. in an enquiry into the Patriarchal and Druidical Religion, &c. supposes Stonehenge to have been a place held sacred by the *Druids*, and appropriated to great assemblies of the people.

Wood's opinion was further illustrated in a brief and comprehensive manner by *Dr. Smith*, in "Choir Gawr," 1770. The work is ably reviewed by *Mr. Gough*, in our vol. xli. p. 30, where *Dr. Smith's* opinions may be seen; or in *Gough's Camden*, 2d edit. 1806, vol. i. p. 155.

That eminent antiquary, *Mr. King*, in his "Munimenta Antiqua*," conjectures that it was constructed in the very latest ages of *Druidism*, whilst that religion was yet struggling against the overwhelming tide of *Christianity*.

Mr. Davies, the learned author of "Celtic Researches," and of the "Mythology, &c. of the British *Druids*," enters more profoundly than perhaps any other author, into the question respecting the origin and ap-

* Reviewed by *Mr. Gough* in vol. lxxii. p. 142.

It is grounded on the difference in quality and size between the stones of the great circle and ellipsis, and those of the smaller ones. In considering the subject, says Mr. Cunnington, "I have been led to suppose, that Stonehenge has been erected at different eras; that the original work consisted of the outward circle, and its imposts, and the inner oval, or large trilithons; and that the smallest circle and oval, of inferior stones, were raised at a later period; for they add nothing to the grandeur of the temple, but rather gave a littleness to the whole, and more particularly so, if, according to Smith, you add the two small trilithons of granite."

The next opinion relative to Stonehenge, we have to notice, is somewhat analogous to the last. It is contained in the following judicious remarks, extracted from a letter of the Rev. Samuel Greatheed, addressed to Mr. Britton, and printed in the "Beauties of England and Wales," vol. XV. p. 707.

"Stonehenge has nothing about it implying a higher antiquity than the age of Aurelius Ambrosius, but the circle and oval of upright stones, which perfectly resemble our numerous Druidical temples, from Cornwall to Cumberland. These parts alone of the structure, therefore, I consider as *Druidical*; and I apprehend that these alone were standing, when the Saxons assassinated the British chiefs, assembled with them on that spot, at a Council Feast. No authentic accounts of that period opposes the probability that Ambrosius might erect there a durable monument, in memory of his countrymen, and of the cruel treachery of their invaders. Nothing is more likely, than, that he would, if he had opportunity, adopt such means of animating the Britons to perseverance, in so wearisome a contest: and certainly nothing could have been better suited to the purpose, than such an erection as Stonehenge, which might equally sustain the violence of enemies, and the lapse of ages. The zeal of his numerous followers would carry them through the requisite labour. The pattern of the Romans was sufficient to supply the mechanical powers which it demanded, and it is so obvious an imitation of their architecture, that Inigo Jones, who had well studied the subject, supposed it to be *their* performances. The plan was regulated by that of the original Druidical structure; the outer stones of which must have been partly removed, to admit the *Trilithons*; but would, of course, be replaced. The rough squaring, the continued

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imposts, and the mortices and tenons by which they are secured to the standards, are not only *unlike* every work of the Druids, but incompatible with their principles. Add to this, the discovery of Roman Coins beneath some of the larger stones, implies their position not to have been earlier than the date assigned by the tradition. All other hypotheses on the subject are totally conjectural, and to me they appear as improbable in themselves, as they are irreconcilable with each other.

"It is, I believe, agreed by the best lithologists, that the larger members of Stonehenge are *sarsens*, similar to those called the Grey-wethers, which, in innumerable places, protrude above the soil, between Marlborough and Avebury, and therefore were probably transported thence."

Mr. Fosbroke, in his "Encyclopedia of Antiquities," p. 72, is of opinion that the elucidation of Mr. Maurice is the best; and that it is the Temple of the Sun in Britain mentioned by Diodorus. It is (says Mr. M.) circular, as were all Temples of the Sun and Vesta. The adytum, or sanctum sanctorum, is oval, representing the mundane egg, after the manner that all those adyta, in which the sacred fire perpetually blazed, was constantly fabricated. The situation is fixed astronomically; the grand entrance, and that of Abury, being placed exactly North-east, as all the gates or portals of the ancient cavern temples were, especially those dedicated to Mithra, *i. e.* the Sun. The number of stones and uprights in the outward circles, making together exactly sixty, plainly alludes to that peculiar and prominent feature of Asiatick astronomy, the sexagenary cycle; while the number of stones forming the minor cycle of the cove, being exactly nineteen, displays to us the famous Metonic, or rather Indian cycle; and that of thirty repeatedly occurring, the celebrated age or generation of the Druids. Further, the temple being uncovered, proves it to have been erected before the age of Zoroaster, 500 years before Christ, who first covered in the Persian temples. Finally, the heads and horns of oxen and other animals, found buried in the spot, prove that the sanguinary rites, peculiar to the solar superstition, were actually practised within the awful bounds of this hallowed circle. —Want of room prevents our quoting farther from Mr. Fosbroke's interesting Encyclopedia; we must therefore refer

UMENT TO DR. TATE.

An elegant Mural Monument represented by the annexed Engraving, and lately placed on the West

soldier, who thus afforded himself amusement and gratification while lying ill of his wounds. To see it in your pages he would be delighted.

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th side of the choir of his Cathedral, where a handsome tablet of black marble remains to his memory. On a plinth beneath a highly decorated canopy was originally displayed in brass, in a kneeling posture, and the following inscription, both which are entirely effaced.

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le variety of ornaments, and expense, have been spared. It is executed in the most correct and beautiful manner in a single block of marble, finely polished, and highly creditable to the talents and taste of Mr. Buckler, sen. by whom it was designed.

It is painful to add, that before this monument was fixed in its destined place, he who caused it to be erected in memory of an affectionate Brother. (See our vol. XCII. part i.) The tablet bears an elegant inscription from the pen of the everend Dr. Routh, President of Exeter College, and the intention of the deceased. EDIT.

URBAN,
The following account of the battle of Assaye, in the East Indies, perhaps not be unworthy of occupying a place in your repository of interesting essays. It has no adornment to recommend it, but plain and from the hands of a British

soldier, besides a great many hopes. This tremendous fire was kept up for two hours, before our infantry could form the line, on account of the enemy's line being undermined. Nearly the whole of the advance pickets were killed before the first brigade were formed. Out of our small number we were forced to leave one battalion of Sepoys behind, to protect our baggage and sick men.

When our infantry were all formed, they opened a severe fire of musketry; but the enemy kept up such a heavy fire of round and grape, that our infantry suffered severely. The right brigade charged, but was forced to retreat; for they were nearly all killed and wounded. The 74th regiment

such a price for our
e but have the custom-
sters we had in those

een said about Farmers
their sons keeping hunt-
daughters learning ac-
! As far as my own
extended, and I reside
ie country, I can affirm
I have had tenants on
three different counties,
a capital of at least ten
ds, and I have never
ard of any of the extra-

gance alluded to. Plain in their ha-
bits and mode of living, whatever sur-
plus of income their industry produced,
they employed it in increasing their
business. But supposing they were
liable to the reproach of enjoying per-
haps more than a comfortable style of
living, I should be glad to know the
reason why the occupier of land is to
be the only description of person, who,
possessed of a capital of ten thousand
pounds, is to be denied a better sort
of education for his children, or occa-
sional indulgence in amusement? The

LAUNCELOTUS

The next point I advert to is the
Poor Rate, which he maintains is the
same now as in 1790—4. In reply, I
have only to state the case of a neigh-
bouring parish, in a part of the country
wholly agricultural. In 1792, the
Poor Rates in that parish were 500*l.*
a year, including the expense of the
apothecary and attorney; the present
Rates for the same parish, after allow-
ing for the reduction in consequence of
the lowered price of provisions, are
2500*l.* per annum, exclusive of the
medical and legal expenses. I trust,
therefore, this, which is not a solitary
instance, will be received as a refuta-
tion of the assertion, that the Poor
Rates are the same now as in 1790—4.
If, therefore, the burdens to which the
Farmer is liable, exceed by so much
those that he had at the former pe-
riod, it is very evident, even were his
rent

V PUBLICATIONS.

Hawkins, the Excerptor of Dr. Johnson.

"We were well-disciplined, taught to be very respectful, thought what I should be. Goldsmith taught me to be by two bits of paper on which Israel Mandrill, in 'Considerations on the Dissection of a Flower of the' give me an idea of the and taught my little brother stand the title of that excellent initiatory compilation, 'Selects à propos,' and patted him on the head by way of encouragement, when he saw him getting his lesson out of Horace. Of my native lore stored on me by Sir Joshua Reynolds, I cannot brag; but Dr. Johnson, *foolish as he was*, that is to say, he kept me standing before a good fire, unoppressed that he had not dislodged me from his arbutus, while to my terror, from the pleasure of my nurse-maid, he kept his wig on my shoulder. When he reproached me, he would ask me if I would be his little housekeeper. It was happily unheeded, except to reply."

We admire the warm indignation with which an unpardonable calumny of Mr. Boswell is thus repelled:

"I cannot (says Miss H.) for the sake of brevity, pass by unimproved, the opportunity of rescuing his character from Mr. Boswell's erroneous biography. I have not his 'Life of Johnson' here; but I believe I can recollect with accuracy sufficient to prevent my doing him the injury I complain of as to my father, a part of what he has said of him. He has said, I think, that 'Sir John Hawkins was the son of a carpenter,' but that 'having married an old woman for her money'—I forget what follows; but this is sufficient for my present purpose."

"Now I do, with all humility, confess, that since the time of Sir Walter Raleigh and Queen Elizabeth, the family of my father have had nought to boast; but, in those rude days, Knighthood for sailing round the world on a voyage of discovery, was a very elevating distinction. In the second acquirement of the same honour, indeed, there is a little seeming cause for boasting for those who pride themselves on being English, as it was bestowed on the defeat of the Spanish Armada, in which our ancestor

and circumstances; but he was generally too much employed, or too weary of employment, to do himself what he wished. He was sometimes disposed to dictate to my elder brother; but my brother, who was himself engaged in a work of deep research, was not always at leisure; and when he was at leisure, my father was often taking his evening-nap. The thing wished was therefore never done; or, if attempted, it was not begun with energy enough to keep it going.

"I had heard all that could be said in favour of the scheme; and made sensible of its comparative importance by the progressive accumulation of facts, I, though myself with little leisure to subtract from time which I was never allowed to call my own, began in private to do what my father recommended; but the fear that this, which was to me relaxation when done in secret, would, if divulged, be added to my daily labour and exacted as a task, made me do it *à l'insu de mon père*,—a singular instance, perhaps, of clandestine obedience."

"It is well known that Miss H. is the daughter of the celebrated Sir John GENT, MAG. February, 1823.

Thomas Davies, Paul Whitehead, Thomas Warton, and the Rev. George Costard, whose library Miss H. describes as a counterpart in appearance to that of Sidrophel in one of Hogarth's plates of *Hudibras*.

The anecdotes of musical men are, perhaps, the best parts of the volume, particularly those of Handel, the blind Stanley, Bartleman, and Dr. Cooke, of Westminster Abbey.

Many other friends are mentioned; amongst whom occurs George Steevens, whose intimacy terminated, as usually it did, in a quarrel; in which we shall not here enlarge, as a further account is promised in a future volume.

In the next Edition, it is hoped the hacknied story of Pharaoh and the Red Sea (which is more than a century old, and which was attributed to Hogarth in 1781, by a wicked wit still living) will be expunged. Nor is there much occasion for the Marchioness of Tweeddale's warming-pan, and a few other episodes not less edifying.

We will not, however, seek for slight blemishes when there is really much to commend; but look forward with pleasure to the perusal of the promised continuation of these agreeable anecdotes; and shall select a few detached articles for the amusement of our Readers:

"The Twining family ought not to have been thus long postponed. They were, by hereditary succession, of high worth, and have produced scholars and men of elegant tastes; a distinction which does not seem likely to fail. Were I to enter on their biography, I could quote as exemplary, their affluence without ostentation, and their dignified independence, which ranks them high amongst those who form the pillars of a commercial country."

"The homeliness of Dr. Farmer's external disappointed me, who, from what I heard, expected to see him in little less than lawn sleeves. He delighted me at my father's table, when the report was alluded to that Sir Joshua Reynolds shared the gains of his man Ralph in showing his pictures, by quoting the lines from *Hudibras*,

'A squire he had whose name was Ralph,
Who in th' adventure went his half.'

"Davies, better known by the sociable name of Tom Davies, was a character not without features. Every body knows he had been an actor, and afterwards set up a bookseller's shop in Russell-street, Covent Garden, which was frequented, as Payne's was when he lived at the Mews-gate, by the lite-

rary corps of the Metropolis, and amongst them my father.

"Whether this or any desire to benefit or oblige, influenced my father I know not, but it was at first designed that he should publish the *History of Music*. It is necessary, in the progress of such a coalition, that an author and a publisher should sometimes meet. The author's views in this instance, I can aver, were not avaricious; for I have heard my father laughingly declare, that if he got the price of a pair of carriage-horses by his fifteen years' labour, he should think himself fortunate. On the other side, I have heard Payne say, when by Davies's defalcation the contract devolved on him, that he should lay by his profits for his daughters."

"The memoir of Garrick almost introduces the little I could say, that has not already been far better said, of Johnson; but it would, if pursued here, bring me down too low in point of time. The same I may say of Steevens. Neither of them shall be forgotten; but at present, to proceed not quite in an outrageously disorderly manner, I must descend to less interesting detail, and take slight notice of those neighbours with whom, as I have said, 'I found my father,' when I first began to know what was meant by society."

A *Silhouette* of Sir John Hawkins fronts the Volume, which commences with a Dedication to the present worthy Chamberlain of London; and concludes with some "Poetic Trifles by Henry Hawkins." A neat engraving of Twickenham Common includes the houses of Sir John Hawkins and the Marchioness of Tweeddale.

18. *Historic Facts relative to the Sea Port and Market Town of Ravenspurne in Holderness.* [By Thomas Thompson, Esq. F.S.A.] 8vo. pp. 270.

WE had very lately occasion to notice Mr. Thompson's "Observations on the antient State of Holderness," (see vol. xcii. ii. 529); and we are happy so soon to meet with him again.

It is a prospective benefit, arising from the rapid improvement of Topography, that we shall in the end know the real manners of our ancestors, with which, whatever may have been published, we have at present only a superficial acquaintance. Unfortunately, from the necessity of costly engravings, and the narrowness of sale, such works are too expensive for general circulation; but could they be issued in octavo volumes, like the present, we are satisfied that the public benefit would be

intermediate : of business by night?
 P. 203.

poets to have been Richard Bradstreet, a native of Barnshead, in the county of Westmorland, having behind him, with Wood, the character of a 'well-bred gentleman and a good neighbour.' He was author of many popular pieces, as well as the "Journal." The following monumental inscription to his memory appears in Catterick Church:

Juxta sita sunt
 Richardi Bradstreet
 De Barnshead, in comitatu
 Westmorlandie armigeri, viri
 Martis, ejus conjugi, Rachele
 Illi quarto die Maii, anno 1676
 Donatus est; hinc undecimo Aprilis 1681
 Sepulchrum ejus obit. Heredes
 Unice, Stafford Bradstreet, Magister
 Auratus, adversus Mores, Christianus
 Nominis hunc insculpsimus, Rachele
 Discessit conchit. Ceteri Chorus
 Tunc, in Murchie Thimma
 Humantur
 Requiescant in Pace.

"Duncombe Park (the seat of Charles Duncombe, esq.) in the township of Helmsley, and parish of Helmsley; $\frac{1}{2}$ a mile from Helmsley.

"This noble seat of the Duncombe family was built from a design of Sir John Vanburgh. The character of the building is Doric, the East front is rather heavy; but the West presents a good specimen of that order. Here is a noble terrace, terminated by two handsome circular temples, from which is a most beautiful prospect. Embosomed in trees appears the noble tower of Helmsley Castle*, and near it, occasionally peeps forth part of the town; and deep beneath is seen a beautiful valley, with the river Rye winding among hanging woods. On entering the hall the spectator is struck with the general air of greatness it conveys; here is a fine piece of sculpture called the *Dog of Alcibiades*, said to be the work of Myron; Dallaway in his description of statuary and sculpture, says 'it was discovered at Monte Cagnuolo, and procured by Henry Constantine Jennings, esq. who brought it to England, and from whom it was transferred to Mr. Duncombe for a thousand guineas. It ranks among the five famous dogs of antiquity.' Here is also the famous statue called *Discobolus*, which, says Gilpin, 'is esteemed the first statue in England. It exhibits on every side the justest proportions, and the most pleasing attitudes.' Notwithstanding the prejudice and illiberal language often used against the fame of Sir John Vanburgh as a builder, he certainly contrived to give an air of grandeur to his structures, rarely to be met with. The saloon here (now library) may be adduced among others in proof of the assertion, it possessing an uncommon air of magnificence.

public record is known to exist of the period, when it was swallowed up by the sea. (P. 203.)

19. *A Topographical Dictionary of Yorkshire, containing the Names of all the Towns, Villages, Hamlets, eminent Persons, &c. &c. By Thomas Langdale. 8vo. pp. 446. Longman and Co.*

WE are happy to see a new edition of this useful Work, which has been re-written and carefully examined by its Compiler, who has personally visited the greatest part of the County. Much valuable information has been obtained by correspondence with the resident Clergy. To relieve the dull tedium of detail, many historical and biographical notices are introduced. Of these we shall give a specimen or two, selected at random:

"*Appletons, East and West, a township, in the parish of Catterick, wapentake of Ham-Rest; 2 miles from Catterick, 5 from Bedale.—Population, 87.*

"*Here died in 1678, that facetious and eccentric genius, Drunken Barnaby or Barnaby Harrington, but whose real name ap-*

* Engraved in vol. LXXVIII. p. 201.

more enlarged account, may know where to obtain it.

Prefixed to the work is a good map of the County: and a curious table of estimated distances of the towns of Yorkshire from London, and from each other.

When the amazing extent of this County is considered, containing about 8,598,380 acres of land, with a population of 1,173,187 persons; and the immense mass of minute particulars here collected, which are well condensed within a moderate-sized volume, at an easy price, we think the Editor entitled to much commendation; and we hope his countrymen will properly reward his industry.

20. *Sermons delivered at Salters' Hall, between the years 1800 and 1810. By the late Rev. Hugh Worthington. 8vo. pp. 525. Holdsworth.*

THE circumstances under which this Volume is offered to the public, are as remarkable as the Sermons are themselves excellent.

"They were taken entirely from memory, without the assistance of notes, by a Lady, who was long a member of the late Mr. Worthington's congregation. They have been considered, by many competent judges, as correct specimens of his style of preaching; as such, they are now printed, for private circulation. The writer of this Preface, who can answer for their correctness, has long prized them, not only for their intrinsic excellence, but as a pleasing memorial of the uncommonly retentive memory of a much-endear'd relative and friend. Though not given as complete discourses, they may still be perused with advantage, particularly by the young, with whom Mr. Worthington was always a favourite preacher. The above statement, it is hoped, while it bespeaks candour, will disarm criticism."

The writer of the present article, though not an attendant on Mr. Worthington's ministry, was in the habits of personal intimacy with him, a slight acquaintance with his very learned father; and in some former pages of our Obituary, vol. LXVII. p. 985, and vol. LXXXVII. ii. p. 188, contributed his mite towards doing justice to the memory of both.

Once, and only once, he was induced, from the celebrity of the younger Mr. Worthington's name, to attend at Salters' Hall; and though the particular subject of that day's discourse is not recollected, a sufficient

impression of it remains to justify the assertion that he was a pleasing and energetic preacher. Far removed from the ravings of an enthusiast, though his voice was sonorous, his manner was mild and persuasive, and his matter that of a pious and serious Christian Divine.

The Discourses now published may be perused with instruction by Christians of every denomination. They are XXXVI.; and if the words of the Preacher are not precisely preserved, his sentiments certainly are; and the language not deteriorated in passing through the memory of the highly accomplished Perpetuator of his fair fame.

We have only room to add the contents of the several Sermons.

1. On Religious Prejudices.—2. On the Excellence of our Saviour's Teaching.—3. On the Responsibility attached to all human Talents and Privileges.—4. On the Immutability of the Kingdom of Heaven.—5. Faith in an unseen Saviour.—6. Our Saviour's Dying Prayer for his Persecutors.—7. The Thief on the Cross.—8. On the Restoration of the Jews.—9. On a Future State.—10. On the future Happiness of the Righteous.—11. Character of David.—12. On the Conduct of Christ prior to his public Ministry.—13, 14, 15, 16, 17. Five Lectures on the Acts of the Apostles.—18. Character of Esther.—19. The Connexion between the Abrahamic and Christian Covenants.—20, 21. On the Reverence due to our Saviour.—22. The Goodness of God in the moral world.—23. The Mode of the Christian Dispensation best suited to the state of Man.—24. The Sufficiency of Scripture Evidence.—25. Comparative View of the Offices of Christ.—26. On the Wisdom of our Saviour's Parables.—27. Raising the Widow's Son.—28. Causes of the Rejection of Christ by the Jews.—29. The Duty of Thanksgiving.—30. Elisha and the Widow of Sarepta.—31. On the Lord's Supper.—32, 33. Rules for studying the Epistles.—34. The Gospel a hidden Treasure.—35. Ingratitude for a benevolent Miracle.—36. The Blessings of Peace."

21. *A Vindication of the Authenticity of the Narratives contained in the first two Chapters of the Gospels of St. Matthew and St. Luke; being an Investigation of Objections urged by the Unitarian Editors of the improved Version of the New Testament; with an Appendix, containing Strictures on the Variations between the first and fourth Editions of that Work. By a Layman. 8vo. pp. 404. Rivingtons.*

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We do not mean to speak thus in disrespect of Mr. Holden, whose work is written in the manner of a scholar, and is of course edifying. We only mean to say that there is a vast waste in theological erudition. A man may read all his life, and yet not know what is the correct version of the law of the subject. The first authorities are fallible; e. g. take the following extract:

"The grasshopper shall be a burden. I entirely agree with Dr. Smith, whose interpretation is thus summed up by Parkhurst Lev. in 237: 'The dry, shrunk, shrivelled, crumpling, craggy, old man, his back-bone sticking out, his knees projecting forwards, his arms backwards, his head downwards, and the apophyses, or bunching parts of the bones in general enlarged, is very aptly described by that insect. And from this exact likeness, without all doubt, was the fable of Tithonus, that, living to extreme old age, he was at last turned into a grasshopper. Other and very different opinions may be seen in Poli Synops. and Bechart, Hieron. p. ii. lib. 4. cap. 8.—See also Pardon's Illustrations, vol. i. p. 324."

We by no means intend disrespect
Genr. Mag. February, 1823.

to see whole libraries accumulating with no other result than "bustling about the bush."—We want such a concise and cheap illustration of the Bible, as Bishop Watson's Apology is in another view. Theology, in its present state, much resembles scholastic literature under the reign of Aristotle; endless discussion and no conclusion.

But we have exhausted our limits. Mr. Holden appears to us a good biblical scholar, who has done his duty to his subscribers and the public. We only regret, that the Book of Ecclesiastes, or any other part of the Bible, had not, centuries ago, a concise commentary as venerable and authoritative as the Homilies, and that such a work has never been published under episcopal sanction, we deeply regret. The influence of the Liturgy in favour of the Church of England, has been very great; and where passages are dubious, it is easy to say so; but why a permanent and standing exposure of the wickedness of perverting the sacred text, or of the folly of dissenting from its actual *bona fide* meaning, should continue a desideratum, we know not; at least, we are satisfied that no incontrovertible reason can be assigned why it should be so.

23. *A Second Letter to the Earl of Liverpool, on the Foreign and British Bible Society.* By the Rev. J. Scholefield, M.A. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. 8vo. pp. 199.

THAT a learned Clergy makes an enlightened people; that an ignorant Clergy makes a barbarous people; and that the regular Clergy, as a body, are the pillars of civilization, we solemnly believe. We also think that every man should be able to read the Bible, and that he also should possess a Bible; and that whether he does so through the agency of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, or that of the Bible Society, is to the Statesman and Philosopher a matter of utter indifference. That the latter Society may be suspected of sinister, at least of in-

different

the great hall; where the worthy family (for they all appeared) presided at one long table with the women.

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in which the Baronet appears to advantage as the principal figure.

"Sir Rowland, the second of the family who had borne that name, was at that time between fifty and sixty years of age, and had been a widower many years. His manner of living was not wholly dissimilar to that of an English Baron, in ancient times, and was as ever impressive of awe by its magni-

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essive centuries,
hout the terrific
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were constantly
regularly in the

the park. A pack of fox-hounds was kept, not so much for the amusement of their master, although he was himself partial to the exercise of hunting, as for a sort of rallying point, that should draw around it the neighbouring gentlemen. But it was as Christmas that the resemblance to

"The broken meat was regularly distributed three times a week, and milk given every day to the poor inhabitants of two large villages, which adjoined the West side of the park. I do not affirm that this mode of charity was of all others the most useful or enlightened, but to a passing observer it was strikingly impressive; and the whole effect on a young mind was greatly increased by the other appendages of a large establishment, such, for instance, as the number of orderly attendants, all arranged in their proper ranks, and the respectful manner of the neighbouring gentry. The fascination, however, would not have been complete, or at least it would have continued but a very short time, had not the appearance, character, manners, and occupations of the possessor himself, supplied the finishing charm. His person was singularly graceful, his countenance beamed with benevolence, and in his address there was all the politeness, without the formality of what is called the old school. He had been early left a minor, under the guardianship of his uncle, my mother's father, and of Dr. Trimmell, Bp. of Winchester, who had married one of his aunts; his father and mother having both died at Bristol, within a week of each other, when he was very young. He was sent by his guardians to Geneva, where he principally received his education, and where he imbibed those principles of civil

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male character, have conferred a most important and lasting benefit on so-
ciety. In referring to the salutary ef-
fects of their influence and example,
we are powerfully reminded of the ad-
miration pronounced by one of the
most eminent of our living Divines,
in the presence of an illustrious audi-
ence:—"There can be no happiness or
safety for a State without public vir-
tue; there can be no public virtue
without private virtue; and without
Religion there can be no virtue, either
public or private."

25. *An Account of the Life and Writings
of Lord Byron.* 8vo. pp. 400. Colburn.

BIOGRAPHY of eminent men,
whether in Literature or otherwise,
has been ever justly reckoned a most
useful as well as entertaining study, as
it holds up to posterity a picture of the
pre-eminence to which superiority of
talents or industry have raised their
possessors, while at the same time it
points out the shoals and quicksands of
immoralities, errors, or follies, upon
which ardent and impetuous Genius
has been too frequently stranded.

We shall not here enter upon a cri-
tique of any of the noble Lord's pro-
ductions, either individually or collec-
tively, but merely upon an account of
his *Life and Writings*; yet the one is
so intimately and closely connected
with the other, that in reviewing the
latter, it will be utterly impossible to
separate it in any degree from the for-
mer.

There can be, we are inclined to
believe, except among the totally
worthless and abandoned, but one
feeling excited in the mind of every

individual, who peruses the works of
the noble Author; namely, disapprobation
the flagrant impurities and immorali-
ties which are so thickly dispersed
throughout nearly the whole of his pro-
ductions, though at the same time they
cannot but acknowledge that his writ-
ings possess numerous and striking
poetical beauties; yet even these ap-
pear like the sparks of that fire which,
according to our divine poet Milton,
by fits illuminate the terrific darkness
of the infernal regions, which blaze
only to burn, and shine to devastate.

To point out to the inexperienced
and unwary the dangers they incur
in perusing these publications without
a guide, and without a comment, ap-
pears to be the object of the writer of
the present Work; since, with the can-
dour of true criticism, the Author re-
cognizes and acknowledges the great
talents and extraordinary genius with
which the noble Lord is gifted, while
he strongly reprobates the impious and
immoral purposes for which (prob per-
dior) they have been prostituted.

These intentions have been fully
accomplished in the *Life of Lord By-
ron*, and as such the Author is entitled
to public respect and approbation.

There is one circumstance we feel
it our duty to notice. The work is
evidently compiled by wholesale, with-
out acknowledgment; and consequen-
tly possesses but a small share of origi-
nality. The Compiler's principal re-
sources seem to have been the *Peer-
age*, the *Quarterly* and *Monthly Pub-
lications*; notes to Lord Byron's va-
rious Poems; Hobhouse's *Travels in
Albania*, &c.; with poetical extracts
occasionally introduced.

27. *Outlines of Character.* By a Member
of the Philomathic Institution. 8vo. pp.
308. Longman and Co.

WE consider this to be one of the
most agreeable volumes of Essays with
which we have lately been made ac-
quainted; and judging the Author by
his pretensions, which are merely to
exhibit "*Outlines of Character*," we
can with truth assert that his etchings
are of a very spirited cast. This is
evidently the work of a man of good
taste, both in morals and in literature.
There is a manliness of sentiment, and
a healthiness about it, which have in-
terested us extremely, and we recom-
mend the perusal of the Volume with
the most unqualified approbation.

Nor

system, profoundly uncoloured; and that
 breathing-out without that system. It does
 not venture to creep into the first cause,
 supplied never of thoughts and actions: it
 knows that question precisely where it was,
 and where, probably, it will ever remain.

to which has also been said, that Causality, Freedom, and infinite FATALISM; and that, as Spinoza is false, the theory, inseparable from it, must be false also.—Now, this again shifts the philosophic attention with which the theory has been considered by its opponents. It is not contended, that the passions of the sentiments and propensities are ill-ordered, and unimpelled by circumstances: Nothing more is contended, than that the existence of these organs prove the inclination, the tendency, or disposition, to perform certain actions: and does not every one find evidence, to some, at least, of these peculiar dispositions; and is he not perfectly convinced, that they vary in different individuals? When the tendencies are strong, is it not felt, that it requires all the exertions and vigilance of the higher faculties to restrain the tendency? Shall these dynamic dispositions want have their producing and exciting causes; and phrenology be false asserts the absurdity of their *self*-action, than the most rational philosopher asserts that actions can be performed without motives, or that an effect can exist without a previous cause.”

The following observations on pulpit oratory are sensible and judicious :
: It may be difficult to say, whether the ministers of the Christian dispensation have an easier, or a more arduous task to perform, than the moral teachers of antiquity. Probably the truth is, that, in some respects, their path is more smooth ; and, in others, more rugged. One of their advantages consists in a direct appeal to divine authority. The ordinary business of the pulpit is to recommend and enforce the belief and practice of those doctrines, the truth of which are unquestioned by the majority of the world. The principles being established, it remains only to ensure their practice. The sacred orator is not always required to enter upon the elaborate task of demonstration. He is not expected to adopt disquisitions of philosophy, or pursue a logical process of reasoning, addressed to the

"Against these opposing principles, then, is the clerical standard to be studied, and its nobler exhortations addressed. The expounder of the Divine Law may present the sternness of moral beauty in their most attractive form. He may win attention, by an appeal to the imagination; and he may persuade to action, by the most pathetic address to the feelings of the heart."

We have been so much struck with this Volume, that we have *any* thing to offer in the way of criticism; we do not mean to say that it contains no questionable positions, and no disputable theories, but we remark that it may be read with equal pleasure and advantage, and it well deserves a place among the standard and permanent essays of our language.

22. *Reports on the Opinions of Physicians concerning the true Cause of the Rising of the Tides.* By Capt. Volkmann. R. N. Soc. no. 24.

WHATEVER man could do for illustration of the divine modes of action, in sciences of the most difficult and abstruse character, Sir Isaac Newton did. He was invested with a real nimbus; he was an actual deified character; a man who, by divine permission, had an apothecary upon earth; a man who made of the mathematics a Jacob's ladder, ascended to heaven, and discovered laws of divine agency, which, but for him, would for ever have been enveloped in old-womanism. Lord Bacon opened a midwifery-school in the manège of Philosophy; but Sir Isaac Newton alone was the Bellerophon, who made a Pegasus of his subject. Still he was not, nor could he be infallible. He worked by the mathematics; chemistry was in its real principles unknown; and yet it is a most powerful co-agent in natural processes. From this desideratum it is that we feel ourselves compelled to think that the Newtonian theory concerning the Tides is incomplete. The power which can foretell must certainly be accurate in part, as to its hypothesis of the real principles of action, but should it hap-

are *yet latent*. We do not mean to say that the mathematics are not the roads in which Nature travels; we only mean that chemical philosophy furnishes the means of motion at all. Geometry cannot be a principle of sufficient extent for such an universal law as that to which Sir Isaac Newton applies to it.

We think that experiments to disprove it may be made with the air-pump. The chemical attraction of cohesion is undoubted. That forms density, and were the centre of the earth a vacuum, all bodies must tend to it. Capt. Forman shows (pp. 47, 48) that the famous law of the square of the distance is unsound; and the nearer a falling body approaches to the earth, the greater may be the weight of the superincumbent atmosphere. No man can lift his hand off an exhausted receiver; and every inch of this earth is pressed down by a column of air thirty miles high. We do not say that we have unravelled this Sphinx's riddle, or are able to do so. We only believe Chemical Agency to be of much more universal operation in the laws of Nature than Geometry; and that experiments concerning the real cause of gravity and attraction may be usefully made with the air-pump, magnet, and thermometer. To use Capt. Forman's arguments (pp. 16, 17) in other views of the subject, it is hard to conjecture how propellent and stationary centripetal and centrifugal properties can be made to act in unison; and yet the Newtonian theory of gravity implies as much, if we suppose the earth to act like a magnet by properties inherent *in se*; any air rises in water; and hydrogen gas rises in air, merely because the respective substances are lighter in bulk than the quantity of either of the respective fluids of the same dimensions. The gravity or attraction of the earth has nothing to do with these familiar phænomena; but it ought, if the attraction was magnetic and universal. We are told that the contact of lunar rays ripens fruits, and accelerates the growth of vegetables (see Alexander Wilson's "Observations on the Influence of Climate on Animal and Vegetable Bodies," chap. VI.); and if so, we do not see, *a priori*, why there may not be a chemical action of the Moon in reference to the Tides; and why Capt. Forman's

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theory should not command a fair investigation. As to water vibrating and rising, there can be but three causes of it; oscillation of the containing body, agitation by heat, or removal of superincumbent pressure.

Here we must take our leave of Capt. Forman, who deserves infinite praise for the gentlemanly temper with which he treats his opponents.



29. *Remarks on the Nature and Tendency of Classical Literature, &c.* By the Rev. Samuel Slack, M.A. &c. 8vo. pp. 124. Longman.

THE grand ostensible benefit of Classical Literature is, that it forms a standard of taste, i. e. of thinking, talking, and writing, which no other species of literature can confer; for every man, liberally educated, thinks and speaks, out of the technicals of business, like a Roman. There can be no better exemplification of this elevation of sentiment, than Mr. Slack's own pamphlet, of which the style and thinking are very superior. To illustrate our position; let any man take the writings of the Middle Age, when the Classics were not in vogue, and form his style and habits of thinking merely from them. In Philosophy he will find himself a quibbling scholastic reasoner; in history, a dry jejune narrator; in poetry, a mere ballad-monger. To say that the present superiority of intellect could be derived from any other than a classical source, would be to affirm that general conformity can proceed from any other cause than universal imitation. In short, abolish classical education, and we reduce the literature of the next generation, for want of a standard of taste, to utter poverty of sentiment and conception, and to meanness of language. Classical knowledge to a well educated man, is what Grecian sculpture is to an artist, i. e. an inimitable model.

In *this* light Mr. Slack has *not* viewed it, but in an exceedingly elegant pamphlet has vented becoming indignation at a mean preference of a kitchen-jack to a chronometer. Conveniences are indispensable things, but they rank only with tools. A man does not get forward by mere skill in arithmetick, no more than a carpenter does by knowing how to use a saw, but by his moral and intellectual habits.

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ment; and then went on again emphatically: 'The Constitution of the year III.—you have it no longer—you violated it on the eighteenth of Fructidor, when the Government infringed on the independence of the Legislative Body; you violated it on the nineteenth of Prairial, in the year VII., when the Legislative Body struck at the independence of the Government; you violated it on the twenty-second of Floreal, when, by a sacrilegious decree, the Government and the Legislative Body invaded the sovereignty of the people, by annulling the elections made by them. The Constitution being violated, there must be a new compact, new guarantees.'

"The force of this speech, and the energy of the General, brought over three-fourths of the members of the Council, who rose to indicate their approbation. Cornudet and Regnier spoke powerfully to the same effect. A member rose in opposition; he denounced the General as the only conspirator against public liberty. Napoleon interrupted the orator, and declared that he was in the secret of every party, and that all despised the Constitution of the year III.; that the only difference existing between them was, that some desired to have a moderate Republic, in which all the national interests, and all property, should be guaranteed; while, on the other hand, the others wished for a re-

voluntarily government; as witnessed by the danger of the country. At this moment Napoleon was informed that the appeal of the Council was transmitted in the Council of Five Hundred, and that they were endeavouring to force the president Lucien to put the outlawry of his brother to the vote. Napoleon immediately hastened to the Five Hundred, entered the chamber with his hat off, and ordered the officers and soldiers who accompanied him, to remain at the door: he was desirous to present himself at the bar, to rally his party, which was numerous, but which had lost all unity and resolution. But to get to the bar, it was necessary to cross half the chamber, because the President had his seat. When Napoleon had one-third of the one hundred members added to the tyrant! do!

"Two grenadiers the General, had none who had refused. 'You do not know any thing!' rushed throwing all that join the General, bodies. All the other grenadiers followed this example, and forced Napoleon out of the chamber. In the confusion one of them, named Thoné, was slightly wounded by the thrust of a dagger; and the clothes of another were cut through.

"The General descended into the courtyard, called the troops into a circle by beat of drum, got on horseback, and harangued them: 'I was about (said he) to point out to them the means of saving the Republic, and restoring our glory. They answered me with their daggers. It was thus they would have accomplished the wishes of the allied kings. What more could England have done? Soldiers, may I rely upon you?'

"Unanimous acclamations formed the reply to this speech. Napoleon instantly ordered a captain to go with ten men into the chamber of the Five Hundred, and to liberate the President.

"Lucien had just thrown off his robe. 'Wretches! (exclaimed he) you insist that I should put out of the protection of the laws my brother, the saviour of the country, him whose very name causes kings to tremble! I lay aside the insignia of the popular magistracy; I offer myself in the tribune as the defender of him whom you command me to immolate unheard.'

"Thus saying, he quitted the chair, and darted into the tribune. The officer of grenadiers then presented himself at the door of the chamber, exclaiming, 'Vive la République!' It was supposed that the troops were sending a deputation to express their devotion to the councils. The captain was received with a joyful expression of feeling. He availed himself of the misapprehension, approached

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portant additions; among which will be found, an Harmony of the Gospels, the prophecies relative to the Messiah, the calling of the Jews, &c.

33. *A Letter to Dr. Darwin of Shrewsbury, containing Genuine Reports, Opinions, and Theories on Nervous Affliction, &c.* By William Snape, Curate of Marr, Staffordshire. 8vo. pp. 179.

MEDICAL works should be treated medically, otherwise a wide field may be opened for nonsense and superstition; and charms, visits to shrines, pilgrimages, and all sorts of folly may again be revived. What a serious impediment is thus offered to the obstruction of valuable knowledge, may be easily imagined. If in apoplexy an old woman was called upon to pronounce a charm, not a surgeon to apply his lancet, the consequences are obvious. We do not blame Mr. Snape for collecting cases of insanity; but when the nervous system is known not to be understood, we must beg him to pardon us for not committing ourselves. There is a famous French book "*De la Folie*" (we forget the author's name), to which we refer Mr. Snape on the subject of Insanity. It is a common proverb "who can tell what an odd man will do?" and in the same manner we say, who can tell what influence novel impressions may have upon Lunatics? So far we think, in justice, due to Mr. Snape; and we sincerely believe, that, in candour and fairness, he will not expect us to decide between natural occurrences and providential interpositions, when, as in nervous cases, we know nothing of the modes of action. We should be utterly insensible to the merits of a worthy and amiable man, if we did not forewarn him of the danger of reviving the very worst errors of Popery, by taking up such a presumption, that when there is too strong a determination of blood to the head, placing the patient in a particular pew at Church, and pronouncing exorcisms, will have the effect of leeches.

From p. 38, it appears that Mr. Snape will not be satisfied with us, unless we solemnly renounce our own opinions on the subject, which are simply these, to have under all cases of disease, the best possible Medical advice. Mr. Snape is fond of the subject,

and other Divines. 8th edit. 12mo.

MEN of eminent piety and learning of all persuasions have been of opinion, that some judicious guide is wanted to direct the attention of the reader of the Bible to the most useful and important passages. Amongst these Dr. Watts and the great Locke may be particularly mentioned. The late venerable Bishop Porteus was of a similar opinion, and selected chapters for inexperienced readers. With the same views, a Society has been set on foot, which perhaps is not generally known to our readers, to distribute what are called *Porteusian Bibles*, containing the text without note or comment; but the spiritual and practical chapters are marked with the figure 1.; the historical 2.; and the chapters of more peculiar interest, 1 with a *. There is also an Index to the principal subjects. The volume is recommended by the Rev. W. Gurney, Rev. J. Rudge, Dr. Collyer, Dr. Waugh, and other Ministers of different denominations.

The Porteusian Index is also printed separately, and has passed through eight editions, each with successive enlargements; and the present contains useful Scriptural Tables and other im-

then art so partial,
 happy Mankind,
 ...ist living,
 ... wouldst be giving,
 ... feel, and know it:
 ... reach a poet."

... a happy paraphrase of

"That poet always habent poem."

The Errata are curious, and evidently mistakes of the press, but the cor-
 rections of a timid writer. Referring
 to 'Vision of Judgment' in No. I.
 and of

... king never left a realm undone,"
 ...

we are told to read,
 "A woman king or left a realm undone,"
 And instead of
 "A bad, ugly woman,"
 read "An unhandsome woman."

This amiable junto, then, begin to
 shew some signs of contrition: an ex-
 cellent opportunity is now afforded;
 they have just published the suppressed
 Preface to the 'Vision,' stitched to-
 gether with the second impression, and
 not given, as it ought to be, to the
 purchasers of the first. We need not
 look forward to future numbers for a
 proof of their *Liberality*.

Liberality is a periodical
 the chief intention is
 of Lord Byron and
 are many persons who
 well, but who, from
 give no interest to
 liberty now is not to
 us; and if the former
 they will not procure
 the use of telling the
 Byron's principles are
 but an adder is veno-
 subject, like folly, for
 atment.

36. Of the Pamphlet on the *Columbian*
Law, we have only to say, that, in our opi-
 nion, it is a defect in the Legislature, that
 Foreign Publick Loans are negotiable at
 all in this country, except under the speci-
 fic stipulations of an Act of Parliament,
 which stipulations may supply the place of
 the Lord Chancellor in cases of a similar
 kind, where the interference of a third party
 is essential. It is no disrespect to the Au-
 thor that we say no more; for not a word
 more can or ought to be said, on account
 of its even indirect possibility of furnishing
 a stock-jobbing speculation. A mouse may
 here produce a mountain; and, in topsy-
 turvyng another proverb, we heartily wish
 that "Non occupet extremum scabres," the
 "Devil may not take the hindmost;" in
 this matter.

37. *The Press, or Literary Chit-chat*, is
 a spirited and humorous poetical satire, di-
 rected against the literary productions of
 the day. The writer has avoided all perso-
 nalities, as much as the subject would allow.
 Books, and not men, seem to have been his
 object, and many literary quackeries are pro-
 perly exposed. The versification is light and
 easy; but seldom beyond mediocrity.

38. Professor BECKMANN'S *History of*
Ancient Institutions, Inventions, &c. has been
 abridged and translated from the German,
 for the advantage of the English reader.
 This Work, originally consisting of five vo-

lumes, has tended more to elucidate the
 early history of many of the inventions of
 remote ages, than any other production of
 a single pen; and we experience consider-
 able satisfaction in perceiving such a mass
 of learned matter now placed in a systema-
 tic and perspicuous point of view. The work
 is here reduced to a compendious form; and
 a few entire articles, not in the original, have
 been added.

39. *The Relics of Literature*, by STE-
 PHEN COLLIER, M.A. present a very curious
 and amusing miscellany of miscellaneous pa-
 pers. They are chiefly selections, with a
 few original articles interspersed. Many of
 them, from their lively interest, will doubt-
 less afford the reader much gratification;
 but we regret to observe some trifling ana-
 dotes which would have been better omitted.
 The selection has certainly been too indis-
 criminate.

40. MR. MASON'S *Poetical Essays*, ac-
 companied with delicate and elegant Wood-
 Engravings, executed by himself, are pleas-
 ing amusements of his *Horæ Subsecivæ*.
 We must beg him for ever in future to
 avoid such abbreviations as "T resume his
 toll" (p. 9) and "mind t' employ," and
 "spot t' attain" (p. 9) as beyond measure
 cacophonous and revolting.

41. MR. THOMSON'S *Nursery Guide* con-
 tains useful instructions, and exhibits a be-
 nevolent and amiable turn of mind.

42. *The Poem of George the Fourth, and*
Lyrics, are smooth and harmonious.

43. MR. PORTER'S *Pleasures of Home*,
 inculcate piety and the best feelings.

44. *The Pleasures of Fancy* are intended
 to vindicate Providence; and have some
 good figures: particularly that which opens
 the first part.

45. MR. JACKSON'S *Affection's Victim*,
 and other poems, present a wholesome les-
 son to those who involve themselves in the
 awful guilt and cruel barbarity of seduction.

so diligently explored by Gau. He too speaks with admiration of the impression which the almost perfect rows of colossal figures and the painted halls of the Temple of Ypsambul, made upon him. 'In my opinion, says Sulkowski, 'the interior of this temple presents so magnificent and splendid a picture, and makes on the soul of every feeling heart so profound an impression, that no other work of human hands, and no scene in nature can compare with it.' Since Mehmed Ali, Pacha of Egypt, subdued, without much opposition, the kingdom of Nubia, formerly independent, it is open to Europeans, and has become the object of all recent travellers.

A Mr. BONFIGLI, a native of Piedmont, is now at Marseilles, who has made the expedition in Egypt with the son of the Pacha, whom he attended as a surgeon. On this expedition he saw a part of the Nile hitherto unexplored by European travellers; by following an immense bend of that river, at a place where it was supposed to deviate but little from the track usually pursued by the caravans; whereas it inclosed a vast triangle, with a narrow neck or isthmus. M. Bonfigli's travels will be published in French, with a beautiful map: where Meroe and other famous cities will be placed in their true situations. M. Bonfigli is now going to Tripoli, whence he means to cross that part of Africa situated between Tripoli and the White Nile, hoping to go to the source of that river.

M. CHAMPOLLION, whose discovery relative to the Egyptian Hieroglyphics has attracted so much attention, has now succeeded in reading the names of the ancient Pharaohs of Egypt, on some of the most ancient monuments of that country.

"It is perhaps not generally known that the late Mr. HAYLEY, the friend and biographer of Cowper, was for some years engaged in writing the memoirs of his life. These memoirs, which are preparing for publication, are enriched by a variety of very curious letters and anecdotes of the most distinguished men of his time; and will no doubt prove highly interesting as a piece of literary history, indited by an accomplished scholar, whose life and fortune were devoted to the pursuits of a highly-cultivated mind.

THE ROYAL LIBRARY.

It is at length settled by the communication from his Majesty to the Earl of Liverpool, that the Royal Library is a gift to the British nation. We therefore hope this magnificent collection of useful and ornamental literature, the existence of which is so honourable to the taste and unwearied assiduity of the deceased Monarch who collected it, will be deposited in an appropriate office. The following is given as a genuine

GENT. MAG. February, 1823.

copy of His Majesty's letter to Lord Liverpool on the subject:

Dear Lord Liverpool,

The King, my late revered and excellent father, having formed, during a long series of years, a most valuable and extensive library, consisting of about one hundred and twenty thousand volumes, I have resolved to present this collection to the British nation. Whilst I have the satisfaction, by this means, of advancing the literature of my country, I also feel that I am paying a just tribute to the memory of a parent, whose life was adorned with every public and private virtue. I desire to add that I have great pleasure, my Lord, in making this communication through you. Believe me, with great regard, your sincere friend,

Pavilion, Brighton, Jan. 15, 1823. G.R.

The Earl of Liverpool, K.G. &c. &c.

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES.

Great sensation has been excited in Germany by a Work bearing the following title: "On the disgraceful Proceedings in German Universities, Gymnasiums, and Lyceums; or History of the Academical Conspiracy against Royalty, Christianity, and Property. By K. M. E. Fabricius, Librarian, at Bruchsal." This work, of about 200 pages, is dedicated to all the Founders and German Members of the Holy Alliance, their Ministers and Ambassadors to the Diet; and tells them things that make the hair stand on end. Men such as Kant, Fichte, Schelling, Campe, Löffler, Paulus, Krug, and a long *et cetera* of names, to the number of 60,000 writers, are here denounced as corrupters and seducers of youth, blasphemers, liars, incendiaries; who have formed, directly and indirectly, an association by which all thrones are threatened, and from which all the revolutions we have witnessed proceeded. M. Fabricius knows this Association; he even prints the oath taken by the Members. He proposes to abolish all the Universities, or at least to place them under the most rigid *surveillance*; for the tutelage under which they now are is very far from satisfying him!

CAPTAIN PARRY'S EXPEDITION.

An account, though circuitously received, we are rejoiced to learn, affords fair hopes of the safety and success of the Expedition under the command of Captain Parry. It is derived from Russia, and communicated to our Board of Admiralty. The particulars are, that several fishing vessels, belonging to Kamtschatka and the Aleutian Islands, saw our illustrious Navigators off Icy Cape. The Russian Commandant states, that on receiving this intelligence he examined the masters of the vessels separately, and that their relation of the fact agreed in every circumstance; and he expresses himself to

be

was a large pre-
 that this fluid is
 immortal. The
 circulation, and
 we most studied
 fluid, failed to
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 eth, prove the
 Sir Everard will
 physiologists of
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 it composed of
 enabled to inject
 of an air-pump.

1872. A. 5. 4811

High Literary Institution has recently been
 founded at Taunton, which has for its object
 the establishment of an extensive Library
 and Collection of Reference, and Reading
 Rooms. The latter will be furnished with
 all the leading periodical publications and
 newspapers, and the walls decorated with a
 suite of Arrowsmith's large Maps. Sir
 T. M. Lethbridge, Bart. M. P. has been ap-
 pointed President; M. Blake, M. D. Treas-
 urer; and Mr. James Savage, author of
 the History of Taunton, Librarian.

A gentleman of Glasgow, well known as
 a chemist of great eminence, has discovered
 a simple, cheap, and efficacious method of
 discharging from Coal Gas, while in the gas-
 ometer, the sulphureous hydrogen which it
 has hitherto given off in combustion, pro-
 ducing at the same time the offensive smell
 which has been so generally complained of,
 and injuring silver plate, pictures, and deli-
 cate furniture of every description.

A splendid heraldic window of stained glass
 has been placed in the church at Bucking-
 ham by his Grace the Duke of Buckingham
 and Chandos. The centre compartment is
 occupied by the arms of the Duke, sur-
 mounted by those of his Majesty, and be-
 neath is an inscription, with the titles of
 the donor. The side compartments contain
 the arms of the late Marquis of Buckingham
 and the late Earl Temple, each being sur-
 mounted with two seals; one, that of the
 borough, the other, that of the county. The
 whole is bordered with the crests of the fa-
 mily, arranged alternately with the York and
 Lancaster roses.

Discoveries in the Liferation of Aspects.

The *Sierra Leone Gazette* of Nov. 8,
 mentions the return of Capt. Alexander
 Gordon Laing, of the Royal African Light
 Infantry, from the interior, in the full en-
 joyment of good health. He left Freetown,
 the capital of Sierra Leone, on the 17th of
 September last, and on the night of the
 28th ult. arrived at the village of Makaria,
 on the left bank of the Rokelle, where he
 was met by Capt. Sempson, Senor Almeyda,
 and the Hon. K. Macaulay; next day he
 proceeded to this colony, where he arrived
 on Tuesday last, the 29th ult. It may be
 recollected that Capt. Laing left this colony
 on the 16th of April last on a mission to
 the King of the Soolima nation, on which
 occasion the most enterprising portion of
 the merchants embraced the opportunity of
 forwarding a caravan with such articles of
 merchandise as were supposed suited for the
 trade of the interior.

The path by which the Mission returned
 has been what is called opened, and many
 natives of the Soolima and Koorankos na-
 tions have accompanied it for the purpose
 of trading with the colony. Capt. Laing,
 on his return, had sent a messenger to in-
 form his intention of visiting the King of
 the Northern Koorankos, but was, never-
 theless, compelled to wait two weeks for his
 arrival at Kamato, although his majesty had
 expressed a strong desire of seeing him; he
 treated the party well, and agreed to per-
 mit the people of Sangara to pass through
 his country to this colony. The Sangaras
 are great travellers and great traders, re-
 sembling in both respects the Saracenes;
 but as yet they have been obliged to barter
 their gold and fine cloths in the Soolima and
 Footah countries for European articles, the
 natives of the latter countries, for political
 reasons, preventing their approach to the
 water side. The Koorankos, under the do-
 minion of Ballanama, seem to be a better
 and more liberal people, manifesting an an-
 xious wish to facilitate the intercourse of
 more distant nations to this colony. Seve-
 ral traders from Sangara, who were on a
 visit to the king, accompany the Mission,
 and have brought a considerable quantity of
 gold; and the king has sent one of his sons
 and his only brother to assure his Excellency
 the Governor of his wish to open and culti-
 vate an intercourse with the colony. The
 King of the Soolima has also sent a son of
 his to make similar assurances.

Capt. Laing has traced the whole course
 of the noblest branch of this river, the Ro-
 kelle, to its very source. He slept at its
 source on the 3d of September last. It rises
 in 9 deg. 45 min. N. lat. and 10 deg 5 min.
 W. long. After receiving many tributary
 streams near its source, it swells 'out to
 a considerable river before it has run 30
 miles.

What tells you all that's done and said,
The fall of beef, and rise of bread,
And what fair lady's brought to bed?

The Paper.

What is it tells of Plays and Balls,
Almack's, and Gas-lights, and St. Paul's,
And gamblers caught by Mr. Halls?

The Paper.

What is't narrates full many a story
Of Mr. Speaker, Whig and Tory,
And heroes all a-gog for glory?

The Paper.

What is it gives the price of Stocks,
Of Poyais loans, and patent locks,
And Wine at the West India docks?

The Paper.

What is it, say, that makes you merry,
With anecdotes of Tom and Jerry,
And "Rows" and "Larks" in Bedford-
bury?

The Paper.

What tells you too who kill'd or hurt is;
When Turtle's fresh arriv'd, whose skirt is
Much relish'd by Sir William Curtis?

The Paper.

What speaks of thieves and purses taken,
And murders done, and maids forsaken,
And average price of Wiltshire bacon?

The Paper.

Alfred, at home, infirm, or stout,
In health, or raving with the gout,
Who possibly can do without

The Paper?

Its worth and merits then revere,
And since to-day begins the year,
Forget not, midst your Christmas cheer,
Nor think you e'er can buy too dear

Jan. 1, 1823.

The Paper.

*Epigram sent with a Couple of Ducks to a
Patient. By the late Dr. JENNER*.*

I'VE dispatch'd, my dear Madam, this
scrap of a letter, [better:
To say that Miss ***** is very much
A regular Doctor no longer she lacks,
And therefore I've sent her a Couple of
Quacks.

EPITAPH ON AN ASS.

By the same.*

BENEATH this huge hillock here lies a
poor creature,
So easy, so gentle, so harmless his nature,
On earth by kind Heav'n he surely was sent
To teach erring mortals the road to Content.
Whatever befel him, he bore his hard fate,
Nor envied the steed in his high-pamper'd
state.

Though homely his fare was, he'd never re-
pine; [could dine.

On a dock could he breakfast, on thistles

*From Fosbroke's Life of Jenner, in the
History of Berkeley.*

No matter how coarse or unsavoury his salad,
Content made the flavour suit well with his
palate.

Now, Reader, depart, and, as onward you
pass, [Ass.
Reflect on the lesson you've heard from an

*Proposed Inscription for the Tomb of the late
Dr. JENNER.*

BRITONS! approach, and view with sor-
rowing eyes [Ass:

This sacred Tomb, where matchless JENNER
The weeping Muse would fail to speak his
fame,

Or sum the blessings that adorn his name;
Enough for her in mournful strains to tell
That NATURE shudder'd when she heard his
knell;

For all mankind bore witness of his skill,
And black INFECTION at his word stood still,
Aw'd by the pow'r which in his genius lay;
Which made invet'rate PREJUDICE give way;
Which o'er the world dispens'd increasing
grace,

And gave new beauty to the human race!
—Then, BRITONS! here your grateful tears
bestow,

And bless the sacred shade that lies below!

London, Feb. 23.

J. G.

LET NOT HAZEL EYES DESPAIR.

JE n'aime pas les yeux si noir
Qui semblent dire, "I will make war,"
Mais j'aime moi les yeux si bleu
Qui disent doucement, "I will love you."

ANSWER.

POUR moi, ni noir ni bleu je dis,
Plutôt the hazel eyes for me;
For there je trouve assez du noir
Pour bien suffire in making war,
And there je trouve assez du bleu
Pour dire tout bas, how I love you.
Ainsi, the hazel eyes if any
Qui brillent au front de Ma'm'selle Fanny.

C***** H*****.

Brighton, February 5.

STANZAS

"TO MY OLD GOWN."

(From "Residence," a recent publication.)

"Reach it me, neighbour, it gives me more
pleasure to wear this, than if I had re-
ceived a cassock of Florence silk."

Don Quixote, vol. i. chap. iv.

NO, no, my companion of old, my good
habit, [worse;
I've wedded and worn thee for better or
Tho' thy bloom be long faded, they never
shall blab it—

That the pride of my back shews the
wealth of my purse.

Thou

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, Feb. 4.

The fourth Session of the seventh Parliament of the United Kingdom was opened by a Commission at three o'clock. Having taken their seats before the Throne, the Lords Commissioners (consisting of the Lord Chancellor, the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the Bishops of Harrowby, Shaftesbury, and Westmorland) directed the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to require the attendance of the Commons, who, returning with Mr. Speaker and several Members, the Royal Commission was read aloud by their Lordships' Clerk Assistant. The Lord Chancellor, on behalf of the Commissioners, and in obedience to his Majesty's commands, then pronounced the following most gracious Speech :

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that since he last met you in Parliament, his Majesty's efforts have been unceasingly exerted to preserve the peace of Europe.

"Faithful to the principles which his Majesty has promulgated to the world, as constituting the rule of his conduct, his Majesty declined being a party to any proceedings at Verona, which could be deemed an interference in the internal concerns of Spain on the part of Foreign Powers. And his Majesty has since used, and continues to use, his most anxious endeavours and good offices to allay the irritation unhappily subsisting between the French and Spanish Governments : and to avert, if possible, the calamity of war between France and Spain.

"In the East of Europe his Majesty flatters himself that Peace will be preserved, and his Majesty continues to receive from his Allies, and generally from other Powers, assurances of their unaltered disposition to cultivate with his Majesty those friendly relations which it is equally his Majesty's object on his part to maintain.

"We are further commanded to apprise you, that discussions having long been pending with the Court of Madrid, respecting depredations committed on the commerce of his Majesty's subjects in the West Indian Seas, and other grievances of which his Majesty had been under the necessity of complaining, those discussions have terminated in an admission by the Spanish Government of the justice of his Majesty's complaints, and in an engagement for satisfactory reparation.

"We are commanded to assure you that his Majesty has not been unmindful of the Addresses presented to him by the two Houses of Parliament with respect to the Foreign Slave Trade.

"Propositions for the more effectual suppression of that evil were brought forward by his Majesty's Plenipotentiary in the conferences at Verona, and there have been added to the Treaties upon this subject already concluded between his Majesty and the Governments of Spain and the Netherlands, articles which will extend the operation of those Treaties, and greatly facilitate their execution.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Majesty has directed the Estimates of the current year to be laid before you. They have been framed with every attention to economy ; and the total expenditure will be found to be materially below that of last year.

"This diminution of charge, combined with the progressive improvement of the Revenue, has produced a surplus exceeding his Majesty's expectation. His Majesty trusts, therefore, that you will be able, after providing for the services of the year, and without affecting public credit, to make a further considerable reduction in the burdens of his people.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"His Majesty has commanded us to state to you, that the manifestations of loyalty and attachment to his Person and Government, which his Majesty received in his late visit to Scotland, have made the deepest impression upon his heart.

"The provision which you made in the last Session of Parliament for the relief of the distresses in considerable districts in Ireland, has been productive of the happiest effects, and his Majesty recommends to your consideration such measures of internal regulation as may be calculated to promote and secure the tranquillity of that country, and to improve the habits and condition of the people.

"Deeply as his Majesty regrets the continued depression of the Agricultural Interest, the satisfaction with which his Majesty contemplates the increasing activity which pervades the manufacturing districts, and the flourishing condition of our commerce in most of its principal branches, is greatly enhanced by the confident persuasion that the progressive prosperity of so many

of Tithes in Ireland. This was a satisfaction to every one who renewed his old Tithes, and provided a general application of the annual rental of millions annually.

A question put by Secretary Cairnes as of affairs on the could require no and no limitation in of the Executive But having said y. in order to abate Committee, that in, in the most as line of conduct this country would

FINANCE.

solved itself into a Measure, the Chambered into his ex- Plan of the Year. the present year, actions, he would 8,988. and of this 246,880. as the of the year, and 1. The total ex- at 49,858,000. 958. The mode rplns would be to in the principle al- iament to the pay-

Debt; the remain- ing 2,000,000. to the reduction of taxes; and that reduction he should propose to make on the Assessed Taxes. (Hear, hear.) —The various sources of revenue for the present year would stand as follow:

Customs.....	10,500,000
Excise.....	28,000,000
Stamps.....	6,000,000
Post Office.....	1,400,000
The Assessed and Land Tax.....	7,100,000
The Harbours, &c.....	600,000

Total.....62,800,000

He believed it to be possible to diminish greatly the expence of collecting the revenue. In the Army, Navy, and Ordnance, a diminution of 470,000. had taken place in the present, below the last year; and the expence had fallen 1,200,000. below that of the year 1880. In the Miscellaneous Services there had been a saving of 971,000. and the expence had been 2,879,000. below that of 1837. By the surplus of the

10

present year it was proposed partly to diminish the Sinking Fund, and partly to reduce taxation. Nothing could be more dangerous than to say, that the Debt contracted in War should not be paid off in Peace. The charge on that Debt was half of the expence of the country; and on that account he was anxious to reduce it. The Right Hon. Gent. then took a review of our warlike force, which, he said, was improving rapidly in all its branches. As home, amidst some partial distress, the comfort of the people had much increased. He thought the best direction of Assessed Taxes the best might be relief; and first he should propose a partial repeal of the duty on windows and carriages. He should propose to repeal the tax on male servants employed in house- hold; and that would amount to 87,000. The next he should propose to take off the tax on persons acting as gardeners occasionally, as that tax frequently hindered poor people from employment, and that amounted to 10,000. The next was that on carts, which amounted to 3,000. The next was the tax on ponies below 50 pounds high, and that amounted to 4,000. The next was the tax on horses employed by farmers and those concerned in trade, and that would amount to 5,000. He should also propose to reduce 50 per cent. on the Window Tax, and to extend the exemption already allowed to the lower part of houses employed as shops; and to protect the petty trader against the different employers. The whole amount of taxes he proposed to take off would be 2,225,500. As to Ireland, he proposed to repeal the whole of the Assessed Taxes.—(The Right Hon. Gentleman sat down amidst loud cheers from all quarters of the House.)

Mr. Maberly stated, that he was prepared with a plan, by which forty-three millions might be speedily obtained from a redemption of the Land-Tax—a measure which, without impairing public credit, would enable Parliament to suspend the Sinking Fund for five or six years, and thus to repeal the whole of the Assessed Taxes at once. The Hon. Gent. read a series of resolutions explanatory of the nature and operation of his measure. Mr. Ricardo complimented the Chancellor of the Exchequer on his sound and able speech. Mr. Henry never heard from a Chancellor of the Exchequer a clearer speech; and only regretted that he should continue, or think of continuing, the complete delusion of a Sinking Fund. Lord Falkland agreed in the per- spicity of the Right Hon. Gentleman's Speech; but he confessed that he had been most woefully disappointed that it contained no plan for the relief of agricultural distress.

The resolutions were then agreed to.

FOREIGN

under a Prince whose judgment is free, there are always the means of remedying the evil. A Prince enlightened by adversity, by the complaints of his subjects, which have at length made themselves heard in spite of obstacles, will learn sooner or later that his Ministers are incapable; that they are the plaything of a faction which they are unable to satisfy or controul; that they are the slaves and accomplices of the foreigner; that they have neither force nor talent for patriotism. The Prince changes them, and the state of things changes them at the same instant. But if the foreigner once enters the country, the Prince is no longer free to change them, because they are the Ministers of the enemy whom they have aided in, and the enemy is their master. Yet are, said he, (addressing the right side) but the echo here of the rage of the Prussians and Cossacks. The General, after a rapid *coup d'œil* of the Spanish revolution, said it was reproachable with fewer excesses than any other in history.—(Violent murmuring from the right side.) “Eh, Gentlemen,” said General Foy, “this is not my language; it is that of an English Minister, Lord Liverpool.”—(Violent cries on the right, What is that to us? What is this man to us? What is this man?) General Foy resumes: “You ask what is this man? I tell you, he is one of the supporters of ancient institutions in England; he is one of the columns of the English aristocracy; he is a man respected in his country for his probity and moderation; and who passes for having no very lively affection for liberal ideas.” (The right side cried out, We are not in the English Parliament; we are in the French Chamber. A voice cries, “The object of the English is to get our money.”)

The *Quotidienne* says, “we shall have three armies in Spain: one the army of the Eastern Pyrenees, or Catalonia, will be under the orders of the Duke of Ragusa. Marshal Oudinot, Duke of Reggio, will command the army of the Centre, or of Arragon. The army of the Western Pyrenees, or of Navarre, will be commanded by Count de Lauriston. The Duke d'Angoulême will have the supreme command of these three armies, and the Minister of War will, under him, discharge the functions of Major-General. M. de Coteliquet will be appointed Under Secretary of State, and will manage the War Department during the absence of the Duke of Belluno.”

In the Chamber of Deputies on the 10th Feb. M. de Villele opened the Budget for the year. He stated that the finances of France have been gradually improving, and are now in a most flourishing condition, the receipts for the last year having exceeded the expenditure by 42,945,907 francs. He demands a supplementary credit of 100,000,000 francs to defray the expenses of the war, “if it take place,” and the creation of four

millions of rentes, to complete the means of satisfying the eventual wants for the service of the present year.

Accounts from Madrid, dated the 3d instant, state, the city was tranquil, and dispatches had been received from the Count d'Abisbal and General Velasco, detailing the advantages obtained over Bessieres, whose forces had been routed at all points. They announce that the speech of the French King on opening the Chambers had arrived in that city. Its contents appear to have excited a great fermentation in the public mind.

PORTUGAL.

The notes of the Allied Powers on the affairs of Spain have excited some sensation, but not any serious apprehension of war. It is evident from the tone of the journals, that the hope of recovering Brazil is not abandoned. The new expedition for Bahia, consisting of between 2000 and 3000, was on board transports in the harbour; and General Luiz de Rego, who by order of the Government was to go to Bahia, was on his way to the capital, where he was expected to arrive in time to sail with the expedition.

On the 7th January the King issued a decree, declaring a Protestant chapel near the English and Dutch burying ground, in Lisbon, to be under the special protection of the British Legation.

A letter from Lisbon, states that the Portuguese Government has offered to send 30,000 men to the assistance of Spain, and that orders have been given for all the disposable troops to march to the frontiers of Portugal.

GERMANY.

Austria and Russia have presented remonstrances to Bavaria and Wurtemberg, proposing to them to stop the publication of the debates of the deliberative bodies in those countries. The foreign Cabinets having proposed certain changes to the King of Saxony, that Monarch replied to them, “For many years I have been very well satisfied with my people, and my people are satisfied with me—what more is wanted? My subjects have never done me any harm—I see nothing to change.” The King of Bavaria has also refused to accede to the demands made for restricting the sittings of the States-General, and submitting the press to a severe censorship.

Munich, Jan. 16.—A terrible misfortune happened here yesterday. About eight o'clock in the evening, the New Court Theatre was discovered to be on fire, and in a few minutes the whole of the interior was in flames. The audience happily escaped without injury, and in tolerable order, by means of the numerous outlets. Soon afterwards the roof fell in with a most dreadful crash, and in less than three hours, the whole of this splendid edifice was reduced to ashes. Prince Charles was the only Member

about high. In a corner of this chamber is a little cleft, about 12 feet across and 8 feet high. The summit is hollowed, and full of the water which drops from the stalactites. Leaving this chamber, you enter a large gallery, in which there is another basin of limpid water. The number and size of the chambers; the beauty of the stalactites covering the walls; the drops of water suspended at the extremities of the innumerable crystallizations which hang from the vault; the columns of spar resting on pedestals which seem formed to sustain them; the reflection of the lights, the variety of the effects produced by the crystallizations, give to this wonderful cave an appearance of magic, and form one of the finest spectacles that can be seen." This discovery drew many persons to Watertown, who broke off pieces of the stalactites and took them away, till the proprietor was obliged to put up a dog at the entrance, and secure it with a log. The cave is yet considered to be but

imperfectly known, and those who have entered it are supposed to have visited only a small part, some affirming that its ramifications extend over an hundred acres.

VAN DIEMAN'S LAND.

Letters from Van Dieman's Land state that tobacco grows in that climate with the greatest luxuriance, and is of very superior quality. Several valuable well-bred horses had arrived safely from England; and no less than 49 large ships had been in Hobart Town Harbour from England alone, during the last ten months, most of them richly laden, and with passengers of the highest respectability from the mother country. An agricultural society has been established at Hobart Town; also an annual cattle show. A Roman Catholic Chapel and Methodist Chapel had been built, and preachers appointed to them. Several new academies had also been established for the education of youth.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

Snow Storm in the North.

Two days' uninterrupted fall of snow has covered the country to a greater depth than has been known since 1795. In places where it lies equal, it is fully eighteen inches deep; and where it is heaped by the wind, the wreaths in some instances measure ten feet. There is reason, however, to suppose that it is only over the country from Moffat to Gretnock, and from sea to sea, that the storm was so severe. It was with the greatest difficulty that the London mail due on Sunday night, could be got forward to Douglas Mill. In many parts it was dragged through wreaths of snow, which took the horses to the counters.—*Glasgow Chronicle*.

A variety of curious birds, urged by the extremity of the weather, have lately visited us, and many of them have paid forfeit of their lives. Bier-ganders, sheldrakes, pintails, and magpie-divers, we have seen. Some of those extraordinary birds, the bittern, have been killed, as have also some ring-necked and brambling-finches; the latter are beautiful rarities, and those which are fortunately cleanly killed are destined for preservation, to enrich the cabinets of the curious.—*Brighton Herald*.

A singular bird, rarely if ever found in these parts, was shot, last week, by Mr. W. Ring, of Sheet, near this place (*Petersfield*), a description of which must be interesting to the naturalist. Its size is between that of a duck and a widgeon; legs rather long, and web-footed like a water-fowl; a short tail, and a top-knot on its head; beak short and hooked; colour white as driven snow,

except that its back is marked with several bottle-green stripes, and three or four narrow fillets of brown across its breast, which is downy, and not much unlike, in that respect, the breast of a young owl. Another very handsome and singular bird was caught by a boy under a sieve, with other small birds, and unfortunately killed in catching; it is beautifully marked, and is supposed by those who have seen it to be a mule, between a lark or a sparrow and a goldfinch. Both birds have been sent to Godalming to be preserved.—*Southampton Luminary*.

Several wild swans, or *hoopers*, have been seen in the Western Channel, near the *Isle of Wight*; but so difficult of access, that no boat or punt could approach them till a few days ago, when three out of seven were killed at a shot by Colonel Hawker, who got them by means of dressing himself entirely in white linen, and paddling to them in a white canoe and swivel-gun, disguised among the masses of floating ice and snow that were drifting away with the tide.

The skeleton of a rhinoceros was discovered a short time ago, by some miners in search of lead ore, ninety feet below the surface of the earth, in the neighbourhood of *Wirskworth*, Derbyshire, in what is called diluvian soil. The bones are in a perfect state, and the enamel of the teeth uninjured.

The anticipation of war has created a lively sensation among the manufacturing interests of the town of *Birmingham*. There is an unusual bustle and anxiety in the workshops and warehouses of those connected with the gun trade. It is said, that already agents from Spain have arrived to make large purchases in "guns, trumpets, and a," which

Occurrences.

Wallace, Esq. M. P. with a piece of plate of the value of £200; sent to the custody of the Board of Trade.

tyeen the courts, in such a manner as to give cause of complaint. Resolutions to this effect were immediately agreed to. This conduct upon the part of the most eminent solicitors of the Chancery Court has caused a very great sensation at the bar.

London. Feb. 16.

British public on the evinced by the recep- of the Duke of San ador from Spain to the his landing at Dover, three hearty cheers by iors on the pier; and lay night into the Me- attracted attention on n its being discovered

who he was, the horses were taken off, and his carriage was drawn, amidst accumulating crowds, to the house of the Spanish Em- bassy, in Portland-place.

The merchants, ship-owners, and others connected with the shipping interest in the East of London, are about to present T.

March 15. Dury St. Edmund's, Mar. 21.

SHERIFFS FOR THE YEAR 1823.

Beds.—T. C. Higgins, of Turvey, esq.
Berks.—H. P. Sperling, of Park-place, esq.
Bucks.—W. S. Lowndes, of Whaddon-hall, esq.
Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire—W. Rayner, of Wisbich, esq.
Cheshire—J. White, of Sals, esq.
Cumberland—E. Stanley, of Ponsonby-hall, esq.
Cornwall—C. Trelawny, of Coldrimick, esq.
Derbyshire—T. Bateman, of Middleton by Youlgreave, esq.
Devonshire—T. Bewas, of Beaumont House, Plymouth, esq.
Dorset—H. C. Sturt, of Moore Critchall, esq.
Essex—J. J. Tufnell, of Langley, esq.
Gloucester—J. Smith, of Stapleton, esq.
Herefordshire—E. B. Pateshall, of Allensmore, esq.
Herts.—R. Sutton, of Ross Way, Northchurch, esq.
Kent—T. Austen, of Seven Oaks, esq.
Lancashire—Thomas Greene, of Slyne, esq.
Leicester—Sir W. Walker, of Leicester, bart.
Lincolnshire—Sir W. E. Welby, of Denton, bart.
Monmouth—J. Bailey, of Nanty Glo, esq.
Norfolk—Sir B. K. Lacon, of Ouseby, bart.
Northamp-

ios. Calvert, to the Wardenship of Collegiate Church of Manchester.

. Anton, LL.B. Ayott St. Laurence arts.

Black, Grays Thurrock V. Essex.
V. Burgess, Kirby, Walton, and pe-le-Soken consolidated V. Essex.
as. Chichester, B.D. West Worling-
L. Devon.

. W. Greenaway, Newbold Verdon
id Shackerstone V. Leicestershire.
ohn Jenkins, Knill R. Herefordshire.

Lempriere, Newton Saint Petrock
evon.

ma. Moggridge Stawell, Filleigh and
Buckland united RR. Devon.

ohn Nelson, Mileham R. Norfolk.
ugh Owen, LL.D. (Master of Beccles
of) Beccles R. Suffolk.

W. Peters, Quenington R. Glouce-
ire.

rmyn Pratt, Bintry and Tremilthorpe
d RR. Norfolk.

S. Trotman, Dallington V. Notts,
Stoke Goldington and Gayhurst,
B.

. P. B. Henshaw, Chaplain to Mar-
of Salisbury.

Man Macpherson, Domestic Chap-
to Marquis of Tweeddale.

CIVIL PARAGRAPHS.

Wm. Courtenay, Esq. Master in Chancery,
and M.P. to be Baron of the Exchequer,
vice Wood, who retires.

Rev. Reginald Heber, M.A. Bp. of Calcutta,
created D.D. by Diploma.

Rev. Thos. Edw. Bridges, B.D. Senior Bur-
sar of Corpus Christi College, to be Prä-
sident of that Society.

Rev. J. Cape, of Trinity Coll. Cambridge,
Head Master of the East India Company's
Artillery and Engineer Seminary at Addis-
combe.

Rev. Ralph Lyon, A.M. elected Head Mas-
ter of the King's School, Sherborne.

NEW MEMBERS RETURNED TO PARLIAMENT.
Chichester. Wm. Stephen Poyntz, esq. vice
Huskinson.

Dublin County. Lieut.-col. Henry White,
vice H. Hamilton, decd.

Harwich. Rt. Hon. Geo. Canning and John
Charles Henries, esq.

Liverpool. Rt. Hon. W. Huskinson, vice
Canning, resigned.

New Windsor. E. C. Disbrow, esq.

Peterborough. Jas. Scarlett, esq. re-elected.

Ripon. Right Hon. E. J. Robinson.

St. Germain's. Rt. Hon. Charles Arbuthnot.

Winchester. Sir Edward Hyde East, bart.

BIRTHS.

24, 1822. At the Isle of France,
t Hawes, a dau.

ly. At Sprowston Lodge, Mrs. John
, a dau.—The wife of C. G. Parke,
of the Peace for Essex, a son.—At
ey Lodge, Berks, Mrs. Jas. Elmslie,
—Mrs. Thomas Gladdis, twins.—In
n-st. Lady Jane Peel, a son.—At
am, Somerset, Mrs. Benjamin Mil-
son.

6. Hon. Lady Morris, of Bryn near
a, a dau.—At Tredegar, Monmouth-

shire, the wife of Lieut.-col. Millman, a son.

Jan. 8. At Florence, the wife of H. B.
Curteis, esq. eldest son of E. J. Curteis, esq.
M. P. for Sussex, a son and heir.

Jan. 18. At Corfe Castle, the wife of
Rev. G. Pickard, jun. a dau.

Jan. 28. At Amsterdam, Mrs. John
Teschemaker, a son and heir.

Jan. 27. In Vigo-lane, Mrs. Miles Mur-
ley, a dau.

Jan. 29. At Radway, the wife of Lieut.-
col. F. S. Miller, C. B. a dau.

MARRIAGES.

24, 1822. At Severndroog, near
y, John, son of the late Sir C. Wil-
y, bart. of Baldon, to Eliza, only dau.
Kennedy, in the East India service.

18. At Bombay, Lieut. George
and, of the 65th Regt. son of Rev.
Frankland, Canon of Wells, to Anne,
late Thos. Mason, esq. of John-st.
d-row.

2. At Port Louis, Mauritius, Geo.
m Laurenson, First Lieut. Bengal
ry, 2d son of Col. Laurenson, of In-
y, Forfarshire, to Mary-Anne, dau. of
her, esq.

ly. In Florence, the Prince Sapieha,
as Bold, only daughter and heir-
. P. P. Bold, esq. of Bold, Lancaster.
he Rev. J. Glover, of Leeds, to El-
a. of late Mr. T. Andrews, of Baw-
T. MAG. February, 1822.

try.—At Worksop, Peter Mulloney, esq.
of Belle Vue House, Radford, Notts, to
Miss Hopkinson, of Worksop.—Rev. C.
Palmer, of Ledbroke, Warwickshire, to Lady
Charlotte Finch, sister to the Earl of Ayles-
ford.—Rev. Chas. John Bird, Rector of
Mordiford and Dynedor, Herefordshire, to
Rachel, dau. of Rev. Edw. Glover, of Nor-
wich.—Rev. Edw. Darel, M.A. Rector of
St. Saviour, Jersey, to Mary, dau. of T.
Anthoine, esq. of Longueville, in same Island.
—Rev. Edw. Freeman Parsons, of Dod-
dlestone, Cheshire, to Frances Mellicent,
dau. of Mr. Nixon, of Anstey, Warwick-
shire.—Rev. Robt. Middleton, of Gway-
nynog, Denbighshire, to Louisa, dau. of
late Sir G. W. Farmer, bart.—Rev. J. P.
Malleon, of Leeds, to Hannah-Sophia, dsu.
of W. Taylor, esq. of Frederick-pl. Hamp-
stead-

O B I T U A R Y.

EDWARD JENNER, Esq. M. D.

Jan. 26. With unfeigned sorrow we have to announce the death of Dr. Jenner, the discoverer of Vaccination.

The particulars of his sudden decease are these. We extract them from the letter of a medical gentleman to an old and sorrowing friend of the deceased.

The Doctor not appearing at the breakfast-table about the usual time, on Saturday the 25th, his servant was sent to call him. He found the Doctor, lying on the floor, in a severe fit of apoplexy. His nephew, who is of the medical profession, immediately bled him, and another relative rode to Gloucester to fetch Dr. Baron, known to be a Physician of the first character, and author of "Tuberculous Diseases," and other works. Dr. B. accompanied by Mr. Shrapnell, Surgeon of the South Gloucester Militia, hastened to Berkeley. They found the symptoms most formidable, and every effort which skill could suggest was employed in vain. The patient continued in a state of total insensibility till about two o'clock on Sunday morning, when he expired, in his 74th year.

Dr. Jenner was M. D. LL. D. F. R. S. M. V. I. F. &c.; a Physician Extraordinary to the King, and a Magistrate of the County of Gloucester. If any man ever existed who possessed an original, and we might almost add, an intuitive claim to the pretensions of a natural Historian and *Physiologist*, Dr. Jenner was that claimant.—Nature had given him great genius, vast sagacity, much inclination, and great ardour in the prosecution of his subjects of Natural History, Physiology, and Pathology. His researches were consistent and connected. At an early age he was destined to the study of one department of the medical profession, *Surgery*. In the commencement of his studies, he was associated and connected with some late eminent characters, Dr. Parry, of Bath, Dr. Hickes, of Gloucester, and Dr. Ludlow, of Corsham, near Bath; but, besides these, he was honoured with the peculiar friendship and patronage of the late Mr. John Hunter, of whose name it is nearly superfluous to mention, that it stands highest in the rolls of surgical and philosophic reputation. Mr. Hunter, well aware of the extraordinary talents of Dr. Jenner, then a pupil, offered to him patronage, connexion, and employment, in his professional and

physiological pursuits. Dr. Jenner, however, preferred a residence at his native place, Berkeley; here he acquired not merely high local reputation, but from the public observation and discoveries which he promulgated, great estimation in the superior ranks of philosophers and medical professors. After some less important communications to the Royal Society of London (of which he was early made a member) he imparted to them, *a complete Natural History of the Cuckoo*, of which bird the laws and habits were previously unknown, and were involved in obscurity; the singular ingenuity of this paper, and the acute powers of observation which it developed in the observer, enhanced Dr. Jenner's reputation in the philosophic world. Dr. Jenner also communicated to his youthful friend and colleague, attached to him by congenial feeling and similarity of pursuit, the late highly-gifted Dr. Parry of Bath, his discovery of the internal diseased structure of the heart, which produces the disease called *Angina Pectoris*, and which was before unknown and conjectural. Dr. Parry, in a treatise on the subject, not only most honourably recorded Dr. Jenner's original detection of the cause of the disease, but confirmed its accuracy by subsequent and ingenious investigation. After a long and arduous inquiry into the disease termed Cow Pox, which is a common complaint in cows in Gloucestershire, and some other counties, and which to those who receive it from the cows in milking, appears from long existing tradition, to confer complete security from Small Pox, either natural or inoculated, Dr. Jenner determined to put the fact to the test of experiment, and accordingly inoculated some young persons with matter taken from the disease in the cows, in 1797. From the proof which these experiments afforded of the Cow Pox Inoculation to protect the human being from Small Pox contagion, Dr. Jenner was induced to bring this inestimable fact before the public in 1798. That this was promulgated with all the simplicity of a philosopher, and with all the disinterestedness of a philanthropist, every candid contemporary and observer will admit, and will unite in admiring his just pretensions to both characters.

The following sketch of his character, and the effect of his exertions, written by one of his most intimate friends [Dr. Baron],

"The remains of Dr. Jenner, after a period of two years, at the parish Church of Berkeley, on Feb. 2, 1823, the remains of persons was laid out, the indications of respect, reverence, and regret, were unequivocally conspicuous; every eye was moistened, and every heart oppressed. The following epitaph is to be placed on the tomb:—
 "Within this tomb hath found a resting place
 The great Physician of the human race,
 Immortal Jenner! whose gentle hand
 Brought life and health to more than half
 half mankind."

Let rescued infancy his worth proclaim,
 And hap out blessings on his name;
 And radiant Beauty drop her tearful
 For Beauty's trust, traitor friend!

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standing aid and assistance.

He was not less generous in parting with the treasures of his mind. A long life spent in the constant study of all the subjects of natural history, had adorned it with great variety of knowledge;—here the originality of his views, and the fertility and playfulness of his illustrations, and the acuteness of his remarks, imparted a character of genius to his most common actions and conversations; which could not escape the most inattentive observer.

"It were a just and gratifying duty to dwell at greater length on these and other kindred qualities; but the present occasion suits not for such a purpose; and we have only now to mention the late public act of his life, which, in a manner particularly interesting, harmonizes with his previous efforts in behalf of his fellow-creatures. He attended a meeting convened on the 19th of December last, at Berkeley, for forming a Bible Society, and moved the first resolution. It was a sight singularly gratifying to behold a venerable individual, whose life had been spent in successfully devising means to extinguish a fatal and pestilential bodily disease, thus putting his hand to the work which has been gradually designed for arresting the moral pestilence that desolates so great a portion of the earth, and for the healing of the nations*."

He has left a son, Robert Fitzharding Jenner, a Captain in the South Gloucester Militia; Magistrate, M. A. of Exeter College, Oxford, &c.; and a daughter, Catherine, wife of John Yeend Bedford, Esq. solicitor, of Birmingham, son of William Bedford, Esq. F. S. A. of Bath.

appears to have been an unusual construction of the statutes. Having succeeded in 1771, to a college fellowship, he was proposed in convocation the next year, to be the Deputy Vinerian Professor, which appointment, though he was then rejected, he some time after obtained, and held for three years, being during that time only a scholar on that foundation. He succeeded, in 1776, to a Vine-

* Gloucester Journal, Feb. 3, 1823.

LADY CATHARINE TYLNEY LONG.

At Draycot, Wilts, aged 67, Lady Catherine Sydney-Tylney Long. She was the child of Other-Lewis Windsor, Earl of Plymouth, and aunt to the late Earl. She was born in 1755; and July 16, 1785, Sir James Tylney Long, Bart. who died Nov. 28, 1812, vol. LXIV. p. 1154; leaving by Catherine only one son, James, an infant; who, dying, was succeeded by his eldest sister (now married to William Pole Tylney Long Wellesley, Esq.) in the immense wealth of the family. How that has been dispersed, is well known to our readers.

CHARLES YOUNG, Esq.

Southampton, in the 26th year of his age, Charles Young, Esq. fourth son of the celebrated Professor Young, of Oxford; a gentleman, of whose future eminence his natural talents and attainments afforded the most promising promises. He acquired the elements of classical instruction under the tuition of his father's intimate and friend, the Rev. Dr. Charles Burdett, of Greenwich, and passed through the course of languages and philosophy in the University of Glasgow, with uniform distinction, and on several occasions public marks of distinction. After he was a student for some years at Balliol College, Oxford, but his delicate health obliged him to leave that university and his country, and to repair to the milder climates of France and Italy. After spending two years in them, he was engaged in cultivating his taste for the arts, extending his knowledge of classical and modern literature, and enjoying the society and friendship of eminent men of learning, in Paris, Rome, and Naples; he returned home with no common share of refined and intellectual accomplishments, but without essential benefit to his health. His friends compelled him to abandon the prospect of succeeding his father in academic and literary occupations, and to devote his taste and his talents to the study of the law, in which he was eminently qualified. To his complaints he fell a victim on the 1st of last December, and ended his

SAMUEL

Dec. 26. At Samuel Thorp, wholesale Linen Merchant, than 50 years of age, Ward of Aldgate, to which he was elected in 1772. He was a Whig; and had declined the Aldgate, having procured Combe to be Aldgate. He had his son succeed him as Governor of the City of London, and represented the City of London for the City of London a complete gentleman in the nomination; he never obtrusive and in private life secured his respect. He spent his family, retiring morning found increasing infirmities years ago to retire from the Common Council. In his latter days he enjoyed all the happy results of a virtuous character, and well spent life, in the society of a prosperous family, and in the affections of his neighbours and fellow citizens.

MR. THOMAS WEST.

Jan. 23. At Little Bowden, Northamptonshire, in his 67th year, Mr. Thomas West. He was conversing as usual with his family, when a sudden access of water on the chest, a disease under which he had long laboured, changed his countenance, and he expired without a struggle or a groan. Thus quietly exchanging infirmity and sorrow, for, it is humbly hoped, eternal rest.

The deceased was nearly allied to Admiral West, distinguished by his share in the mournful events attached to the relief of Minorca in 1756; and also to Gilbert West, author of the immortal treatise on the Resurrection. His maternal ancestors and elder brother constituted an unbroken chain of Rectors of Little Bowden for above 150 years, one of whom, in the reign of Charles the First, claims remembrance as a confessor in the cause of unshaken loyalty.

The predominant features of Mr. West's

young man
years.

Mr. Lewis had gone under his friend Dr. early researches, and excursions, as appears by a collection them preserved by more merit, than any series of subsequent being also an adept in the application of philosophical to denote and ascertain processes of distillation, Mr. a new hydrometer was proposed. Excise, took a warm interest in question; and exhibited many experiments, to prove the superiority of his instrument, before the Cavendish, and other members of the Royal Society, who met on the 27th at Messrs. Christian and Lewis's lory.

Mr. Lewis, strongly attached to the politics of Mr. Fox, was known to be opposed to the measures of Mr. Pitt, and it was, therefore, not a little surprising that he should be chosen, but perhaps more extraordinary that he should undertake to give effect to one of the most unpopular proceedings of that minister. When the Income Tax was introduced, Mr. Lewis was retained, with the late Sir Nathaniel Conant, by the County of Middlesex, to sit as a Commercial Commissioner for the City of London and its vicinity, with a select number of the Aldermen, a portion of the Bank and East India Directors, and a few other public characters, in representation of the chief bodies; and when the nature of this arduous, responsible, and confidential appointment is considered, it is no small credit to the memory of any individual engaged in it, particularly one of anti-ministerial politics, that he should have performed the laborious duties of the office for three years, while the Act continued without fee or reward, on principles of pure public service.

Mr. Lewis was, for many years, in the commission of the peace, and attended regularly at the Middlesex Sessions; but, an infirmity of hearing, which grew upon him of late, precluding his interference in the judicial functions of the bench, he confined himself principally to those pertaining to the management and discipline of the House of Correction; and especially to the regulation of the New Prison, in Clerkenwell, which was re-erected under his immediate inspection, aided by the professional judges.

took an essential part in rescuing his lordship's character from the charges brought against it. His views, however, falling in a connexion with his position, he disengaged himself from his original pursuits, and embarked his capital in a Rectifying Distillery; where, prior to the odious oppression of the Excise Laws, he soon associated himself with certain others, who, in conjunction with the Malt Distillers, attempted by communications with the Government, and close attendance on the Parliament, to mitigate the rigour of a system, that, combined with other circumstances, determined him, in the end, on quitting trade.

Through his exertions on these occasions, as they occurred from time to time, as well as from the high opinion entertained of his skill and knowledge in the nicer operations of a scientific business, Mr. Lewis was generally looked upon by its principal members, as a leading organ to advise with; and in

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He was of
 he proceed-
 A. July 15,
 D.C.L. April
 st brother of
 r co. Lancas-

son, being the 2d son of Thos. Blackburne,
 esq. of Oxford, by Ireland Green, 2d dau.
 of Isaac Green, esq. of Childwall. He mar-
 ried Margaret, dau. of Sir Rich. Brook, bt.
 of Norton Priory, in Cheshire, and by her
 had three daughters, one died young,
 and two married, now living.

Jan. 17. Rev. *Methusalem Davies*, of
 Aldenham, Herts.

Jan. 18. At Burton-crescent, the Rev.
Thomas Esbury Partridge, late of Hillalee,
 and 38 years Rector of Uley, co. Gloucester;
 being presented in 1798 by his late Ma-
 jesty. He was of Merton College, Oxford;
 where he proceeded M.A. July 7, 1792.

Jan. 22. Aged 68, the Rev. *Wm. Wade*,
 B.D. Rector of Lilley, Herts, and Vicar of
 Hemphington, Cambridgeshire. He was of St.
 John's College, Cambridge; B.A. 1777,
 M.A. 1780, B.D. 1788; and was in 1798
 presented to the Rectory of Lilley by his
 College; and in 1810 by the Dean and
 Chapter of Ely to the Vicarage of Im-
 pington.

Jan. 23. At his house, New Lodge, Se-
 dburgh, the Rev. *John Skinner*, D.D. 82

and in 1787, was appointed Archdeacon of
 Hereford.

Jan. 30. At the Glebe House, Stowham
 Earls, Suffolk, in his 44th year, Rev. *Isaac
 Aspland*, M.A. Rector of that parish. He
 was a native of the Isle of Ely, and received
 the early part of his education at the Cathed-
 ral Grammar School in that town; from
 whence he was removed to Pembroke Hall,
 Cambridge, where he proceeded to the de-
 gree of B.A. in 1798 (being the 18th
 Wrangler on the Tripos), and to that of
 M.A. in 1801. He was elected a Fellow of
 his Society; and in 1810 served the office
 of Senior Proctor in the University; and in
 1817 was presented by his College to the
 above Rectory. He was an accomplished
 scholar and gentleman, and eminent for his
 musical attainments.

Lately. Aged 69, the Rev. *James An-
 drew*, of Boughton-Monchaelsea, Kent.

At Hooton Pagnell, the Rev. *Wm. Brown*,
 Vicar of that place, and formerly of Sandall,
 near Wakefield. He was presented to the
 Vicarage of Hooton Pagnell, co. York, in
 1817, by the Trustees of Wakefield School.

Rev. *John Davies*, Rector of Kelly, De-
 von, to which he was presented in 1789, by
 A. Kelly, esq.

Rev. *Jas. Dixon*, Vicar of Kettlewell,
 Yorkshire, to which he was presented by
 the Marquis of Rockingham in 1775. He

In Surrey-square, William Smith, esq.

Jan. 26. In Dorset-square, Regent's Park, Jane, widow of the late Philip Nathaniel de Visme, esq.

At her father's house in Chelsea, aged 21, Emma, wife of George Hawkins, esq. and the only child of John Henry Gell, esq.

In Little Queen-street, Westminster, aged 26, Frederick, eldest son of Mr. T. Woodfall.

Jane, wife of John Butler, esq. of Artillery-street, Bermondsey.

Jan. 29. At Dulwich, in his 32d year, Thomas Fry, under-gardener at the College, and keeper of the toll-bar in Lordship-lane. He has left a widow and three young children, and has left also a good name for every virtue in his condition of life.

Jan. 30. Anne, wife of John West, esq. Pavement, Moorfields, and Brixton-hill, Surrey.

Jan. 31. Aged 72, George Powell, esq. of Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.

At Colebrook-row, Islington, George Mayer, esq. of Little Britain.

At Denmark-hill, Mr. Matthew Robins.

Feb. 1. In South Molton-street, in his 28d year, Henry Neech, B. A. of Merton College, Oxford. This gentleman was one of the able contributors to the "Etonian," and distinguished himself also in the Public Examinations of last Term.

Feb. 2. At her brother-in-law's, Montague-street, Russel-square, Miss Sophia Manley, of Burton Cottage, near Mildenhall, Suffolk, and fourth daughter of the late John Manley, esq. of the Temple, and Bloomshury-square, London.

Feb. 7. At Kensington Gravel-pits, Susanna, only sister of Mr. T. Stewart, of Gracechurch-street.

Feb. 10. At his house in John-street, Bedford-row, aged 47, John Gregory Shaddick, esq. late one of the sworn Clerks of the Court of Chancery.

Feb. 12. In Lower Berkeley-street, aged 84, Dorothea, relict of the late James Lawlor, esq. of Dublin.

Feb. 14. In Guilford-street, in her 81st year, Mrs. Elizabeth Tooke, widow of the Rev. Wm. Tooke, F. R. S. whose death is recorded in our vol. xc. part ii. p. 466.

Feb. 15. At Deptford, Wm. Oswald, esq. BEDFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 31.* At Haroldhouse, aged 68, Thomas Alston, esq.

CAMBRIDGESHIRE.—*Jan. 17.* Aged 25, the wife of J. S. Saberton, esq. near Chatteris.

CORNWALL.—*Feb. 2.* At Penzance, aged 68, Philothea-Perronet, wife of Thomas Thompson, esq. banker, of Hull. The uniform piety and extensive benevolence of this excellent lady have long been known in Hull and its neighbourhood.

DEVONSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Hatherleigh, Lady Harrington.

Feb. 6. At Dawlish, James Browne, esq. of Brighton.

Feb. 8. Marianne, wife of Francis Garratt, esq. at Ella Combe, near Torquay.

DORSETSHIRE.—*Lately.* At Gillingham, the mother of Mr. Dowding, bookseller, &c. of Salisbury.

Jan. 16. At Weston, aged 76, Joseph Bishop, esq. the oldest Commissioner of Taxes in Dorsetshire; and it may be truly said he always acted with the greatest integrity and impartiality.

DURHAM.—*Lately.* G. Edwards, esq. M. D. of Barnard Castle.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—*Jan. 7.* Aged 80, E. V. D'Arville, and on the 10th of the same month, aged 28, G. S. D'Arville, the two elder sons of the Rev. George D'Arville, of Thornbury.

At Cheltenham, in the prime of life, Major H. P. Blakeney, of 66th regt. and brother of Col. Sir Edw. Blakeney, K. C. B.

Jan. 19. At the Vicarage, Stonehouse, Jeannette, wife of Hawkins Fisher, esq. of Stonehouse Court.

Jan. 20. Aged 65, Margaret, daughter of the late Capt. Alexander Robe, of Bristol.

Jan. 22. In her 78th year, Mrs. Penelope, relict of the Rev. H. Green, M. A. late Rector of Earl's Croome, and Vicar of Feckenham, co. Worcester, and mother of the Rev. Henry Green, M. A. Vicar of All-Saints, Bristol.

Jan. 23. Aged 28, Elizabeth, wife of A. Harford Battersby, esq.

At Ashley-place, 77, Joel Gardiner, esq. Mr. Gadd, Master of Bristol City School.

Jan. 24. At Berkeley, aged 76, William Joyner Ellis, esq. senior Coroner of the county of Gloucester, which office he had filled 33 years. The death of this gentleman was occasioned by the inclemency of the weather, whilst on a journey to Bilton, on his official duty on the 22d.

Feb. 2. At Coln St. Aldwin's, near Fairford, aged 89, General Lister, late Colonel of the 45th reg. and Governor of Landguard Fort.

HAMPSHIRE.—*Jan. 15.* The late Rich. Merricks, esq. whose death we noticed in p. 93, was on his return from Bath, where he had been for the recovery of his health. He was Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Sussex, an upright magistrate, and a truly benevolent and pious Christian.

Jan. 19. At Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, Lieut. Wm. Worsley, of 89th reg. of Foot, son of Dr. Worsley.

Jan. 23. At the Polygon, Southampton, Lady Bertie, wife of Vice-Admiral Sir Thomas Bertie, whose feelings for the distresses of the poor were evinced by her constant and extensive charities. Her loss will be severely felt.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—*Jan. 20.* At Putteridge Bury, aged 78, John Sowerby, esq. father of Mrs. Collinson, of the Chantry, near Ipswich.

Jan. 31. At St. Stephen's, near St. Alban's,

Jan. 20. At Brompton, the wife of Mr. Harry Shepherd, 211, and Master of the ship.

Jan. 20. The wife of the Rev. Charles Wellbeloved, of York.

Feb. 1. At Hoxton, aged 90, Mrs. Stishy, sister to M. Topham, esq. of London.

WALES.—Jan. 10. Mr. John Duffell, many years printer and bookseller of Cardiff, died.

IRELAND.—Jan. 26. At Passage West, near Cork, William Parker D'Esterre, late Commander of the H.M. Comptrol ships The United Kingdom and Fairlie.

MORTALITY, from Jan. 22, to Feb. 18, 1891.

Buried.	2 and 5 122	40 and 60 200
Male - 1038	5 and 10 77	60 and 70 600
Female - 969	10 and 20 50	70 and 80 100
Whom have died under two years old	20 and 50 100	80 and 90 70
	30 and 40 100	90 and 100 10
	40 and 50 170	100 and 110 3

Each 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending February 15.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
40 7	28 8	17 9	22 10	25 7	30 7

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, February 17, 40s. to 45s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, February 15, 35s. 1½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, February 24.

Kent Bags	2l. 0s. to 4l. 10s.	Farnham Pockets	6l. 0s. to 2l. 0s.
Sussex Ditto	1l. 18s. to 2l. 6s.	Kent Ditto	2l. 6s. to 5l. 12s.
Yearlings	1l. 10s. to 2l. 6s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 2s. to 2l. 18s.
Old ditto	0l. 0s. to 0l. 0s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 5s. to 4l. 0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, February 20.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 18s. 0d. Clover 4l. 0s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d. Straw 1l. 18s. 0d. Clover 4l. 5s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, February 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 6d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	0s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.
Mutton	4s. 0d. to 4s. 6d.	Head of Cattle at Market Feb. 24:	
Venison	4s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.	Beasts	2,895 Calves 103.
Pork	3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.	Sheep	16,690 Pigs 250.

COALS, Feb. 21: Newcastle, 38s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.—Sunderland, 46s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 42s. 0d. Yellow Russia 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE AVERAGE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES and other PROPERTY, in (Feb. 1891, to the 24th) at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, successor to the late Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2000l.—Birmingham Canal, 610.—Neath, 400l. Div. 22l. 10l. per annum.—Swansea, 200l. Div. 10l. per annum.—Monmouth, 170l. Div. 8l. per annum.—Grand Junction, 245l. Div. 10l. per annum.—Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, 105l. Div. 5l. per annum.—Old Union Canal, 76l. Div. 4l. per annum.—Rochdale, 65l.—Ellesmere, 62l.—Regent's, 44l.—Severn and Wyre Railway and Canal, 32l. 10s.—Portsmouth and Arundel Canal, 85l.—Wilts and Berks, 8l.—Kennet and Avon, 19l. 10s.—West India Dock, 188l.—London Dock Stock, 110l.—Globe Assurance, 184l.—East London Water Works, 110l.—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, 70l.—Bath Gas Light Ditto, 10l. 5s.—Waterloo Bridge Old Annuitants, 24l.—Ditto New Annuitants, 30l.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

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1825

London

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Also with Representations of two British HIRUNDINES.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

Printed by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster; where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAYD.

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

GREAT IMPORTANCE OF THE BRITISH NAVY.

URBAN, *Lloyd's, March 1.*
ILLING myself of the permission I have lately taken on several occasions, of intimating to your noble readers what, I am persuaded, their own feelings dictate to me, and that, as Islanders, we have experienced the good effects of an attention to that part of our defence, I feel justified in stating a reason, that cannot fail of producing in every one a gratifying sensation. The name of ALFRED will be conveyed by the pen of the Historian to posterity of time! This almost unparelleled character for every thing great and good, was the first to prove to our countrymen the utility of shipping, and that our fleets were the surest defence against that torrent of invaders which was a continual source of evil to the chief, until fleets were established to keep the enemy in check. While we are connected with France; and our various successors continued to build up us with that power, under the Third, whose military glory stands high in our annals, we record the value of our countrymen's bravery at Cressy and Poitiers, and time and sober reflection, how could we have hesitated at least on expediency and justice of his plan. Agincourt followed, and perhaps with no better results. "Time, the ever-rolling stream," at last severed our politics from the Continent, from the deaths of their successors, and with the exception of a prince coming to support the cause to establish Magna Charta (by the bye, was most for our own personal interest), we were detached as it were from all connection with the Continent.

In Elizabeth's reign—a reign of prudence, good management, and prosperity—a Navy was formed by Spain (whose capacity for doing it was founded in her having distant colonies, and foreign commerce), which was of such a magnitude, that any thing short of the Queen's character, and the abilities of her Ministers, would have paralyzed the nation, and confounded its councils. She, however, rose superior,—her Ministers shone conspicuous, and her fleets produced a gallantry and heroism never before equalled. With all these circumstances impressed on the mind, we may briefly mention the various monuments erected by a grateful people to her memory, in different parts of the kingdom, paying it an homage which no Sovereign before or since has experienced. At this period the stable formation of our fleets may be said to have been planned and executed; and the names of those excellent seamen who commanded them, are too well recollected to require repeating.—James II. "heaves in sight" next to our floating recollections; he was a brave officer; the Dutch can prove this.

With the Revolution came again continental connexions, and William III. and Queen Anne's reigns established the character of our countrymen for valour, as soldiers; with it came heavy expences, and the first formation of the National Debt; but we hear nothing of the weight of expenditure afloat;—for this plain reason, it was never felt. Fleets, the bulwark and defence of ISLANDERS, are produced in the bosom of their country, and fed from it; and although taxes may be laid on towards their formation, and to provide for their supplies, which must go from the pockets of

quired could be stated. 3. A thorough knowledge of geography. 4. A knowledge of antient and modern history. 5. A good knowledge of drawing and fortification.

“Any four of these to be sufficient, viz. the first, and either three of the remainder.

“Your Lordships could alter and arrange these in any way your better judgment might deem right.

“While something of this sort would doubtless stimulate many to press forward in the career of knowledge; it would not hinder or shut the door of promotion to others who might deserve it, from various other circumstances; some, perhaps, would not be able to attain it; others would not try: while the zealous would gain promotion in the service of their *choice*, and in doing which they would have acquired a stock of information which would befriend them in a thousand instances, and in the acquisition of which much time had most probably been employed, which otherwise would, perhaps, at the best, have been wasted; and on this account only, I doubt if one parent who has a son in the Navy would regret a regulation of this nature.

“Leaving this subject, however, to your Lordships’ more mature and better judgment, I have the honour to remain,” &c.

I have now fulfilled the promise I made, of transmitting for publication in your valuable pages a plan suggested by an excellent young officer, who feels exactly as a liberal mind ought,—as one who is interested for the honour of the service, and the glory of his country. To your readers, and to the highly respectable persons to whom it is addressed, I will leave it, as deserving of attention.

T. WALTERS.

Mr. URBAN,

March 3.

SEVERAL Correspondents, in your valuable and interesting Magazine, have lately speculated on the subject of Tithes; but, as it seems, without understanding, or at least, without adverting to, the true nature and state of the question.

I shall not here inquire into the divine right of Tithes, which the great oracle of the law, Sir Edward Coke,

asserts*, and Leslie and others have evinced by arguments not easy to be refuted. It is sufficient at present to observe, that when the Gospel, taught here in the days of the Apostles, and most probably by St. Paul, came to be generally known and embraced, the great landed proprietors built Churches for divine worship; and being at liberty to endow them as they pleased, they thought good to endow them with Tithes,—a mode of providing for the service of God, which had uninterruptedly obtained in the world, at least from the days of Abraham.

From this period of the endowment of Churches, whenever it was, but anterior certainly by many centuries to the days of William the Norman, there have been in every parish two proprietors; the proprietor of the land, and the proprietor of the Tithes. The landed or lay estate has passed, by inheritance, by purchase, and by other modes of transmission, through the hands of various proprietors. The sacred estate or Tithes, in many cases, remain at this day attached to the Churches, to which they were first assigned. He who first succeeded, say by inheritance, to the founder of a Church, had no right to complain that his father, having the absolute disposal of the entire estate, devoted one-tenth of it to the service of God; and bequeathed nine-tenths, and only nine, to his heir. And all who, in succeeding times, have come into possession of the same estate by purchase, gave less for it, probably one-fifth less, than they would have given, had they bought it not subject to the out-going Church payment. And the proprietor of an estate, so circumstanced, has no more reason to complain, that he has not that other part, the Tithes, which he did not purchase, than he has to complain that his neighbour’s field, which he did not purchase, is not his.

The case is precisely similar, if he is merely an occupier or tenant. He took the farm, subject to the known charge or deduction of Tithes, and has in fact two rents to pay, one to the Land-owner, the other to the Tithe owner; but with this advantage in his favour, that the two rents combined shall be less than the one single rent of the same land would be, if not subject

* See Leslie, vol. II. 853.

I see, for these reasons, that in any possession a copy of the plate, printed in 1635, and two different Book plates, the same owner, one for the Book, a peculiarity is only observed in this, and therefore meriting description, the plate at the beginning of the book, bearing a shield and under it the name, viz. Fust, of Hill Court, in Gloucester, Baronet, August, 1662, the 14th of Charles the Second.—The plate at the end of the book, being 4 by 6½ inches, the same as on the other, and 10 quarterings, 20 on the right, the same on the sinister, is inscribed—'Marriages Line'—'Marriages in the line,' with this appropriate motto *una per vices sunt aliena.*

—This affords a splendid heraldic display, and may be also interesting to the Bibliophilist, when he is informed that this family (Fust), now extinct in this country, was said to be the same which produced the immortal printer of Mentz.

I beg to add, that although Book-plates are engraved by an inferior class of artists, yet we have one or two extant by the hand of the celebrated Hogarth, which, from their rarity, are eagerly sought after by the curious collector. C. S. B.

MR. URBAN,

March 1.

MY present communication shall begin with some common Female names omitted in my last:

Alice, from the German *Adeliz*, signifies noble.

Amelia I conceive to be from the French *Amie*, and Latin *Amata*, beloved.

Bertha, Saxon, bright, noble.

Bridget, the same, apparently Irish.

Emma is probably the same as *Amie*.

Emily, either the same as *Amelia*, or from the Roman *Æmilia*, meaning in Greek, affable, pleasant.

Frances, German, free.—It is convenient that *Frances* be so spelt to distinguish it from the male *Francis*, but there is no other reason for it.

I find from more than one authority, with respect to *Isabella*, that *Isa* is a

corruption of *Eliza*, and thus *Isabella*, (an Italian, French, and Spanish name) signifies the beautiful *Eliza*.

Matilda, Saxon, noble lady.

Rachel, Hebrew, a sheep or lamb.

I now proceed with my list of Male Christian names:

Abraham, Hebrew. However little difference there may appear between *Abram* and *Abraham*, we find in the 17th Chapter of Genesis the Almighty talking with *Abram*, and saying, "Neither shall thy name any more be called *Abram*, but thy name shall be *Abraham*, for a father of many nations have I made thee." *Abram* means a high father, *Abraham* the father of a great multitude, in short a Patriarch.

Adolphus, Latinised from the Saxon *Eadulph*, happy help.

Alexander, Greek, the defence of man.

Alfred, Saxon, all peace, the Hebrew *Solomon*, the Greek *Irenæus* meant peaceable.

Alphonso, from Gothic *Helfons*, our help.

Andrew, Greek, manly.

Anthony, 'Anthr', signifies flourishing, thus this name may be synonymous with *Thales* and *Euthalius* of the Greeks, *Florentius* of the Romans; the Roman family might have come from *Antium*, a town of Italy, said to be so named from a son of *Hercules*.

Archibald, German, a bold observer. The name is very common in Scotland; from *Archee* *Armstrong*, the fool of *James the First*, some have supposed the adjective *arch*, meaning waggish, witty, to have originated; Mr. *Archdeacon Nares*, however, believes it to be of an earlier age.

Arthur, British, mighty; or perhaps the name originated from the child being born under *Arcturus* (a star in the Great Bear).

Augustus, Latin, increasing (in wealth and honour); unless it come from the Greek, and mean splendid, illustrious. It was first given to *Octavius Cæsar*, and has ever since been common in princes' families; hence it almost becomes synonymous with the Greek *Basil*, royal, which was formerly used.

Bartholomew, Hebrew, the son of the raiser of the waters, that is perhaps of God, in allusion to the passage of the Red Sea.

Benjamin, Hebrew, the son of the right hand, see Gen. xxxv. 18.

— Charles.

Mr. Urban, *Myddleton House,*
Jan. 17.

AN architectural friend having favoured me with an excellent drawing of a new Church of St. Paul, Shadwell, Middlesex, I send a lithographic representation of it (see Plate I.) The following judicious remarks on its general character, and particularly the steeple, are extracted from your Memoir of its much lamented designer and architect, the late John Walters, esq. who died Oct. 4, 1881, aged 39* :

"Confined in the expenditure to a sum comparatively small and inadequate, and submitting his plans to parochial approbation, he, nevertheless, produced a building simply neat, and elegantly chaste. The steeple is peculiarly beautiful, and it is not too much to say, that in correctness of design, and in the simple harmony of its several parts, it scarcely yields to the most admired object of the kind in the metropolis."

Inscription on the West front :

"J. Walters, architect; re-built anno Domini M.DCCCXX.—J. Streater, builder."

The whole expenditure, including organ and furniture, was about 14,000*l*. This new Church was consecrated April 5, 1880.

Another specimen of Mr. Walters's abilities as an architect, the beautiful Gothic Chapel on the London Hospital estate, has been ably and minutely described by your Correspondent E. I. C. in page 4 of your present volume.

Shadwell was formerly called *Chadwelle*, and took its name, as is supposed, from a spring dedicated to St. Chad. It was a hamlet of Stepney till 1669, when it was separated from that parish by an Act of Parliament. It lies in the hundred of Ossulston.

The old Church, dedicated to St. Paul, was built in the year 1656, principally at the expense of Thomas Neale, esq. There are various views of it, viz. Maitland, vol. II. p. 1379; Booth's *London Churches*, &c. It being very much out of repair, the inhabitants determined to erect a new one.

The right of presentation is in the Dean of St. Paul's; and the present Rector is the Rev. Charles Webb Le Bas, M. A.

The Shadwell Water-works were used; the concern having been purchased by the Company of the New London Water-works. R. G. B.

ANCIENT AND MODERN LIVERPOOL. *The Town in 1581 and 1761, presenting a contrast between the Corruptions of George III. and George IV.* (Continued from p. 108.)

Fifth. **STRUCTURES**, devoted to LITERATURE, POLITICAL, the ARTS and SCIENCES.—We are not aware that in 1761 there were any building objects.

John-stre forming another sing. No ornament effects of played in beauty of purposes fine arts. Lyceum, Rooms, tion, and which an ornament Lyceum

ries are attached. The Royal Institution contains a splendid collection of pictures, casts from the antiques (particularly from the Elgin Marbles, presented by his Majesty, its munificent patron), and a valuable and rapidly increasing Museum of Natural History. A flourishing Classical and Mathematical School, under a Fellow of the University of Cambridge, forms a part of the same institution. The "Society of Travellers into Foreign Countries," consists chiefly of young men of a literary and scientific turn of mind, who meet to communicate to each other the observations made on their tours*.

Sixth. Structures for PLEASURE and AMUSEMENT.—In 1761, the only place of amusement was a small Theatre in Drury-lane, now used as a warehouse. We have now a spacious and elegant Theatre in Williamsop-square, with a handsome stone front; the Wellington Rooms, a handsome

* See vol. xci. ii. p. 374; and Lysons's *Excursions of London*.

* See an Account of their first Anniversary in vol. xciv. i. p. 218.

in modern Liverpool less conspicuous in its character of education of children of the poor, and the free Grammar School, and the only charity schools in the town. The former institution still continues. But without entering into tedious enumeration of the different modern institutions for this purpose, we may state, on the authority of an accurate survey recently made, that the total number of children who now receive gratuitous instruction in Day and Sunday Schools, is 11,982, who are educated at an annual expense of 6739*l*.

We have now delineated and contrasted all the prominent features in the character of Liverpool, at the two periods of 1821 and 1761; features which distinguish her from other great towns, and which have enabled her to surpass most of them in the career to opulence and fame. We shall now proceed to contrast her in points not so much peculiar to her, as common to the other great towns of the empire.

To begin with PLACES OF PUBLIC ACCOMMODATION and ENTERTAINMENT. These have kept pace with the growth of the town. In 1761, there were only two inns, the Golden Lion and the Talbot. At present there are above 20 principal, besides a great number of inferior inns.

An elegant and extensive building is now preparing for warm and cold salt water Baths, in lieu of the old ones, destroyed by building the Prince's Dock.

The first appearance in 1761 of a stage coach in this town from London, no doubt excited as much surprise in the minds of our forefathers, as the appearance of steam boats in the river in our minds a few years ago. A stage coach hence to Prescot was set up in 1764, and is mentioned among the *memorabilia* of that period. Could our "rude forefathers" rise from their graves, and behold the present number and equipment of our mail and stage coaches, the spectacle would fill them with amazement.

In the records of 1761, we find no mention of packets, although there were, no doubt, one or two to Ireland and the Isle of Man. In 1821, we have five steam packets to Dublin; three to the Isle of Man, Port Patrick,

and Greenock, one to the Bristol Channel; one to Whitehaven and Dumfries; one to the river Dee; two to Bangor, Carnarvon, &c.; and eight on the river Mersey. To Dublin alone we have also eight sailing packets, and others to Newry, Belfast, and the Isle of Man. There is also an admirable establishment of foreign packets, of which four sail monthly to New York.

In facility of CANAL and LAND CONVEYANCE, the modern has an indisputed superiority over the ancient town. It enjoyed little inland navigation in 1761. The intercourse between the town and Manchester was then chiefly carried on by means of pack-horses. Now there are three routes to that town, and immense quantities of waggons, beside two mails, and nine coaches, for the conveyance of passengers daily.

It would be unpardonable in us to conclude this imperfect contrast, without comparing the state of that mighty engine the Press. In 1761, there was only one newspaper printed in the town; at present there are four political, two commercial, and three literary journals.

We have not, in this slight sketch, contrasted the intellectual character and refinement of the inhabitants at the two periods. This might be deemed invidious; but we may observe, without any design or wish to depreciate our revered ancestors, that the preceding detail demonstrates the infinite superiority over them in the qualities and attainments requisite for acquiring and consolidating commercial greatness. The poverty of taste and refinement in 1761, as compared with their perfection in 1821, was not so much the fault of our ancestors, as of the times in which they lived. The fine spirit which influences the present age, had scarcely gone abroad at that period; and our present cultivated taste and high degree of refinement are the growth of the last 20 or 30 years. Intellect in Liverpool has not followed, but led the march to improvement.

Thus we have contrasted Liverpool in 1821 with Liverpool in 1761. At the latter period we found her in her infancy, but abounding in all the elements of commercial greatness. She has since expanded in bulk, and swelled in population. In her rapid progress to maturity, she has outstripped her rival on the banks of the Severn, and

* Since unaccountably suffered to fall into disuse.

field, John Highland, Humphrey Clark, and Francis Mosse, citizens of London, in the year 1629; they afterwards resold it to James Lord Stanley and Strange, his heirs and successors, in 1639.

The oldest remnant of antiquity connected with this township was an ancient Beacon, an engraving of which is here given by permission of Mr. Gregson from his "*Fragments of Lancashire* *," page 157.

This Beacon was probably erected in the reign of Henry III. It consisted of a square Tower of three stories, the lower of which was appropriated to the uses of a kitchen; the upper rooms were large, and well adapted for the reception of a small garrison. On one of the angles of the building a stone receptacle rose above the roof, wherein were placed combustible materials, prepared to light in any case of alarm or invasion, for which its situation was

well chosen, communicating, N.E. with those at Rivington, Pike, and Ashurst. When the Clergy of Liverpool were driven thence in times of the Civil War, they solemnized several marriages within its walls. During the siege of that town, it was occupied by Prince Rupert as an important post; his Head Quarters were fixed in the village, at a cottage still in existence†.

Among its walls several small shots have been found, some of which are in the possession of M. Gregson,

* This Engraving was first printed with Ink manufactured, under the direction of Mr. Gregson, from burnt corn (taken from the great fire of the Goree, which occurred at Liverpool in September 1812,) in vol. XXII. of the "*Transactions of the Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce*." For this and other useful applications of burnt materials, the Society awarded the Gold Medal to that Gentleman.

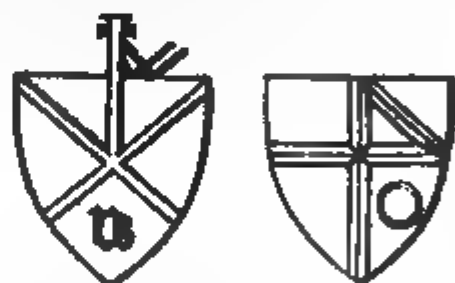
† Engraved in vol. xcii. i. 585.—Edit.

arched work, are filled in at the top with filling. The filling is of late date, and the probability of Richard and Robert de Stow mentions as principal benefactors of this church, and who, as he states, were built it. The said Richard Cely, built the idea respecting his identity, presented to the living middle, and again towards the end of the Fifteenth Century. Only the three other windows are assumed a similar appearance to the window at the West end have has, at present, merely a springing from the old mullion each of the two others had, only, upright mullions without head ribs turning from them. As to all the several other windows throughout the fabric, and leave of consideration here, as well as that respect the drip-stones affixed, some small apertures, in the story of the tower; (which need internally; but the exact them externally, as originally is now dubious) each of them of three lights, or divisions, aque-foil heads, formed under a very flatly pointed. The of the windows, excepting the sternmost (which at the present have not any) are finished with drip-stones, having square

And in respect to doorways, the North and South ends of the Church, and the doorway in the South aisle into the vestry arches under square heads, ornamental spandrels; and both other doorways have, externally, ones with square returns. There narrow entrances (exclusive others of recent construction) staircase tower, and another aperture leads from the nave rectory-house; of the arches these apertures, those to the entrance of the Church, and to entrances to the staircase, are depressed kind, turned from others; but those to the three doorways are of a boldly pointed

riched tie-beams, with their inscribed moulded ribs, and oak panels (each of them ornamented at the top with a floweret) over the door and both the side aisles, remain in the original position, with the exception of a few

the original sculptures of the shields have, some time ago, been replaced with wooden imitations. Five of the corbels on the North side of the nave are further decorated with angels; and a male figure, represented as habited in a loose garment, supports one of the shields towards the East end of the South aisle: upon three of the shields are sculptured two lions passant gardant; which remind us of the bearings of our monarchs at an early period of English History. Several have bearings in relief, corresponding with the first of the following sketches, and two of them resemble the second sketch.



On these bearings I will merely notice as follows:

The patronage of this Church appears to have been of old in the family of the Nevils; and upon reference to Edmondson's "Heraldry," I find, under the name of Nevil, the saltire mentioned in numerous instances as a principal feature of their arms. It belonged at a later date to different parties; among whom appears the family of Windsor: and in the latter work, under the three examples of this name, I find the saltire mentioned likewise. By far the greater part of the said shields, however, have no bearings sculptured upon them.

The decorations at the junctions of the moulded ribs of the ceilings are principally of shields; in some parts, however, the rose is introduced instead thereof; and in others they consist of foliage; most of these shields also are plain, but on a few of them are sculptured the bearings expressed in the first of the above sketches. On

Mr. URBAN, Hartwell, March 4.

SO numerous have been the letters * in the Gentleman's Magazine on the subject of the Migration of Swallows, that I imagine a short account of the natural history of each of the four species which inhabit Great Britain, will not be unacceptable to many of your readers. I have, therefore, subjoined a correct figure (see Plate II.) and a short account of the common Chimney Swallow, and of the Martin, and shall endeavour in a subsequent Number, to add the natural history of the Sand Martin and of the Swift, together with figures of the same, which will complete the British *hirundines*.

The CHIMNEY SWALLOW, *hirundo rustica*† (Fig. 1.) is the most common, as well as the best known, of them all; and for this reason is probably classed first by Linnæus. Its length is about six inches, breadth from tip to tip of the wings, when extended, about twelve. The upper parts of the body and its wings black; the under parts whitish ash-colour; head black; the forehead and chin are marked with a red spot; the tail is very much forked. This bird generally arrives in this country somewhat sooner than the rest of this genus, usually making its first appearance before the middle of April‡. It builds

its nest in chimnies, at the distance of about a foot from the top, or under the roofs of barns and outhouses, has commonly two broods in the year, and generally disappears in the latter end of September, or beginning of October. Like the rest of this tribe, it is perpetually on the wing, and lives upon insects, which it catches flying. Before rain it may often be seen skimming round the edge of a lake or river, and not unfrequently dipping the tips of its wings or under part of its body into the water, as it passes over its surface§.

The MARTIN, or MARTLETT of heraldry, *hirundo urbica*, (Fig. 2.) is rather less than the swallow, and is distinguishable at first sight from it, by the bright white colour of all the under parts of the body. This bird usually makes its first appearance early in May, though sometimes sooner, and leaves us towards the latter end of October. It builds under the eaves of houses, in the corners of windows, and in crags of rocks and precipices near the sea, and has oftentimes three broods in the year; its nest is curiously constructed, like that of the swallow, with mud and straw, and lined with feathers on the inside||.

The earliest and latest appearance of these birds, and their annual migration, have been the theme of numerous writers of both antient and modern

* See the General Index to the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. i. p. 435; vol. iii. 426.

† In ventriculo dissecto scarabæos invenimus. In caminis nidificat.—*Raii Synop.* p. 71.

‡ The Swallows of every species are few on their first appearance; afterwards increase in numbers; are further multiplied by the accession of the young broods; and are diminished again before they wholly disappear.

§ This was observed by many of the antient writers of natural history and philosophy. So Virgil:—

“———— Nunquam imprudentibus imber
Obfuit. Aut illum surgentem vallibus imis
Aëriæ fugère grues; aut bucula, cœlum
Suspiciens, patulis captavit naribus auras;
Aut angusta lacus circumvolitavit hirundo,
Et veterem in limo ranæ cecinère querelam.

Virg. Geor. lib. i. 377.

Which is imitated from Aratus:

Πολλαὶ λιμναῖαι ἢ εἰναλαὶ ὄρνιθες
Ἀπληστον κλυζόνται ἐνιεμεναὶ ὕδατεσσιν·
Ἡ λιμνὴν περὶ δὴθα χελιδόνες αἰσσοῦνται
Γαστρὶ τυπτουσαι αὐτῶς εἰλυμένον ὕδωρ.

Arat. Dios. 210.

|| Pliny observes: “Hirundines luto (nidum) construunt; stramento roborant. Si quando inopia est luti, madefactæ multa aqua, pennis pulverem spargunt. Ipsum vero nidum mollibus plumis floccisque consternunt tepesfaciendis ovis, simul ne durus sit infantibus pullis. In fortu sumina æquitate alternant cibum. Notabili munditiâ egerunt excrementa pullorum, adultioresq. circumagi docent, et foris saturitatem emittere.”

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times,

beginning of a great and skilful work; the floor of Lords, and all the apartments, are disgraceful to the wealth, the taste, and arts of the country. J. BRITTON.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 8.

AMONG the antient religious establishments now falling to ruin, is the celebrated Nunnery of Iona, or Iona-kil, one of the Hebrides. A considerable part of the roof has fallen in, and buried the greater number of the beautiful and antique tomb-stones of the deadhood who are interred beneath.

The church of this Nunnery is 58 feet by 20. The floor was thickly covered with cow-dung, except at the East end, which Mr. Pennant had caused to be cleared, and under which the tomb of the last Prioress was discoverable, though considerably defaced. The figure is carved praying to the Virgin Mary, with the address under her feet: "Sancta Maria, ora pro me;" and with this inscription round the ledge, in old British characters:

"Hic jacet Domina Anna Donaldi Fergusii, quondam prioressa de Iona, quae obiit anno mo. do. ximo cujus animam (aliquando) commendamus."

At the first establishment of this religious house by St. Columba, the Nuns resided on a small island near it, still called the "Isle of Nuns." This isle is entirely composed of fine granite, with which all the buildings, afterwards mentioned, have been built.

The island of Iona, of which there is a view in vol. LXIII. p. 594, is a small but celebrated island, and was, as Dr. Johnson expresses it, "once the luminary of the Caledonian Regions, whence savage clans and roving barbarians derived the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of Religion." In this Island, and in this most celebrated seat of Religion, was the learned St. Cuthbert educated and brought up in that religion of which he afterwards became such a distinguished ornament. The ruins of its antient religious establishments point out in striking contrast the present state, and its condition when it was the retreat of Learning, while Western Europe lay buried in ignorance and barbarity. When we look on these remains of ancient piety, we must immediately call to mind the

sentiments so admirably expressed by the Poet:

"I do love these antique ruins;
We never tread upon them, but we see
Our foot upon some reverend history;
And questionless here, in these open courts,
Which now lie naked to the injuries
Of stormy weather, some men lie interred,
Who lov'd the Church so well, and gave so
largely to't, [bones
They thought it should have o'ertopped their
Till doomsday. But all things have an end.
Churches and Cities that have diseases
to men,
Must have like death that we have."

The religious edifices in this Island were established by St. Columba about the year 565, who left Ireland, his native country, and landed in the bay of Port-na-currach for the express purpose of teaching Christianity to the Picts. After having converted the Pictish Monarch, he received the property of this Island, where he founded a cell for Canons regular, who, till the year 716, differed from the Church of Rome in the observance of Easter and the Tonsure. The Danes dislodged the Monks in 807, and the Monastery became depopulated for many years; but on the retreat of the Danes, the building received a new order, the Cluniacs, who continued there till the dissolution of Monastic establishments, when the revenues were united to the see of Argyle, and on the abolition of Episcopacy became the property of the Duke. An account of the Cathedral may be seen in vol. XLV. p. 166.

On the right of this Cathedral, but contiguous to it, are the remains of the College, some of the cloisters still visible, and the common hall entire, with stone seats for the disputants. This College, or the Monastery, was formerly possessed of a valuable library, which has been destroyed or lost. Boethius tells us that Fergus II. who assisted the Goths under Alaric, at the sacking of Rome, brought away as part of the plunder, a chest of MSS. which he presented to this Monastery; and in former times the archives of Scotland and valuable papers were kept here. Of these, many no doubt were destroyed at the Reformation; but many, it is said, were carried to the Scots College of Douay in France, and the Scots College in Rome; and it is hoped that some valuable papers may yet be discovered.

A little to the North of the Cathedral,

To area of 10 per cent. is most highly improper in many cases, 10 per cent. is as great a reduction as 30 per cent. is in others. But does a reduction, however liberal, insure payment of the remainder? It does not. The Farmer still makes his excuses. His wife and daughters have not left the parlour and the piano-forte for their proper place. One part of what the Farmers feel arises from a circumstance which I have hardly seen noticed. When the wife and daughters attended to the business of the house, the servants were lodged in the house; they consumed part of the produce of the farm in their provisions; they had a good kitchen fire to go to, a comfortable bed to sleep in; they were under the master's eye and controul; they are now turned out of the house, and day-labourers hired in their room; the consequence is, that when the day's work is done, the young labourer goes to the ale-house; or if he is sober, he gets a room to lodge in, where he has no fire; he looks out for a wife, gets a cottage, and fills it with children, which the Farmer must largely contribute to the keep of, in the shape of Poor Rates.

I agree in the propriety of a Property Tax, which must be resorted to, if other taxes are to be repealed; if it could be doubled on those who spend their incomes in France or Italy, so much the better. But the Fundholder possesses property as well as the Landholder, and that not subject to the numberless reductions to which the Landholder is liable, for repairs and loss by tenants, besides the Property Tax, which he would have to pay in common with the Fundholder, whether the rent of the land was paid or not.

P. 600. It is unjust to charge all those who wish for a different mode of maintaining the Clergy from that provided for by Tithes, as being inimical to the Established Church. There are few indeed, except Cobbett and the Radicals, who would not willingly pay as good a provision in another shape. The collection of Tithe in kind is attended with numberless vexations; besides, that by carrying away the straw and hay, the manure for the ensuing crop is diminished. A corn-rent has of late been often given on Inclosure Acts, and I have never

yet seen a satisfactory objection to it. When that is adopted, the Clergyman is in the same state as the Landlord; it is subject to revision at short periods; if the price of corn increases, so will his rent; if it falls, he is in the same state as the Landlord; and as to the price, if he collects, when corn is cheap, he must sell it at the lower price.

P. 646. Mr. Blair is said to have been Surgeon to the Gerard-street Dispensary. This probably means the Bloomsbury Dispensary in Great Russell-street; in setting which on foot, he and Dr. Pinckard took an active part, offering their gratuitous services. He resigned this situation a few months before his death.

NOTATOR.

MR. URBAN,

March 4.

I OBSERVED in your Magazine of January, p. 27, some queries respecting the liability of Glebe Lands to pay Tithes; and finding that no answer is given in the number published this month, I venture to trouble you with a few observations, which, should you not have received others more worthy of insertion, may perhaps afford your Correspondent some little information on the subject.

One spiritual person does not pay tithes to another, for "ecclesia decimas non solvit ecclesiæ."

Hence a Vicar shall pay no tithes to the Rector, nor the Rector to the Vicar.

But these personal privileges (not arising from or being annexed to the land) are personally confined to the Clergy, for their tenant or lessee shall pay tithes, though in their own occupation their lands are not titheable. Hence, if the Vicar is endowed with Glebe Lands, and he leases them, the Lessee shall pay tithes of such lands to the Parson.

Now the Appropriator, or Improprator, possesses the same rights as the Rector, although not a spiritual person; hence, I conceive, that when the Vicar leases his Glebe Lands, the Improprator is legally entitled to the tithes from such Lessee.

It appears from a case in Sir F. Moore's Reports, p. 910, that the Parson himself shall pay small tithes to the Vicar if the land comes to the parsonage after the endowment. But by the 55 Geo. III. c. 147, power is given to the Parson or other Incumbent of small

ly Moore might think, that as
yet printed any poems, he
never would. The two poems,
have little in common, the
resemblance being in the con-
stanza. Moore's is,

might! tho' seas between us roll,
Is rooted in my soul;
blood that warms my heart,
idea must depart;
his decisive stroke must end
the lover and the friend."

Chalmers's Poets, XIV. p. 218.

Wakefield's is this:

and we'll together haste
uncomfortable waste;
sharp thorn to find the rose,
at transitory woes;
bright goal of Hope in view,
behind as others do,
and only Death shall end
the lover and the friend."

peating the trite and foolish con-
the thorn and the rose, Wake-
s evidently much superior, and
ver the same preference through-
poem. We may suppose that
meant to take only the subject
friend's effusion, but with un-
us recollection adopted his last
The resemblance is somewhat
n the two songs of "I said to
it." But the author of "Baga-
still maintains the superiority.
ins,

to my heart, in the way of discourse,
often confabulate; Madam!
never be soften'd? and yield to the
orce
t, wit, sense, and good nature of course,
ou know, and well know, who has had
em?"

re, in the same measure, but a
more common stanza, writes

said to my heart, in a pet t'other day.
er be haug'd than go moping this way;
bings, no wishes, your moments employ,
sleep in my breast, without motion or
oy."

hen goes on about Chloe, re-
s love for Thais, and ends with
station to Phyllis. All this is
it. The other poet keeps up
logue with spirit, and makes
rt thus conclude it:

ase to condemn me, or blame your best
riend,
know, and rely on me better;
ent I hear of the girl who can tend
ine of your life, from beginning to end,
n, and not rest till you get her."

Bagatelles, p. 25.

whole ballad is so full of poetic
hat I would have transcribed it
had you not once before printed
our Miscellany; where those
s happy enough to possess the

Set my heart in love, or else
—Wakefield has again employed a
milar thought, and with good success.
I will transcribe it for this place:

'When I ask my poor heart ev'ry morn,
(As I rise to salute the new day)
Why, ah! why are you still so forlorn?
I now thought ev'ry month would be May.

Fell ambition, I know, is no more,
With a struggle that passion grew tame;
And our vanities ever give o'er,
In the moment we suffer for fame.

And can Love then obtrude on that breast,
Where dull Care has been quarter'd so long?
Do, come tell me, my heart, 'tis a test,
And by that I can judge if I'm wrong.

Why my vines are all promising fair,
And my garden each product bestows;
Nay, the lake gives fresh health and good air,
While by labour I merit repose.

And what then can my poor bosom mean,
'That it languishes thus day by day?
Yes, I guess, tho' I dare not explain,
Ah, then, tell me my heart, pr'ythee say.

'Why you want to call vineyards your own,
And to plant on your family ground;
Independants alone wear a crown.
'Tis a kingdom you never have found.'

Yes, to say that these forests are mine,
Must be pleasure I cannot express;
These my sheep, these my lambs, these my kine,
'Tis a joy I am still left to guess.

Yet the day may once come, when, like you,
I shall find some Mæcenas in store,
But, alas! 'mongst the many, how few
Who have feelings like my - - -!

Then I'll seek one no further, but rest
All on him whom my fortune has found!
Why should I alone doubt being blest,
When he blesses an universe sound?

'What he gives, you may well call your own,
And enjoy it in freedom's repose;
For it comes as from Pity's soft throne,
Heav'n grudges not what she bestows.

Ah! then, where can the difference lie?
For kind Nature is equal to all;
Feed your sheep then beneath his kind eye,
And obey the dear natural call.'

Yes! tho' Nature but calls me in vain,
She is ready and foud to obey;
For a summons still greater I mean,
And till then I in banishment stay." P. 90.

Yours, &c.

INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN,

Feb. 27.

YOUR Correspondent Φ. p. 594, of
the last Supplement, should have
been more correct and specific in his
account of the persons buried in the
Cemetery for Heretics at Venice, re-
specting whom he solicits information;
in which case it is very possible some
further discoveries might be made. I
have taken some little pains, but the
result of my examinations has been
very unsatisfactory. What does he

* On again referring to the Volume, it ap-
pears that two other poems from the "Ba-
gatelles" are there given. It was in the
Annual Register for the same year, 1767,
that I had seen the Author's "dialogue
with his heart."

mean

JOHAN. M. Temple, March 8.

It frequently happens, that a
erial link of a pedigree is lost,
e circumstance of some Indi-
f the Family having died in
countries, and the time and
stances of their deaths being in
ence forgotten. This would
e degree be remedied, if any
r intelligent Correspondents
a the Continent, particularly
nce, Italy, Germany, Swit-
, and the Netherlands, would
you with the sepulchral in-
as they may chance to meet
their travels, on any of their
men distinguished for rank or
e, or other remarkable parti-

more especially led to this ob-
n, by having now before me a
ollection in MS. of some In-
as, taken many years ago from
etery of the English College at
which I transmit for insertion,
you deem it worth preserving.
urs, &c. CARADOC.

1. D. O. M.

gero Bainesio, nobili Anglo, qui,
XLVI. natus, patriam regnante cum
a Heresi deserens Romam venit,
orte Ill. Card. Alanicui a secretis
rivatam vitam Deo, sibi, et communi
ae Patriae bono agens, cum XLIV. in-
lesset annos, obdormivit in Domino
Octobris, anno salutis MDCXXIII.
ae LXXVII. menses vi. Ex testa-
entum montium loca in pios usus
prout ex actis d. Michaelis Angeli
arij constat.

2. D. O. M.

uriae Kibli, Anglae, depositum: obiit
is April, anno MDXLVIII.

3. D. O. M.

rdo Haddoco, Anglo, Theologiae
qui, Elisabetha Angliae Regina
os persequente, multorum annorum
pietatis causa sustinuit, fratrem
martirio coronatum vidit, ac de-
mae sancte pieque obiit xiii. Julij,
ai MDCV. Curatores posuerunt.

Epitaphium D. T. Colmani.

are Britan'e precor neubonia credas,
ridias civis tam procul ossa tui—
x meliorq. mei pars reddita Celo est,
mortale fuit maxima Roma tenet.
D. xxxi Januarii M.DXXVII.

5. D. O. M.

ae Pordage, Armigero, Anglo Can-
ie obiit xvi. Feb. anno MDCIX. re-
r. MAG. March, 1823.

quiescat in pace. Carolus III. unicus
posuit.

6. D. O. M.

Religioso viro G. Jo. Weddesburi priori
de Worcester, qui cum pater divi Jacobi ac
B'torum Pe. et Pauli lim'na d'noium Sepul-
crum visurus attigisset anno etatis sue L. de-
cessit. R. P. Sil. Ep's Wintonien' apud
Leo X. pon. m. Ser'm Regis Angliae cor' nti
religio f'ri posuit xxiii. Augusti, MXXVIII.

7. D. O. M.

Gulielmo Gressopo, Presbitero Anglo, doc-
trina singulari, vita moribusq. integerrimo,
octo annis ob fidem Catholicam patriae exul-
lanti, Thomas Kirtonus, Anglus, amantissimo
posuit. Vixit annis xxxiiii. diebus xxi. obiit
viii. kal. Martij, MDLXIX.

8. Religioso Thomae Morton, Cap-
p'dicti proris.

9. D. O. M.

Catharinæ Weston, Comitissae Portlandiae,
magni Angliae Thesaurarij filiae, singulari
pietate, integritate, modestia praeditae, quae
fidei Catholicae causa Angliam deserens, cum
viro et familia, tandem Romam venit, post
varias triennio placidissimas tolleratas
aerumnas relictis octo liberis ad meliorem
vitam, obiit vi. Kal. Nov. anni MDCXLV.
aetatis suae xxxiix. Richardus White, ex
Albionum, Essexien', antiquae Stirpe, con-
jugi amantiss. posuit.

10. Hic jacet R. Pater Gulielm. Shir-
wod, decanus de Aland Dunelmensis dio-
cesis, qui obiit ii. Octobris, an. MCCCCXCVII.

11. Depositum Joannis Gam medici-
nar. interpretis, qui xxix. Augusti, MDVII.
mortuus, cum X'to vivat. Amen.

12. D'nus Nicolaus Saxton, Theologiae
Bacularius Eboracen' anno MCCCCLII. iiii.
Octobris.

13. Deo. O. M.

Georgio White, nobili Anglo, opt. spei
adolescenti. Stephan' frater cariss. ponan-
dum curavit. Obijt Idib. Junij MCLV.

14. D. O. M.

Thomae Kyrtono, Anglo, hujus Xeno-
dochii cappello, viro in fide orthodoxa con-
stanti, vitae et morum integritate conspicuo,
solertia et studio gratificandi parato, patriae
haeredes detestans Romae properavit, ubi
post novennium febris occulta correptus na-
turae cessit, annum agens XL. Obijt viii. id.
Aprilis MDLXXI.

Hunc locum vivens sibi delegit, cujus vo-
luntati amici curatores ex test. satis fece-
runt Nicolaus Mortonus, Gul. Gibletus,
Robertus Salcarnus.

15. Hic jacet frater Gulem^o Bacchiller,
Anglicus, prior domus Charnelitarum Lon-
dini, vir singularis probitatis, et modestiae,
qui obiit in hoc hospiti die xxx. mensis Julij,
A D. MDXV. cujus animae propicietur Deus.

16. In hoc tumulo corpus n'ris viri m'g'i
Thomae

method, new-directed, and led by the spirit of philosophy it arises from the desire of mercenary writers.

may be asked, what should give preference to authors and books of *days*? Superior erudition; industry more industry and labour; and incitements to energetic exertion and numerous other circumstances more propitious to the development of the higher powers of the

mind of troubling ourselves with the biographies of petty men, we not better employ ourselves actively and sagaciously examining characters, opinions, and sentiments of the great Luminaries, who in the ages beginning with, and lately following the Revival of

Literary History of Italy is known by very few in England: and known, only known very partially and very superficially. Roscoe's works on the Medici have done nothing: but they want originality, want of reflection, as well as simplicity and freshness of style. And the little stimulus, which they afford in this line of studies, is already

continue to blunder and write upon subjects of morals, politics and criticism which have been settled for hundreds of years. A Critic wish to arrogate to herself the credit of having discovered the true principles of Poetry. whatever they differ from their predecessors, they only differ to go

And the misfortune is, that we have read but little, that taste, can only be formed by a wide range, fixes itself upon false beauties. There have been heaven-born ones. Shakspeare was one: but it is Shakspeare's genius let no one are to think that he can succeed without learning!

What is written for mere plausibility to fill up a certain number of words with a more accurate memory sound conception, is not only but deceitful and misleading. It comes time, throws dust in the eyes of judgment, and incumbers the

It seems strange that such things should be more sought than the soil of the mind. We must look for cause in the adaptation to vul-

garity; and popular opinion.

To bring forward the wisdom of former times in its own unadorned garb and costume, would not answer this purpose.

Strictly original writers are rarely to be found at any time, in any country. Common authors must be borrowers: but for the reasons now given they choose to be borrowers in disguise. They do as the country gentleman did with Vandyke's portraits: who, when the great wig of Charles II. came into vogue, had the heads of all his family pictures new dressed by a modern dauber. So they puzzle at the meaning of the most common of their predecessors; reform the language; fit it to the momentary passions and prejudices; and then become exalted into clever authors of popular fame! Thus in the major part of the periodical publications we read the vilest stuff in the most pert or most inflated language,—almost always either most disgustingly trite, or most outrageously false and absurd. While the subjects themselves, even if well treated, are seldom such as have much interest.

Nothing can be more certain, than that, if knowledge is now more diffused than formerly, what it has gained in diffusion, it has more than lost in accuracy, as well as in profundity.

But why then is it called *Knowledge*? The word is prostituted when it is thus applied. Proper knowledge must be at least exact, if not deep:—otherwise it is not knowledge:—it is a fraudulent and foul substitute! A thousand times better is humble contented and obedient ignorance*.

Memory without judgment is but a dangerous faculty: and blundering twilight conception is worse still: but when these are put into action by rash conceit, their audacity is revolting; and their mischievousness is insufferable!

There is an intellectual industry, which may do useful things in Literature with moderate native talent.

* See Bishop of London's Charge, Genl. Mag. Sept. 1833, p. 246.

improvements carrying on questions and the judgment of respectable gentlemen, under powers of an Act of Parliament in 1820. The detail of the carried on, and the nature and cost of this improvement, I shall not, but content myself with saying, in the first year four hundred forty acres of bad low land, boggy moor-land, were covered in part with warp, or fine mud, depth of three feet at the least. No man can have an adequate notion of the improvement unless he had seen it. The cause of my troubling you with this letter, is my wish to relate the real appearance of the soil of the bog when they were cut through during the necessary works.

During the main drain, the surface of the country appeared sandy, and on it had grown a quantity of trees, chiefly oaks, some of which many large roots were fixed in the ground, and I evident marks of having been scorched by fire. Many long pieces of wood, with their tops lying toward the north-east, were found upon this peat which is only two feet higher than the present low water mark. The tides now flow, as marked upon the sluice, seventeen, and sometimes eighteen feet. Immediately upon the sand is found an ooze, soft, black matter, which runs off when it is cut through and has vent. Upon this is a growth of peat, varying in depth from three to ten feet, and of the bog of the moor consists. At the top of this peat, in many places, a soil has been formed, composed of good earth, probably caused by the overflowing of the tide river, leaving upon it a deposit of mud or peat of diverse thicknesses. At what time the woods have been destroyed I can only now be a matter of guess, as in a very remote time, before the invasion of the Romans, because no human remains or antiquities have been found in Marshland. This peat is to be a mass of black earth, composed together by vegetable fibres. The peat may be bituminous, or the fire may be the only combustible, and the whole mass may have been formed in antient times by the flowing of the rivers Idle, Torne, Don, and their obstruction from the fall and decay of the trees. The Air and Ouse frequently broke

their banks, and brought a lake of water upon the land. Before these two large rivers were so much confined as they are now, it is probable that the bed of them was gradually rising; but since their banks have been considerably raised, and since the waters from the adjacent lands have been brought by drainage quickly into them, the force of the current is increased, the obstructions in them are more easily removed, and I should think that the bed must be more scooped out, and consequently lower. There are in the highest parts of these moors three or four collections of water, (one extending more than an acre) called by the country "Wells." These must proceed from springs, for the water is clear and drinkable, whereas if it oozed through the adjoining peat it would have been deep-coloured and unpalatable. Some pike and eels are taken in them. AN OLD READER IN

YOUR MAGAZINE.

On the mutability of National grandeur in Arts and in Science, and the proneness to deteriorate, which in certain circumstances is observed to characterize the human intellect.

(Continued from p. 118.)

THE world in our day contains perhaps as large a proportion of inhabitants, which may be termed civilized, as in any æra of antiquity, and yet the aggregate of those who, in any degree, are distinguished by refinement and intellect, dwindle to insignificance before the millions who still exist strangers to these arts.

From the earliest records which we have concerning the primitive state of our globe, we find that but few comparatively of the nations could be termed civilized, so far as arts and intellectual cultivation were concerned, until Roman conquests, Roman manners, and with them, in a certain degree, Roman Literature and Science, were extended over some of the most populous and fertile tracks of Europe, Asia, and Africa. And upon glancing over the present state of the nations of our globe, the balance will scarcely seem to incline in favour of intellectual culture and refinement.

Speculatists, however, may differ as to the propriety of classing under the head of barbarous the two most populous and most ancient empires of all Asia, — China and Hindostan, — and

the chaste sublimity of the Grecians, while their vast and luxurious plains seldom, if ever, arrest the eye with the proud architectural evidences of the taste and skill of their artists.

In some particulars, the Chinese, an intellectual people, rank above the Hindoos, in others they fall very low them, and can hardly, perhaps be said, either in the civilized life, or the greater energies of war, to be on a standard of equality. Therefore, these vast and populous empires be admitted to rise to the rank of a civilized, they have no objections to the rank of an intellectual and highly-cultivated people. But they have existed in a state, internally considered, of equal civilization with their present through a series of ages, has never been contested,—although the traveller will find on their soil,—a soil fertile by as mild and genial a climate as under heaven,—the remains of temples, porticoes, and colossal temples, or any thing which can much revive the ideas of the past grandeur of their ancestors, with the exception perhaps of the wall of China.

If, upon the assumption of this hypothesis, the great majority of mankind have, from historical record, been deficient in vigour of intellect and the accomplishments of taste are concerned, the vicissitudes and signal gradations which have marked the periods of those which have been related in these respects, have furnished ample topics to the historian and the moral philosopher.

In diverse and distant countries we find, upon reviewing their antiquities, with a reference to the progress of civilization, has at various periods distinguished their inhabitants in civilization. It will be sometimes remarked that this standard has attained its highest degree of elegance in widely different æras of their history. Examples have not been wanting, of tribes and nations, quickly after having been formed into a distinct nation, rising to intellectual notice and to genius. We see nations whose temperament, or whose dispositions are slower and more phlegmatic, or whose climate presents a more ungenial and inauspicious atmosphere, affording, after many successive generations, but few signs of

progression in their mental capacities, but exhibiting, for the most part, the same mediocrity of parts and of inventive faculty. It has, too, long and repeatedly been the subject of obvious remark, that nations ever rise and decline in their intellectual capacities. A horde of warlike adventurers, after subjugating their neighbours, presently emerge from barbarism to intellectual splendour, while their polished brethren of another latitude, meantime recede from public notice, exchange invention for incapacity, and sink in forgetfulness.

Authorities have decided that we are not to look for the solution of these changes to the operation of physical causes,—as they are ever uniform and immutable;—and it is undeniable that they are so under the same latitudes, although that does not by any means hinder the intervention of physical causes from having a certain influence in accelerating or retarding the displays of intellect in their various degrees and relations.

But moral causes have, with the majority of speculators, generally obtained the preference, as the efficient, through whose instrumentality those signal changes in the character and circumstances of a people are wrought,—and it is these signal changes, produced through moral agency, which forms a source of interest and curiosity in the intelligent lucublator.

If, I resumed, leaving the Eastern extremity of Asia, we fix imagination on the Western, and consider the countries which are now comprized in Asiatic Turkey, sensations of a different and a more teeming moral character strike the mind. “It is,” says an intelligent writer, “on the banks of the Euphrates and Tigris that the eye of the Traveller wanders in search of the mightiest monuments of ancient grandeur. It is there that we must find all that remains of Nineveh and of Babylon, those first capitals of the world. Desolation covers alike them and the once magnificent country in which they were situated.

The humble tent of the Arab now occupies the spot formerly adorned by the palaces of Kings, and his flocks procure a scanty pittance of food amid the fallen fragments of ancient magnificence. The banks of the Euphrates and Tigris, once so prolific, are now for the most part covered with impenetrable

It is as signally manifest in its descent, as the tide of national mind and prosperity. He surveys the way of producing what can please, and instruct, in any of its modes, as it existed in the Greeks, Pericles, and as it now exists in the yoke of the Ottomans, when and insolence on the one hand, and groveling submission on the other, are, in Athens, the characteristic features. He compares the way which pervades the immortal works of columns, porticoes, and, in their varied proportions, specimens of the present day,—is breathing transcendent good and exquisite proportion,—the thing only just as high as the sense and the exigencies of life

"then Europe," says M. de Chateaubriand, "was roused from barbarism; first thought was directed to,—what is become of Athens? the universal cry, and when it was known that her ruins still existed, men and the ingenious flocked to see if they had discovered the use of a parent."—In every era, last of their splendour, except centuries in which darkness, in various moral shades, reigned over the eastern world, she, as this fine writing writer remarks, concentrated the attentions of the most illustrious men, while Sparta remained degraded, a signal lesson of the superiority of that renown which is derived from arts and from intellect over the reputation of military valour. Once rival sisters, however, are alike desolated by the iron tyranny of a race of insensate barbarians who have neither the heart to spare the humanity to spare, the arts of skill which they cannot

(To be continued.)

URBAN, March 5.
I am much gratified by seeing justice done in your last Obituary, p. 1, to the memory of Dr. Wooddson. The following extracts from Mr. Wakefield, respecting the Rev. Richard Wooddson and his Son, the late Professor, will be read with interest by your readers:

May. March, 1825.

Mr. Wooddson, as well as Mr. Wakefield, a School-assistant at Reading; how long, I know not; and between 1738 and 1739 was chosen Master of the Free School at Kingston-upon-Thames. He continued here till the year 1772, with signal success, and with equal reputation. A considerable portion of the nobility and gentry in that neighbourhood, who had been educated within the period here specified, were educated under him."

Mr. Wakefield here enumerates amongst Mr. Wooddson's distinguished scholars, the following well-known writers. Mr. Lovibond, a writer in the "World," and Editor of a small Volume of "Poems." Mr. Stacoe, Editor of "Shakespeare." Mr. Keble, Author of "Sketches of Nature," &c. Gibbon, the Historian. Hayley, the Poet. Mr. Massey, Curator Baron of the Exchequer, of scientific fame, the first Cambridge Medallist, and Mr. Geo. Hardinge, a Welsh Judge, the only pupil who exerted himself, with success at least, in procuring preferment for his Master, which was a living in Kent or Essex.

"Infirmities crowding thick upon old age, of itself a disease, Mr. Wooddson relinquished his school in the year 1772, removed to Chelsea, and died in 1774, or the latter end of 1773. His son, and only surviving child (his daughter died in the prime of youth) was Viscountess Professor in the University of Oxford, an office which he has since resigned after the publication of his Lectures. He is a gentleman of very respectable abilities, who exemplifies the well-known maxim of the Poet:

"Fortes creantur fortibus," &c.

When I was present, a few years ago, at the sale of the great Dr. Bentley's Library, Dr. Jackson, a venerable Clergyman in Leicestershire, and formerly of Magdalen College, Oxford, was there at the time. On hearing him mention his College, it occurred to me, that he must have been a contemporary with my old Master at the University, and I accordingly asked him

strong, and did not chuse to
any other physician.

had nothing of the Gentle-
his person or address. But he
mends for the deficiency by
ed sense, spirited expressions,
anner of speaking not unlike
nd Quin. He did not talk a
al, but after a pause of reflec-
duced something or other that
ed for his delay.

Seasons would make a fine
n Latin. Its turgid phrases
se their stiffness, and its vul-
ms acquire a proper majesty.
riety and description shine the
W. S."

following inscription is on ano-
if, and is probably the first
of the inscription, which Mr.
ne afterwards placed on a seat
d to the Poet in Virgil's Grove
Leasowes, a place in which
m delighted to contemplate.

Celeberrimo Poetæ,
JACOBO THOMSON,
qui, cum quicquid
ubique ruris est, aut
amœnum aut varium
mirè depinxerit, hosce
etiam fontes non fastidivit.

s, &c.

Δ. Π.

URBAN, Oxford, Feb. 7.
S much pleased with the de-
tions of Christian Names given
os in your Magazine for Jan.
and only regret the shortness of
alogue. In vain has many a
isel cast her eye down the page
xious expectation, in hopes of
ing the meaning of the word
was probably the first with
she became acquainted. You
o much gallantry, Mr. Urban,
t any thing that may satisfy the
y, and perhaps add to the hap-
of the fair; I shall therefore at-
o fill up some of the deficiencies
other Correspondent*.

ha, from ἀγαθὴ, means good.

Amey, from Amie, French; a fair
friend.

Beatrice, from the Latin or Italian,
a bestower of blessings.

Euphemia, from the Greek, fair of
speech; and Frances, free.—So far we
have gone on well, the names are of
auspicious omen, and happy they to
whom they apply. Must I proceed
further? Amelia is a sweet name, a
pretty name.—Yes, and moreover, it
admirably befits the sex to which it
belongs, ἀμέλεια, thoughtlessness.—
What must we say of Ursula? Vixens
and termagants have long been out of
fashion; then, Ursula, I am afraid we
cannot patronize thee, for if we be-
lieve what the vile Latin tells us, Ur-
sula is a she bear. And it grieves me
to say that the soft, the innocent-
sounding Cicely is derived from cæcus,
blind, or cecilia, a blind-worm.

But let us turn our thoughts away
from these heathen etymologies, and
consider what good and proper Chris-
tian names our forefathers have culled
for us in the ample field of our own
language—Charity, Constance, Faith,
Grace, Patience, Prudence, Silence,
Temperance. Who does not regret that
these have given way to the fantastic
names of the heroines of novels and
romances? Some of them indeed are
not entirely discarded, but so mutilated
and dislocated as not to be recognized
without difficulty; Grace is drawled
out into Gratiana, and Rose fritted
away into Rosabella. And the worst
of it is, the affectation of these sesqui-
pedalia verba, is not confined to the
circles of the rich and the fashionable.
The fire-side of the farmer echoes to
the sound of Mary-Hariot and Louisa.
Our Workhouses and Manufactories
are filled with Selinas, Adelaides, and
Virginias. If you go into the country
you hear the greasy scullion cry to the
Parish 'prentice, "Honorina, feed the
pigs." If you walk through the town
you hear a filthy hag exclaiming to
her child, "Evelina, come out of the
gutter."

P. C.

am sorry to dispute the authority of NEPOS, but I believe in the derivation of
he is not historically correct. It is not the colour which gives name to the
t the lady to the colour. Queen Isabella made a vow (but on what occasion
t remember) to wear her flannel petticoat night and day for a twelvemonth:
n, she discarded this votive relick, it was of the bright bay here mentioned by
which soon came into fashion under the name of Isabella-colour. Quære, May
y be derived from λευκή, white, and mean the same as Blanch?

MEMOIR

gentlemen of the first eminence in applied for the appointment; and, the number, Dr. Hutton presented as a candidate. The office was in the Master-General of the Ordnance, and the greatest interest was made by the noblemen and gentlemen for their friends; but, to the honour of the Master-General, Lord Viscount Hardwicke, nothing but superior qualifications were allowed to avail. His Lordship gave public notice, that merit alone should determine the preference, which must be determined by a strict and impartial examination. With this view, four eminent mathematicians were selected, as examiners on occasion, viz. Dr. Horsley, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal, Colonel Watson, the Engineer to the East India Company, and the celebrated Mr. Landen.

Nothing could be more strictly impartial than the examination. The candidates were in great number, and each was separately examined, not only in the principles, but in the history of mathematics. Several abstract problems were afterwards given for solution; and, when the answers were received, the report of the examiners expressed the approbation of all the candidates, and gave a decided preference in favour of Dr. Hutton. This was, indeed, an unequivocal testimony of superior merit. The judicious nomination of the Master-General, by giving the appointment on Dr. H. was in short time found to be most advantageous to the Institution. It is, indeed, known, that Dr. Hutton raised the

Military Academy, from a state of comparative inferiority, to the highest degree of celebrity, and national importance. His steady and persevering conduct, for thirty-five years, and his improvements in every science, his country is essentially indebted, for the success of the British arms, and engineers, in all parts of the world, during the last half century.

Dr. H.'s removal from Newcastle to so distinguished a situation near the Metropolis, his election, soon after, as a Fellow of the Royal Society, gave him new opportunities, for the advancement and diffusion of the most useful knowledge; for, it should be observed, that, at all times, his attention was particularly directed to those branches of mathematics, which are most connected to the practical purposes of life. In that time, he became an important contributor to the Philosophical Transactions, and, from the specimens he gave, it is probable he would have enriched, more than any other member, either ancient or modern, had not a stop been unhappily put to his labours, by dissensions in the Society, which nearly gave a death-blow to that excellent Institution.

It were unnecessary here to detail the subjects of the several papers, which Dr. Hutton, in a few years, submitted to the Royal Society, especially as they may be seen in the Philosophical Transactions of that period: but two papers deserve particular notice, as the most useful and important that, perhaps, had been communicated since the chair of that learned Institution was filled by Sir Isaac Newton.

The first of these communications, was on the "Force of fired Gunpowder, and the initial Velocities of Cannon-balls." These results had been determined, by a series of experiments, made with a new instrument of the Doctor's own invention; and, so sensible was the Royal Society of the value of the communication, that the annual gold prize-medal was immediately voted as due to Dr. H. and it was accordingly presented to him, by the President, Sir John Pringle, in an address expressed in the most flattering terms.

A proof of the high estimation of this paper, even abroad, has been recently published in the life of the celebrated Lagrange, by the Chevalier Delambre, who states, that at the most violent period of the French Revolution, all foreigners were peremptorily ordered to quit France, and Lagrange, a native of Italy, was of course included; but his colleagues of the Institute, presented a memorial to the Convention, soliciting permission for him to remain at Paris, as he was then engaged in experiments of the greatest importance to the country, namely, upon "Dr. Hutton's Reports on the Force of fired Gunpowder." On this plea, an exception was decreed in Lagrange's favour. He was therefore permitted to continue his researches, though it does not appear, that he made any report on the subject; from which it may be inferred, that he found no ground either for improvement, or animadversion.

The other paper alluded to, among Dr. Hutton's communications, was on the subject of the "Mean Density of the Earth," a laborious work, deduced from experiments, and surveys of the mountain of Schehallien, in Perthshire. This operation, which had always been considered a desideratum in the scientific world, was commenced in 1775, by order of the Royal Society, and chiefly under the direction of Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal. After the dimensions of the mountain had been taken, and the deflections of the plumb-line ascertained with great accuracy, and verified by repeated experiments, the most difficult and important part of the undertaking yet remained to be executed, namely, the calculations and the deductions, which required profound science, as well as immense labour. The attention of the Royal Society, was at once directed to Dr. H. as the

the Doctor became afflicted with a long complaint, which confined several weeks; but in the following year resumed his professional duties. His friends, however, advised him to retire from the labours of the Academy, as it might be deemed convenient; in consequence of an application to the Master-general and Board of Trade, acceded to his wishes, and made their approbation of his long and meritorious services, by granting him a pension, of 600*l.* per annum. This, together with a considerable property he had realised, chiefly by his publications, enabled him to retire in very advantageous circumstances. But in his retirement his chief employment continued to be the cultivation and diffusion of useful knowledge. He officiated for some time, every year, while his health would permit, as a public examiner to the Royal Military Academy, and also to the East India College at Addiscombe.

During this period, as well as previously, he was indefatigable in rendering assistance, where they were merited, especially in promoting the interest of scientific knowledge, and recommending them to situations, where their talents might prove most beneficial to themselves, and to their country. His recommendations, as well as to his pupils, our most eminent scientific institutions, have been chiefly indebted for the progress of Mathematics, during the last thirty years.

He was constantly visited at his residence in Grosvenor-row, by an extensive circle of friends. His cheerfulness and urbanity were uniformly the same: and, during the last months of his life, he was often heard to declare, that it was one of the happiest years he had ever experienced. His illness, caused by a cold, which brought on a return of his pulmonary complaint, was neither tedious nor painful: his valuable life terminated early on the morning, the 27th of Jan. 1823, in his eighty-sixth year of his age. His remains were interred in the family vault at St. Martin's, in Kent; and his funeral was respectably, and numerously attended. It must be gratifying to the friends of science to know, that he retained his faculties unimpaired almost to the last; and that his dissolution was apparently without pain.

It is likewise worthy of remark, that, a few days previous to his death, he had answered certain scientific questions from the Society of London, which he announced immediately in the most masterly manner. These questions related to the arches of the new London-bridge; a paper, on the subject, is considered as a valuable document, but also interesting, as being the last pro-

duced by DR. HUTTON.

"As a Lecturer, his manner was deliberate and perspicuous, his illustrations happy and convincing, and his experiments usually performed with neatness and success.

"As an Author, Dr. Hutton has long been the most popular of English mathematical writers; and there are obvious reasons for this popularity; which promises to be as permanent as it is extensive. His grand objects, are utility in the topics of investigation, simplicity in the mode of their attainment or advancement. He has a constitutional, and, I believe, a conscientious aversion from the pedantry and parade of science. He loves science, and he promotes it for its own sake, and that of its tendencies. He never, by affecting to be abstruse, becomes obscure; nor does he ever slide into digressions, for the purpose of showing how much he knows of other things, besides those that are immediately under discussion. Hence, he is at once concise and perspicuous; and though he evidently writes rather to be useful than to obtain celebrity, he has procured for himself a reputation, such as hundreds, who have written for reputation alone, will never attain.

"The valuable peculiarities of Dr. Hutton, as a teacher, professor, and writer, emanate from intellectual and moral characteristics, which I cannot attempt to delineate fully. Suffice it to say, that he is remarkable for his unassuming deportment, for the simplicity of his habits, the mildness and equability of his temper, and the permanency and warmth of his personal attachments. He

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Topographical and Historical Sketches of the Boroughs of East and West Looe, in the County of Cornwall; with an Account of the Natural and Artificial Curiousities and Picturesque Scenery of the neighbourhood. By Thomas Bond. 8vo. 308. J. Nichols and Son.

THE modest pretensions, and unambitious style of this volume, shelter it from the severity of criticism, even if it were not secured by its own merits. The local character of the work, we confess, precludes our being very sanguine of deriving much entertainment from its details; but we were agreeably surprised on finding, that Mr. Bond had been much useful, to no small purpose, in furnishing amusing information.

The boroughs of East and West Looe are two small towns on the eastern coast of Cornwall, about 15 miles from Plymouth; and although their principal importance consists in sending two members to Parliament, yet well entitled to notice from their romantic and peculiar beauty of situation. East Looe was incorporated in the 29th, and West Looe in the 16th of Elizabeth. The former is the larger of the two, as it contains 1000 houses, and 770 inhabitants; whilst the latter has only about 100 houses, and 9 inhabitants. The river Looe

divides these towns, across which is an old bridge of 14 arches; and judging from the following descriptions, their appearance must be excessively picturesque:

“The hill at the foot of which East Looe lies, is perhaps about two hundred feet in height, and falls back in a slope, and is occupied with gardens and orchards, which are formed like those on the mountains of Palestine, by different platforms raised one above the other, and supported by stone walls. These orchards and gardens have a fine effect in Spring and Summer, particularly just as the apple-blossom expands itself.”

“West Looe consists but of one street, and a few scattered houses (very picturesquely situated) on the quays and sides of the hills of the ascending valley in which the principal part of the town lies; and has nothing remarkable to notice, except its Guildhall*, which, tradition says, was formerly a Chapel of Ease or place of Worship, dedicated to St. Nicholas, the patron of mariners or fishermen. It has a turret with a bell and clock in it, but instead of apertures being left for the sound to come forth, they are blocked up with glass windows, so that the clock is of very little service. Round the railings of the bench for the Mayor and Burgesses to sit on is this inscription:

“‘Erected in the Mayoralty of Colonel JOHN TRELAWNY, 1679.’

“This inscription must refer to the

Adjoining the stairs of this hall are still to be seen the remains of a cage for scolding women; but, to the credit of the sex, it has not been used of late years. East Looe has a similar cage within a few years since. The only instance within memory of its ever being used is the following: Hannah Whit and Bessy Niles, two women of fluent tongues, exerted their oratory on each other, at last thought it prudent to leave the matter to be decided by the Mayor. Away then they posted to his Worship. The first arrived had scarce begun her tale, when the other bounced in in full rage, and herbers likewise, and abuse recommenced with doubled vigour. His Worship (Mr. Lubbock) ordered the constables to be called, and each of the combatants thought her side was to be punished, and the event proved each thought right. When the second arrived, his Worship pronounced the following command to him: ‘Take these women to the cage, and there keep them till they have settled their dispute.’ They immediately conveyed thither, and, after a few hours confinement, became as quiet and inoffensive beings as ever breathed; and were then liberated to beg Mr. Mayor’s

regards for scolding women are not, I believe, very common. Indeed I never saw of any but in these towns; nor do I recollect of ever reading of this mode of punishment. The Tri-bucket, or Ducking-stool, seems to have been the general chastisement; and each of these towns had one of these instruments also. Since writing this, the ladies of Penzance were formerly privileged with the like comparatively-elegant punishment, a cage.”

MAG. March, 1823.

bench.

sh remain in the stop-sean, this stop-left in the water, till, by successive night after night, all the fish are herefrom. When the fishermen con-hey have but a small catch, they do k, but draw up the stop-sean at once, ll the fish in it. Sometimes the en observe the fish by colour, as ll it; that is, the water appears, oking down into it, quite red, owing great quantity of fish below. Indeed, s parts of Cornwall, though not at men are placed on the cliffs from this red appearance of the water is order to give the fishermen notice place where the fish are to be found. s done by certain significant signs l gestures of the men on shore, and nes by halloeing. The men giving ignals are called Huers (probably is French word *huer*, to hoot). In ckarel fishery, huers are employed at -The pilchards are seen at times in at other times in small quantities, on the surface of the water, and rendering the spot of a darker than the surrounding water. Such appearing, are called Shirmers. In the fishermen do not chuse to shoot n at shirmers, as few are supposed to w water. The stoiting of a few fish the water is the principal sign of a hoal. It sometimes happens, that of inclosing pilchards, other fish ght, such as scads or horse-mackarel, pullock, mackarel, long noses, or

s is followed by a minute ac- of the manner of curing the rd. The manner of catching ilchards is described with much tion :

he seans are frequently shot near Sometimes you may see three or rooting at once within half a mile of ade; from the hill this distance ap- out just below; the motion of the the activity of the fishermen, the joy adventurers collecting together to their increasing good fortune, con- greatly to enliven the scene and ex- the spirits. Upon these occasions of pleasure are formed, and the most are induced to venture out alongside seans. Parties also go out to see the ; or taking up the fish, which is commenced just as it grows dark, a being then not so apt to be frighten- ommonly about this season of the he sea produces the luminous ap- e which in Cornwall goes by the of Brining, and is supposed to be ad by animalculi or phosphoric par- of some animal or vegetable matter ; in the water : the least motion of

the water produces this appearance. Con- ceive then to yourself the effect the splash- ing of tens of thousands of fish must pro- duce; the sea appears full of glow-worms of the most splendid lustre, the ropes haul- ing up from below appear like chains of fire; in short, the scene is beyond expres- sion beautiful. A universal calm o'erspreads the sea, its waters are hushed, no noise is heard but from the fishermen and fish; the land appearing with sombre hue, contrasted to the light of a summer evening sky, charmingly defines the visible horizon of the high hills around; and the spangled canopy of Heaven, and shooting meteors of the atmosphere, contribute to produce the utmost tranquillity of the mind, and the purest and finest of pleasures."

After giving these extracts, our limits oblige us to be brief. Of the Eddystone light-house we have a full and interesting account. It is within sight of Looe; and a superb marine excursion, the view from it being awfully grand. St. Keyne's well, lately celebrated by Mr. Southey*, is pleas- ingly described: but we can only refer to the work itself.

The objects of Natural History are worthy investigation. Among these is the *Buccinum Lupillus*, a species of the famous *Purpura*, or Dying Fish of the Classical Antients,

"Which is to be met with in great abundance on the rocks and about the quays. It is a turbinated testaceous fish of about three-quarters of an inch long, and produces a most charming colour for marking linen, but in small quantity."

It would be unjust to Mr. Bond, not to observe the taste which he has displayed in antiquarian researches; he gives the etymology, or rather the meaning of the name of almost every place of which he speaks; on this subject he sometimes evinces ability, and always ingenuity.

Cheesewring, a druidical relick of uncommon grandeur, is well depicted and described†. Cromlechs and other grand monuments are in the vicinity, all tending to shew that the Druids improved the majesty of stupendous rocks into a powerful aid of their su- perstition; and especially delighted in finding them on elevated spots, which

* See a sketch of the Well, and Mr. Southey's verses on it, in our vol. LXIX. p. 190; and another poem on the same subject, in our last volume, part i. p. 546.

† See a representation of it in our vol. XXXVII. p. 359.

ive improvements and additions Cathedral, peculiarly interesting. following Chapter contains a tion of the Cathedral in its pre- ate, giving an accurate account y part of the exterior and in- worthy of notice, accompanied ences to the plates; and includ- narks on the style of architec- splayed in the various parts of fice.

fter the fourth is devoted to a of the most interesting sepul- nonuments; the painted glass adorns several of the windows; ie mosaic pavement near the here once stood the famous of Archbishop Becket. Among st remarkable monuments are of Henry the Fourth and his , Joan of Navarre; and of Ed- ie Black Prince, over which is a trophy of the arms of that ted warrior. Several of the of the Archbishops are deserving tion, as curious specimens of orative architecture of the thir- fourteenth, and fifteenth cen-

The plates which illustrate rk comprise views of the mo- ts of the prelates Peckham, m, Sudbury, Chichely, and m.

fifth Chapter consists of biogra- notices of the Archbishops of bury. The most distinguished the earlier prelates were Theo- who appears to have introduced for literature among the Saxons; nstan, whose talents were cer- considerable, whatever may be t of his personal or political er; Ælfric, a man who culti- learning in a dark age; Lan- St. Anselm; Becket, the tur- champion of the Church, and gth a martyr to her cause, or that of the Clergy; Cardinal n, whose share in wresting the Charter of English Liberties his tyrannical sovereign John, to secure a permanent respect memory in the breast of every ; Peckham; Winchelsey; Brad- ; Chichely, the founder of All College, Oxford; Bouchier, to has been attributed (though ously) the introduction of the printing into England; and Car- pole, the last primate whose re- were interred in the Cathedral. se, and others both before and

since the Reformation, many interest- ing anecdotes are recorded in this work.

The last Chapter affords descriptive notices of the plates, which are twenty- six in number, consisting of plans, sections, and views of the Cathedral, and its various parts, and of the most important objects which it includes.

At the end of the volume are a cata- logue of books and prints relating to Canterbury Cathedral, and of memoirs and engraved portraits of the Arch- bishops and Deans; a chronological list of Archbishops, Priors of Christ- church, and the Deans of Canter- bury, their successors; and a chrono- logical table of the ages and styles of different parts of the Cathedral and adjacent edifices. There is also an Index, a convenient appendage of which no work of research should be destitute.

Mr. Britton announces his intention to pursue his plan for illustrating the English Cathedrals, and states that the drawings for Wells and Peter- borough are nearly all prepared.

To conclude this article, we may observe, partly in the words of the au- thor, that the style and manner in which this work has been completed will shew that no pains have been spared to render it worthy of the ap- probation of the public.



48. *A Guide to the County of Wicklow. Illustrated by Engravings, after the Designs of George Petrie, Esq. and a large Map of the County, from an Original Survey. By the Rev. G. N. Wright, A. M. 12mo, pp. 170. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

MR. WRIGHT, whose "Guide to Ancient and Modern Dublin," was noticed in vol. xcii. i. 523, and his "Guide to the Lakes of Killarney," in the same volume, ii. 258, has here furnished the curious Tourist with a *Vade mecum* through the rich and inte- resting county of Wicklow, accom- panied by a Map and five other very neat engravings.

"There are, according to the county survey, fifty-eight parishes and twenty churches in the whole county, but this number of parishes is too small, for almost every one calculated in the fifty-eight is a union of several; for instance, Arklow is an union of eight. The patronage of these benefices is divided between two sees, Dublin and Ferns, but the Archbishop of Dublin has the greater proportion.

"The face of the country is extremely varied,

those affecting words 'he endowing the
you with yearly maintenance,' you have
put your hat over your brow, and muffled
your face with your cloak—and read no
more!—And yet for your credit as the His-
torian 'of the Free Grammar School of
Highgate,' I must suppose you have at some
time or other had the fortitude to decypher
every letter of this awful hand writing on
the Chapel wall. How otherwise, indeed,
could you feel authorized to bewail as you
the departure from 'its obvious import?'
I will assume then, nor will you deny, that
every word of this inscription was deeply
engraved on the tablet of your memory."

We proceed no farther with extracts.
ut as componere lites is not within
the province of a Reviewer. But,
having long been well acquainted with
the Vicinage, and knowing that there
are many sensible and highly respect-
able individuals in Highgate, whose
difference of opinion in the present
case arises only from the various inter-
pretations of some legal documents;
I sincerely hope and trust, that by
mutual concession, such an arrange-
ment may be formed, under the sanc-
tion of Parliament, as may place both
the Free Grammar-school and the
Chapel on so firm a basis, that both may
reflect credit on the memory of Sir
Roger Cholmeley, and on the liberality
of the age in which we live; and thus,
the process of time, may Highgate
proudly rival the neighbouring hill of
Marrow.

1. *Memoirs of the Private Life of Marie
Antoinette, Queen of France and Navarre,
&c. &c.* By Madam Campan, *First Femme
de Chambre to the Queen.* 2 vols. 8vo.
Vol. I. pp. 494. Vol. II. pp. 470. Colburn
and Co.

THE experience and records of all
ages have demonstrated, that success
and prosperity are not invariably at-
tached to merit and virtue; but it
seldom occurs that the practice and
pursuit of the most laudable principles
are the cause of the most dreadful and
unmerited calamities. The *Memoirs*
of Marie Antoinette, as portrayed in
the delightful work of Madame de
Campan, afford a remarkable instance
of this unusual fatality. They display
an illustrious Princess animated by the
purest patriotism and benevolence, en-
forcing every social duty by her own
example, yet pursued by the most
barbarous calumnies, overwhelmed by
the most unheard-of indignities, im-
prisoned, dethroned, murdered, denied

the honours of sepulture, her reputa-
tion studiously sullied, and her name
malignantly stigmatized.

Such was the melancholy and un-
merited fate of an illustrious Princess,
the history of whose sufferings are
here recorded by the hand of an able
and affectionate servant and friend, and
in the perusal of which we have felt the
most poignant grief and indignation.

Madame de Campan died last year,
and in her bureau were found the pre-
sent most curious and authentic me-
moirs, the appearance of which must
be peculiarly acceptable at the present
period, as affording a complete refuta-
tion of the recently revived calumnies
against the character of the late Queen
of France.

Before we proceed to examine the
work itself, it may be useful to give a
brief outline of the life of the amiable
and lamented writer.

Madame de Campan was born at
Paris, on the 6th of October, 1762;
her father, M. Genet, was first clerk
in the office of the Minister for Foreign
Affairs. The young lady soon disco-
vered such talents and accomplish-
ments, as to make her spoken of at
Court, where at an early age she was
introduced, and became an attendant
on the Princess. On the marriage of
Marie Antoinette, Madame Campan
was attached to her suite, and she
soon afterwards married M. Campan.
Louis XV. bestowed on her a pension
of 5000 livres, and the Dauphiness
secured her a place as *femme de
chambre*. She continued in attendance
on the Queen until the Revolution
burst asunder so many ties, and among
others, those that cemented a faithful
servant with a benevolent mistress.
The regicides who had usurped the
reins of Government would not permit
her to share the captivity of her illus-
trious mistress; she however escaped
all the horrors of the Revolution, and
died on the 6th of March last, leaving
behind her several other useful works
which it is the intention of her rela-
tives to publish.

Madame Campan is a most lively
writer, and gives an animated picture
of the courts of Louis XV. and Louis
XVI. Speaking of her first admission
into the service of the Royal Family,
she says:

"I was fifteen years of age when I was
appointed reader to the Princesses. I will
begin by describing the Court at that period.
Marie

...often in political conversations respecting the French Government. I will not make him to speak out, at least back again can speak out.' Some time afterwards the Queen told me that her secret diary was returned from London; and that that he had been able to wring from Pitt, whom he found alarmingly reserved, was, that he would not suffer the French Monarchy to fall; that to suffer the revolutionary spirit to erect an organized republic in France, would be a great error, as regarding the tranquillity of all Europe. 'Whenever,' said she, 'Pitt expressed himself upon the necessity of supporting Monarchy in France, he maintained the most profound silence, upon what concerns the Monarch. The result of these imaginations is any thing but encouraging, but even as to that Monarchy, which he wishes to save, will he have the means and strength to save it, if he suffers us to fall.'

It is truly painful to read of the many instances of brutal treatment which the Queen experienced from the ferocious Republicans, by whom the Royal Family were surrounded: we only give one instance.

"On the 20th of June, this mob thronged about the Thuilleries in still greater numbers, armed with pikes, hatchets, and murderous instruments of all kinds, decorated with ribbons of the national colours, shouting, '*The Nation for ever, down with the Veto.*' The King was without guards; part of these demoniacs rushed up to his apartment; the Queen could not join the King, who was in the Council Chamber. Preserving a noble and becoming demeanour in this dreadful situation, she held the Dauphin before her, seated on the table. The horde passed in files before the table; the sort of standards which they carried were symbols of the most atrocious barbarity. There was one representing a gibbet, to which a dirty doll was suspended; the words *Marie Antoinette à la lanterne*, were written beneath it. Another, was a bullock's heart fastened, with an inscription round it, *Heart of Louis XVI.*"

At length Madame de Campan was torn from her beloved mistress, and she could procure no further intelligence respecting the Royal Family, but through the medium of the newspapers, or the National Guards, who did duty at the Temple. Her narrative does not extend to the period of the King's death; her virtuous heart and benevolent mind had not sufficient courage to describe the subsequent calamities and horrors of the Royal Family: which are, however,

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written on the page of history, and the perusal of which will always excite a sentiment of horror against the authors and abettors of such barbarities and crimes.

We have now only to repeat, that we have read these Memoirs with delight, and strongly recommend them to general perusal.

52. *The Cause of the Fundholders maintained.*
Pp. 32.

THIS Pamphlet is the production of a very able and experienced pen. The Author shews clearly how much the Fundholders suffered during the late protracted war, in the enormous increase of all the necessary articles of life, and how much, in fact, the landed interest gained. Some calculators have even gone so far as to maintain, that during several years of the late war, the land, by the increased value of its produce, raised a contribution upon the country of near forty millions a year.

How many instances, indeed, says the author, may be produced of even tripled and sometimes quadrupled value in landed property. The Newspapers, he observes, have teemed with accounts of the liberal reduction of rents in 15 and even 20 per cent.; and no doubt paid for as so many puffs by those who would be very unwilling to disclose the quantum of remaining rents, and the difference between what they received in 1793, and their rents now.

Thanks, however, to the continued clamour of these gentlemen, every reflecting person begins to understand the question—the truth has at length been elicited. And some of the first authorities in the country have declared in parliament, that it is a mere struggle to shift the burthen from their own shoulders upon those who, during the war, were the greatest sufferers; but turn and turn about is fair, and the great landholders should not forget the privileges they still exclusively possess, and which might well content them under the present reduced prices; such as, the exemption of real property from the payment of debts: their right and influence in the election of national representatives; and their total exemption from those enormous stamp duties that fall with so much weight on

arising from a distinct cause, our system does not afford : catastrophe, in the former instance is brought about on the principle of Predestination, which, while it has a sameness over the different scenes, makes room for some peculiarities. Piety to the gods, and duty to mankind, are urged, and the sins of them condemned, in strong and expressions, that constitute the sublime. Moreover, the occasional intervention of spiritual persons opens a field for display which moderns do not possess, except in the use of magic, or introducing a

But as an increase of knowledge and taste have restricted the historical or domestic subjects are generally selected, in which every one of the passions may be struck in without exceeding the proper bounds supplied by the possibilities of nature. "I imagine (says our au-

We wish, also, that a little regard had been paid to the critical sentences of others : the first scene opens with the exploded dialogue, in which two friends inform each other what has been passing,

"And bid us see what we shall soon behold."

A similar conversation was once prefixed to Otway's "Orphan," and discarded by some judicious manager : since that of Halton and Raleigh, it has not been suffered on the stage, nor can the closet fairly claim an exception. At p. 67, we were surprised to find rhyme, or, what is worse, a jingle of versification introduced, in the following quatrain :

port the admirers of Butler may at marks of that mighty Master collection, which is very hand-edited, and accompanied with excellent plates. We shall expect the second part with impatience.

Enchanted Flute, with other Poems; taken from La Fontaine. By E. P. Reston. 8vo, pp. 440. Longman & Co.

MRS. WOLFERSTAN, in a very Preface, announces that several Poems which are contained in the collection have been written many years ago, and a few have more than doubled the number of the original nine prescribed by the Poet. They are now published in the hope they might add to the stock of innocent amusement, and aid, however feebly, to the use of Religion and Virtue. These important objects in view, we safely recommend the pleasing volume to our Readers' perusal. The poetry has much merit. Mrs. Wolferstan has evidently a very elegant

The naïve notes of the Fontaine are in tance, are in is what a ce view; but it of long discus

ideal perfection, perceived and felt, but intangible. A smile consists in a certain disposition of the features; but it may, in some faces, have a sweetness, which no similar disposition of features can produce in others. Of such a character is the style of La Fontaine. Whether an English mind is not rather too serious for it, we shall not at present discuss. The French are inimitable adepts in dressing levity with grace. The fair Authoress here means to make her book instructive, and she catches the manner of her archetype very happily. Love and Folly (p. 432), we think a very favourable specimen. This we shall accordingly give; as the allegory is very pretty, and the subject not so familiar to our readers, as some of the others.

“ Love

which is
typical. Thus
by husbandmen, who con-
sider farms, and are ruined them-
selves at least ruin the land by beg-
ging it down. Such men, however,
that they cannot live without a
though they can live without a
The Landlord has them in a
and leaves their hands at liberty.
person is obliged to come within
reach; and, they therefore squeeze
like a bear, because they may
hence to get some paltry recom-
pense for the excess of rent under
which they suffer.

If the disposition of livings be in
patronage, it grows out of cir-
cumstances that men, who have good
talents will occasionally be more re-
sistant than they ought of clerical
ties.

If men marry and have families,
there is a strong temptation to be-
come secular and worldly.

If men have liberal educations,
as in polished society, they abhor
and if the vulgar be weak, do
not fail to become hypocrites. But
the chaff which collects the
in the mountebank's tricks,
bring the mob to the quack-
stage; nor is there any human
power of preventing it, unless the
of the vulgar are enlightened;
Clergy become philanthropists,
do good.

These are the views which we have
of the subject; and thus ex-
hibit obstructions to popularity,
impede the success of the Estab-

lished Clergy, in competing with the
able results of that indispens-
ible privilege, Toleration. If
there were mere low pulpiteers, they
would be the pillars of civilization;
but they are not public, but personal
corrupt; and their congregations
are factions, guided by who is
the performer, Rev. A. or Rev. B.
The souls of their hearers are rack-
ed with mean passions. We would
have them prove their utility
by high reason and public service
they show in mind and con-
science, their being the philosophers,
statesmen, and philanthropists, to whom
they resort for enlightened coun-
sel, men of fortune for the liberal
education of their children, and the
patronage; for on them the
state depends. *March, 1823.*

civil
ch
of the
class. I
never
sympathize in the holy ex-
conscientious conviction
leading points urged by
Doctor are unexception-
able, a resident minister, every
and a provision for effecting
excellent object. In exten-
says Dr. Yates,

"That the Christian devotedness and
patriotism of the great body of the Clergy
should have, under the pressure of such
difficulties, produced in the country the
present comparatively pre-eminent aggregate
of instruction, is certainly deserving of grate-
ful acknowledgment. And it surely affords
no occasion of surprise, that much should
remain to be effected, when, upon an accu-
rate estimation, considerably more than a
third of the parochial benefices appear to be
without a fit house for the residence of a
minister; and nearly one half of them without
an annual revenue of one hundred pounds;
how lamentably insufficient this must be to
the respectable maintenance of a liberally
educated public instructor, needs not say
further enforcement to make evident." P. 86.

Sensible as we are of the valuable
amelioration of character which may
be effected among the people by wise,
public-spirited, and philanthropical
resident ministers, we wish that the
good Doctor had enlarged his views to
things not wholly unconnected with
the useful office of the breaking in of
youth. The education of the country
is, in its liberal branch, purely in the
hands of the Clergy, but the Press is
not. Merit is not a title to prefer-
ment. We do not say that author-
ship, as authorship, has any claim.
The multiplicity of trash is so great,
that it has produced a disgust in the
public mind to books in general;
to the serious injury of men of
genius and learning, who are qualified
to instruct and enlighten mankind,
and give them a taste for abstract pur-
suits;

middle night, he commenced drawing out, by the means of a ladder upon the wood. Thus occupied till night, nearly completed his object, when he slipped, and precipitated him to the ground; the plank also fell, and he was left in darkness, without any hope of being rescued from his unpleasant situation. For the hour was late, and but himself had quitted the spot. Fortunately he received no injury, although at the moment he was engaged in the act of cutting his pencil. After many fruitless efforts, he succeeded in groping out his way, till at length he reached the door of the Cathedral, which was unlocked, having possession of

After this accident, he never again felt the desire of gaining time to induce him so late in any Church."

Westminster Abbey, also, though no accident happened, he was in imminent danger:

He was exceedingly fearless in his pursuit, and did not allow difficulty to impede the execution of his object; I remember me of this, which at the time made me shudder with apprehension and alarm. Once viewing the Abbey, when, on suddenly entering one of the aisles near the tomb of Edward the Confessor, I was elevated between thirty and forty feet from the ground, standing upon a scaffolding with both hands engaged, one in the drawing board, and the other in the pencil; and I found he had actually played nearly the whole morning in such a dangerous situation, making up some counterpoises for his work. When we alarmed, he descended, but before doing so assured me there was no danger; he felt not the least apprehension, and was never giddy in his head."

On the whole we are delighted with the talent both of the Artist and the Biographer: that we cannot add much to the foregoing details on this subject, for the splendid volumes of Mr. Gough. Some few of them, perhaps, presented to him by Mr. Walpole and other Writers, may not have been so accurate as the excellences of the engravings deserved. This, however, could not apply either to Schnobbelie or Carter, or to the matchless portraits of our Sovereigns by Basire. A considerable number of most valuable monumental drawings by first-rate Artists, not hitherto engraved, accompany Mr. Gough's copy of his "Sepulchral Monuments," bequeathed, with the copper-plates, to the Bodleian Library.

A good portrait of Mr. Stothard is prefixed to the volume; and for an etching of the portrait of De Coster, Buonaparte's Guide in the memorable battle of Waterloo, after a drawing by Mr. C. Stothard, "the Author is indebted to the talents and liberality of Mrs. Dawson Turner."

Of De Coster, the master of a small inn near the farm of Mount St. John, and of the Emperor's conduct on the 18th of June, we have the following particulars:

"De Coster has the appearance of a respectable farmer. He is at least sixty years of age; was born at Louvain; and, for the last thirty years, has resided in this neighbourhood. His countenance is mild and

impudent and bold Napoleon, presented himself as a guide.
 had then been nineteen
 with Bonaparte, who, when he left
 Charleval, notwithstanding he had
 a rest, betrayed no signs either of
 insubordination.

*Journal of the Private Life and Con-
 fessions of the Emperor Napoleon, at
 St. Helena. By the Count de Las Cases.
 8vo. Colburn.*

(Continued from p. 55.)

More volumes of this work
 have been issued since our last notice.
 It consists of a vast mass of interest-
 ing materials, which, however valuable
 they may be to the future historian,
 are indigested, and too indiscrimi-
 nately blended, to afford entire satis-
 faction. Indeed, the plan of a journal
 inconsistent with that order which
 such details require. We are
 greatly disappointed by the abrupt
 termination of some important sub-
 jects connected with the affairs of Eu-
 rope, when the Journalist suddenly
 turns into vituperations against the
 conduct of the Island, or unexpect-
 edly turns to some trivial remarks,
 without the least reference to the pre-
 vious matter. Yet, as a Journal, it
 reads with interest. The high im-
 portance of the subjects detailed con-
 tributes to its value, and adds a conse-
 quence to the whole, which it would
 otherwise possess. An excellent
 materials materially assists the reader.

We have already given our opinion
 of the Author, as well as the senti-
 ments we entertain of his imperial
 conduct. We shall therefore confine
 ourselves to a few desultory extracts
 from the present Quixotic expedition
 of the Bourbons against Spain, excites
 our special attention, and strongly re-
 minds us of Napoleon's treatment of
 that unfortunate country, we shall
 without comment, the follow-
 ing justification of his conduct to-
 wards his Catholic Majesty.

*War, and Royal Family of Spain,
 Ferdinand at Valencey, &c.*

June 14, 1816.—The Emperor began
 his conversation, of which the constant
 subject was the Spanish war.—‘The old
 King and Queen,’ said the Emperor, ‘at
 the moment of the event, were the objects
 of hatred and contempt of their sub-
 jects. The Prince of Asturias conspired
 against them, forced them to abdicate, and
 united in his own person the love

and contempt of the nation.’ ‘That nation was,
 however, ripe for great changes, and I
 intended them with energy.’ I enjoyed with
 popularity in the country, and it was in that
 state of things that all these persons met
 at Bayonne; the old king calling upon
 me for vengeance against his son, and the
 young prince soliciting my protection against
 his father, and imploring a wife at my hands.
 I resolved to convert this singular conjuncture
 to my advantage, with the view of freeing
 myself from that branch of the Bourbons,
 of continuing in my own dynasty the family
 system of Louis XIV. and of binding Spain
 to the destinies of France. Ferdinand was
 sent to Valencey, the old king to Man-
 seilles, as he wished; and my brother Joseph
 went to reign at Madrid with a liberal con-
 stitution, adopted by a junta of the Spanish
 nation, which had come to reside at
 Bayonne.

‘It seems to me,’ continued he, ‘that
 Europe, and even France, has never had a
 just idea of Ferdinand's situation at Valen-
 ceay. There is a strange misunderstanding
 in the world with respect to the treatment
 he experienced, and still more so, with re-
 spect to his wishes and personal opinions as
 to that situation. The fact is, that he was
 scarcely guarded at Valencey, and that he
 did not wish to escape. If any plots were
 contrived to favour his evasion, he was the
 first to make them known. An Irishman
 (Baron de Colli) gained access to his per-
 son, and offered, in the name of George
 the Third, to carry him off; but Ferdinand,
 far from embracing the offer, instantly com-
 municated it to the proper authority.

‘His applications to me for a wife at
 my hands were incessant. He spontaneously
 wrote to me letters of congratulation upon
 every event that occurred in my favour.
 He had addressed proclamations to the
 Spaniards, recommending their submission;
 he had recognised Joseph. All these were
 circumstances, which might, indeed, have
 been considered as forced upon him; but
 he requested from him the insignia of his
 grand order; he tendered to me the services
 of his brother, Don Carlos, to take the
 command of the Spanish regiments, which
 were marching to Russia,—proceedings
 to which he was, in no respect, obliged.
 To sum up all, he earnestly solicited my
 permission to visit my court at Paris, and
 if I did not lend myself to a spectacle, which
 would have astonished Europe, by display-
 ing the full consolidation of my power, it
 was because the important circumstances
 which called me abroad, and my frequent
 absence from the capital, deprived me of
 the proper opportunity.’

‘Towards the beginning of a new year,
 at one of the levees, I happened to be next
 to the Chamberlain, Count d'Arberg, who
 had been doing duty at Valencey, near the
 persons of the princes of Spain. When
 the

History of Enfield. By W. ROBIN-

W. Davison, Secretary of State to Elizabeth. By N. H. NICOLAS, Esq.

Dr. RUDGE's Lectures on Genesis.

Romanæ, a New Translation of St. As-
tute to the Romans. By CLERICUS.

Appeal to the Gentlemen of England,
of the Church of England. By

IS CAMPBELL, A.M. Rector of Wal-
the county of Chester.

Location of the Church and Clergy
ad, from the Misrepresentations of

burgh Review. By a BENEFICED
SAN.

Location of the Right Reverend the
hop of Peterborough, from the Ani-

ons of a Writer in the Edinburgh
a Letter to the Rev. S—— S——

FF——, &c. &c.

tions on the Claims of Protestant
sh Dissenters, especially of the lat-

Equality in Civil Privileges with
bers of the Established Church.

ERT MORRES, M.A. Prebendary of
, Rector of Great Cheverell, and

Britford, Wilts.

OWNSEND's specimen of a Work on
nt state of Baronies by Writ.

ARSDEN's first portion of his Nu-
Orientalia Illustrata. The Orien-

, Ancient and Modern, of his col-
scribed historically.

ial and Philosophical Strictures on
story Reform, the Liberty of the

nd the Criminal Jurisprudence of
By the author of "Sketch of a

suppressing Mendicity," &c.

considerations on the present Dis-
tate of the British West Indian Co-

neir Claims on the Government for
&c. By a WEST INDIAN.

relative to the habits, character,
al improvement of the Hindoos,

ave originally appeared in the
of India."

ion of Erin, or the Cause of the
Play, in 5 Acts. By a native of

GEO. BURGESS, A.M. Trinity Col-
nbridge.

Poem, entitled "Alfred." By R.
rt.

ingham's Pocket Novelists, 3 vols.
g Tom Jones; and 1 vol. contain-

Comance of the Forest.

son Anecdotes, Part V. with an
g of the battle of Austerlitz.

de Barsas, a Tradition of the Twelfth

ghby, a Novel.

Preparing for Publication.

opi Salisburienses; or, Lives and
of the Bishops of Salisbury, from

705 to the present time. By the
PHEN HYDE CASSAN, A.M. Chap-

MAG. March, 1823.

lain to the Earl of Caledon, and Curate of
More and West Knollys. This Work will be
published under the Patronage of Sir Richard
Colt House, Bart.

The English Flora. By Sir JAS. EDW.
SMITH, President of the Linnæan Society.

A reprint of SOUTHWELL's Mary Magda-
lene's Funeral Tears for the Death of our
Saviour.

A Poem entitled Coronation, addressed
to the King, by WM. BUNCE, Esq. of Nor-
thiam in Sussex, has been recently present-
ed in MS. to his Majesty at Brighton, and
very graciously received. It is descriptive
of that splendid and national Ceremony,
with notes of reference to every distinct
part, and is shortly intended to be published
with a correct account prefixed.

The Geography, History, and Statistics
of America and the West Indies, as origi-
nally published in the American Atlas of
Messrs. CARY and LEA, of Philadelphia.

The Second Part of Mr. JAMES's
History of Great Britain; containing a Plan
of the Battle of Trafalgar.

Address to the Right Hon. George Can-
ning on the importance of Catholic Emancipa-
tion at the present Crisis.

Outlines of a System of Political Eco-
nomy. By Mr. JOPLIN, author of an "Es-
say on the Principles of Banking."

New Russia, being some account of the
colonization of that country, and of the
manners and customs of the Colonists. To
which is added, a brief detail of a Journey
Overland from Riga to the Crimea by way
of Kilo, accompanied with Notes on the
Crim Tartars.

Captain FRANKLIN's Narrative of his pe-
rilous Journey from the shores of Hud-
son's Bay to the Mouth of the Copper
Mine River.

Doctor T. FORSTER's Researches about
Atmospheric Phenomena.

Popular observations upon Muscular Con-
traction, with the mode of Treatment of the
Diseases of the Limbs associated therewith.
By Mr. OLIVER, Surgeon.

A Translation of Longinus on the Sub-
lime, with Notes Critical and Illustrative.
By the Rev. W. TYLNEY SPURDENS, of
North Walsham.

The Cambridge Tart, (intended as a com-
panion to the Oxford Sausage) consisting of
Epigrammatic and Satiric Poetical Effusions.

The Life of a Soldier, with 20 plates
by Heath.

Remembrance: with other Poems. By
WM. GRAY.

The Forest Minstrel, and other Poems.
By W. and MARY HOWITT.

The Ionian, or Woman in the Nineteenth
Century. By the author of "Village Con-
versations," &c.

The King of the Peak. By the author of
the "Cavalier."

lasy streams reflect his banish'd
low, [beaming brow.
grant zephyrs grace his crimson-
as' blasts succeed the milder ray,
iving sleet assails the budding trees;
antient gleams of Zephyr flee away,
y-coats again attire the breeze:
ach possess alternately the air,
ve at large along the sylvan plain;
leaming hope adorns this nether
here,
ends in sweet oblivion the strain
re's blissful thoughts or pangs of
nding pain.

reetest hope! that cheers the gal-
y slave
chain'd for life unto the galling oar,
heds a ray of rapture on the wave
m Despair, and lends a soothing
w'r [heart;
e the dungeon captive's troubl'd
pe celestial! lovely to behold!
oes th' enchanting period impart
Venus' train the blushing flow'rs
fold,
the shady groves and plains with
id gold.

pour'd a genial fragrant dew,
bank, whose mossy sides were gay.
iolet dress'd in robe of purple hue,
odest primrose in its best array;
its side in plaintive murmurs roll'd
y streamlet—holding to the sky
re mirror, ting'd with beaming gold
ed from Phœbus' chariot wheels
high, [sky.
e he mounts majestic th' empyrean
is music fill'd the neighbouring
ove, [ear.
ig with softest strains my ravish'd
eckled songster tun'd his notes to
ve, [near.
o'd his tender mate soft warbling
tty minstrel strain'd his feather'd
roat, [along
cho swell'd the trembling notes
van scene,—the magic numbers float
dest pathos, and the enchanting
ng
ing accents loaths to quit the
urbler's tongue.

le hearts with soft emotions swell,
at responsive to the gladsome strain,
et Aurora in each shady dell,
low'ry dale, each mossy-dighted
ain:—

come Flora dipt in heavenly dews,
sing odours from her aerial feet,
prinkling flow'rs array'd in varied
ies;
ig with influence mild their sweet
treat, [hostile feet.
with care their bow'r of bliss from
et, 1823. G.

Translation of an Ancient Spanish Ballad.*

YOUR horse is flint, my King, my Lord,
Your gallant horse is sick;
His limbs are torn, his breast is gored,
On his eye the film is thick;
Mount, mount, on mine! oh, mount
apace!—
I pray thee, mount and fly!
Or in my arms I'll lift your Grace—
Their trampling hoofs are nigh.

My King, my King, you're wounded sore;
The blood runs from your feet:
But only lay a hand before,
And I'll lift you to your seat:
Mount, Juan! for they gather fast—
I hear their coming cry;
Mount, mount! and ride for jeopardy—
I'll save you though I die!

Stand, noble steed, this hour of need;
Be gentle as a lamb:
I'll kiss the foam from off thy mouth:
Thy master dear I am.
Mount, Juan, mount! whate'er betide;
Away the bridle fling,
And plunge the rowels in his side—
My horse shall save my King!

Nay, never speak! my sires, Lord King,
Received their land from yours,
And joyfully their blood shall spring,
So it but thine secures:
If I should fly, and thou, my King,
Be found among the dead,
How could I stand 'mong gentlemen,
Such scorn on my grey head?

Castille's proud dames shall never point
The finger of disdain,
And say, "There's ONE that ran away
When our good Lord was slain."
I'll leave Diego in your care;
You'll fill his father's place;—
Strike, strike the spur! and never spare:
God's blessing on your Grace!

—So spake the brave Montanez,
(Butrago's Lord was he),
And turned him to the coming host
In stedfastness and glee:
He flung himself among them,
As they came down the hill;
He died, God wot! but not before
His sword had drunk its fill.

* The incident on which this ballad is founded is supposed to have occurred on the famous field of Aljubarrota, where King Juan the First, of Castille, was defeated by the Portuguese. The King, who was at the time in a feeble state of health, exposed himself very much during the action, and, being wounded, had great difficulty in making his escape. The battle was fought A.D. 1385.

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 27.

A most important proceedings of the day were the passing through different of two Bills, designed to supply and remedy the deficiencies and difficulties of the Marriage Act. The first of these legalizes marriages solemnized upon certificates issued (in error) by Officers whose duty of granting them had been taken away by the Act of last Session. The second is a provisional measure, intended to supply, for the present, and until the body of Marriage Laws have been consolidated into one Act, all the perplexities enjoined by the late Marriage Amendment Law.

28. The NEW MARRIAGE ACT and Repeal Bill was read a third time and passed.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, Brougham moved for leave to introduce a Bill for the SALE of BEER, of which he had given notice last Session. The Hon. Member at the same time explained that he did not design to urge the measure further after the recess, as he hoped that in the next session time the subject would be taken up by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer declined to enter into the details of the measure which Brougham proposed to introduce; he would, however, say this much, that its purpose was to give to the poor a better and cheaper supply of beer than they can now obtain.

Brougham next put a question to the Government, with respect to the colour of the foreign policy of the British Ministry in M. de Chateaubriand's speech, more particularly with respect to a statement given in that speech, from a Note which had been written by the Right Hon. Secretary for Foreign Affairs.—Mr. Manning replied, that the extracts were fairly given; that they conveyed, as stated, propositions which, in fact, were true with a qualification. The Right Hon. Gentleman admitted that there was no hope of peace had been diminished; but he suggested, that on any ground for hope remained, it would be improper to make a complete disclosure of all the circumstances connected with the late negotiations.

Maberly brought forward his Resolution for the SALE of the LAND TAX, the REMISSION of the SINKING FUND, and the

REMISSION of the ASSESSED TAXES. The Honourable Member introduced his motion with a speech of great length, in which he justified his plan by the authority and example of Mr. Pitt, who, he stated, had promised to effect, long since, the sale of the whole of the land which he (Mr. Maberly) proposed. Mr. Pitt's failure of effecting a sale of the whole of the land he ascribed to the high terms demanded by his Act; and he would therefore not only propose terms of greater pecuniary advantage to the purchasers, but also the addition of some privileges which would strongly recommend this species of property for the investment of capital. He proposed that 100*l.* Three per Cent. Stock (now 73*l.*) should buy 8*l.* per annum Land Tax, giving the owner of the land a priority of right to purchase for three months. At the end of three months he proposed to allow a stranger to purchase, subject to a right of redemption on the part of the owner at any time within five years, upon a payment of the purchase-money so advanced by the stranger, and an additional premium of five per cent., which was to be the stranger's profit. He also proposed that such stranger purchasers should, in respect to the privileges of killing game, and in regard to qualifications for Parliament, stand in the condition of fee farm renters. Mr. Maberly also stated, that according to the present arrangements the redemption of the Land-tax would take many centuries, and that the expenses attending it would, allowing compound interest, exceed many times over the whole of the National Debt.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer denied that the measure proposed was a substitute for a Sinking Fund. The first essential quality of which was, that the diminution of debt should not be accompanied by any loss of revenue. He also denied that the scheme for selling the Land-tax to strangers could be called a redemption of that tax; it was merely a change of the power over enforcing the tribute from the hand of Government to the hands of individuals—of individuals who, as mortgagees or creditors, had already perhaps some power over the land-owner, which with the additional power proposed to be given, might be applied to purposes of oppression. The Rt. Hon. Gentleman also observed, that considerations of a much higher nature than views of mere financial convenience, ought to make the Legislature cautious of selling, as recommendations to a money bargain, the privileges which it proposed to confer on

according to Adam Smith's idea to allow the Clergy compensation for the duty which they perform. With regard to tithes, he should propose that the property of the Bishops, Deans, and Chapters, should be applied to the formation of one fund, the disposal of which should be left to the discretion of a Committee appointed by Parliament, who would apportion the income according to the duty to be performed; and tithes should be commuted for twelve years' purchase. With respect to improPRIATORS, the whole value of property should be made good to them; they should not sustain the loss of a single farthing. Mr. Hume concluded by proposing resolutions for a Committee, and declared—that the property of the Church of Ireland is public property, under the control of Parliament; that it is expedient to enquire whether a reduction of tithes should not take place—that a commutation of tithes would be for the peace and best interests of the country.—Mr. Hobhouse seconded the motion.—Mr. Goulburn at great length opposed the motion, contending that it was an incitement to the invasion of every man's property, whether belonging to the Church or Laity. There was no argument put forward by that Hon. Gentleman which might not with equal force and justice be applied to the seizure of individual property (*hear, hear*). Tithes were the property of the Church, subject, it was true, to certain conditions; viz. that the parishes should discharge certain duties. When these duties were performed, Parliament had no more right to divest the Church of its property than it had to deny any individual (*hear, hear*). The Rt. Hon. Gentleman in conclusion said that the Government was making too much effort to enforce resignation among the Irish Clergy.—Mr. Stuart supported the motion.—Mr. M. Fitzgerald, Mr. Denham, and Mr. Monck, supported the ground that the subject required further investigation.—Mr. Peel said, if they were to adopt the maxims of the Honourable Member, there would be no confidence in property; and should this measure be carried into effect, the articles of the Union would be violated.—Mr. Plunkett spoke with great vigour against the resolutions. He deemed it imperative on him to express in the strongest terms with which the English House could supply him, and the use of which was allowed him by the customs of the House, his opinion of the desperation and folly of the measure proposed by the Member.—Mr. Grattan said, although he did not agree in all the measures of the Government, he still thought that upon every important occasion he was entitled to the aid of the House and of the country, particularly to that of every friend of

Ireland (*hear*).—Mr. Hume, in reply, said, before the investigation of last year it would have been considered spoliation to propose a commutation of tithes. At present the principle of a commutation was pretty generally adopted. Thus, by investigation, some progress had been effected; and he had no doubt that, in a few years, we should make a greater progress towards a reformation in this and other matters (*hear*). He then replied to what he deemed the personalities of Mr. Plunkett and Mr. Goulburn, and observed, that he had a public duty to perform, and no taunts or censures should divert him from his purpose. The Hon. Member withdrew the first resolution, and the House divided on the others—Ayes, 62; Noes, 167—Majority, 105.

March 6. Mr. Goulburn explained the nature and tendency of the measures, which he proposes to introduce for the amelioration of the IRISH TITHES SYSTEM. His first Bill was to be (he said) but temporary and provisional. It was intended to give by it the advantages of a composition to the tithe payer, by a triennial valuation, to be made by two valuers, to be respectively appointed by the Parish and the Clergyman; and to give to the Clergyman the advantage of a satisfactory and peaceful payment through the hands of the Parish Officers. The other Bill, which was to be permanent in its operation, was intended to effect a commutation of tithe for land. The tithes of each parish were to be valued; and as soon as a full equivalent in land could be purchased within the parish, the land was to be purchased by the Government for the Church. The tithes to be from thence levied by the Officers of the Crown, until the State should be re-imbursed the cost of the purchase.

March 10. On the motion that the REPORT of the COMMITTEE of SUPPLY be brought up, Mr. Hume moved an amendment, remonstrating against the inconsiderable amount of the reductions that had been made in the Estimates (15,670*l.*), which he said was wholly inadequate to the promise held out in the King's Speech.—Colonel Davies declared that he would oppose the whole proposed expenditure, were it not that a war with France appeared to be inevitable. This opinion was received with conflicting cries of "*No, no,*" and "*Hear, hear,*" from the opposite sides of the House.—Lord Palmerston expressed some astonishment at the calculation by which Mr. Hume had arrived at 15,670*l.* as the maximum of reduction: the reduction was in fact 68,000*l.*—Mr. Hume's amendment was then rejected without a division.

The resolutions of the Committee were then read *seriatim*, and each of them was met by some objection from Mr. Hume, Colonel Davies, and Mr. Grey Bennet.

tion would not be unattainable.—*Mr. Martin* denied that the Sinking Fund was the mercy of Ministers.—*Mr. Hume* said, that the habitual compliance of the House of Commons placed the Sinking Fund absolutely at the pleasure of the Government; and, in proof of his assertion, said that Ministers had, from time to time, taken 324 millions from that Fund.—A conversation followed, in which the forerunners, *Mr. Monck*, *Mr. Huskisson*, took part; and, at length, *Mr. Hume* proposed an amendment, restricting the Sinking Fund in terms to the actual surplus revenue.—The Amendment was rejected by a majority of 55 to 7.

HOUSE OF LORDS, March 12.

Lord Ellenborough stated that an opinion was abroad that the new provisional Marriage Act (dispensing with the perplexities enjoined by the Act of last Session) was already in operation; he therefore thought it necessary to explain that the proposed act had not yet passed the House of Lords, and that though there was no reason to apprehend any difficulty in the final adoption of the proposed Act by the Legislature, all marriages must in the present be celebrated under the Act of 1780.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 13.

Mr. Cranborne moved for a Committee to inquire into the GAME LAWS. He enforced the necessity of his motion by stating, that in the year of the last year 1467 persons had been convicted for offences against these laws, and in the last month of that year 372.—*Mr. John Sebright* seconded the motion. He spoke at some length upon the demoralising effect of those laws, observing that annually threw into prison a great number of persons in the vigour of life, and with whatever feelings they entered the prisons, emerged from thence confirmed criminals.—*Sir John Shelley* opposed the motion. He attributed the increase of pauperism to the want of employment among the labourers, which necessarily resulted from the depressed state of agriculture.—The motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. Huskisson introduced a measure for the REGULATION OF APPRENTICES AT SEA. It was to adjust the number of apprentices to the tonnage of vessels, according to a certain and reasonable scale; and to protect apprentices from impressment up to the 21st year, the present age of protection being only to the 17th. The measure appeared to give general satisfaction to the gentlemen who represent the shipping interest in the House of Commons.

March 14. The MUTINY BILL was the principal subject of discussion. On the motion for going into a Committee on the Bill, *Colonel Davies* favoured the House with a long exposition of the harsh operation of the power of summary dismissal of officers without trial exercised by the Crown. He concluded by moving as an amendment, that a clause should be inserted in the Bill "to prevent the dismissal of officers from the army, without trial by Courts Martial; and to prevent the punishment of any officer, non-commissioned officer, and soldier, who shall have been previously tried and sentenced by a Court Martial, from being carried beyond the extent and import of such sentence."—*Lord Palmerston* defended the prerogative complained of as necessary to maintaining the discipline of the army—without such a power vested in the Crown, the army, he said, would be changed into a corps of mamelukes, which would very soon overthrow the laws, and annihilate all power but their own.—*Mr. C. Huskisson* supported the amendment, using *Sir R. Wilson's* case as an illustration of the mischievous consequences of leaving with the Crown an absolute control over the army.—*Mr. Hume* also supported the amendment. He contended that the assumed right of cashiering was contrary to the spirit of the Act.—*Mr. C. Wynn* opposed the amendment; and ridiculed *Mr. Hume's* notion, that the Crown did not possess the right of dismissal, because such a right was not specifically recognised in the Mutiny Act.—A conversation followed, in which *Lord Palmerston*, *Mr. Hume*, and *Mr. Creevey*, took part; and *Colonel Davies's* motion was rejected without a division.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Preparations for war appear to be making on the part of France; her collecting on the Lower Pyrennees is estimated at 35,000 men, and the Chiefs of the Army of the Faith are also re-organising their bands; for this purpose 12,000 men, 12 pieces of artillery, and a large sum of money, have been placed at the disposal of *O'Donnell* and *Quesada*. On Saturday, the 15th inst. the Duc d'Angouleme set out to take the command of the invading army, which, if we may credit both French and Spanish accounts, amounts to 90,000: the advanced guard, consisting of 30,000, being already upon the Spanish frontiers. The Duke proceeds first to Perpignan, and thence along the Pyrennees, and the different divisions of the army, to Bayonne.

A most violent tumult occurred in the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th inst.

A most violent tumult occurred in the Chamber of Deputies on the 15th inst.

of Vire l'Empereur. Attacked by gendarmes and officers, he was suddenly surrounded by persons, who struck them. The crowd increased, and he was hurled into the Rhone, into the water. A strong military force at last assembled, ordered the offending individual

SPAIN.

in the event of war, the Spaniards show the most vigorous resistance. Activity prevails in the north of Catalonia, in order to defend the most important and warlike places. Mins, who is certain, when he enters Catalonia, it will be possible to get subsistence. There are no sacrifices to place St. ampeluna in a respectable

The resolution to defend the contestable in all the great of the Ebro. The inhabitants, especially the national guard to 3,000 men, have themselves under the rule to reduce it to ashes, or the Constitution to be nullified by a foreign army.

General Mina has made a rapid journey through Catalonia, where he has personally visited all the towns and villages—and in which the male inhabitants, from 18 to 40, have risen en masse.

The King, by his Decree of the 27th of February, has decided that the Navy shall be increased to 12 ships of the line, from 60 to 80 guns; 20 frigates, from 30 to 50 guns; 10 corvettes, from 20 to 30 guns; and 30 brigs, sloops, &c. from 10 to 20 guns.

Before the Extraordinary Cortes separated, the Ministers had, in obedience to its orders, endeavoured to induce the King to consent to leave Madrid for some place of greater security. To this he consented; but desired the opinion of the Council of State might be taken, as to the place, which a Junta of Generals had pointed out. The Council delayed to give the result of its deliberations for some days. In the meantime, however, the Ministry were dismissed, and a new one appointed, of five individuals, three of whom declined accepting office; and in consequence thereof, the other two, who had previously expressed their willingness to form part of the new Ministry, gave in their resignations. Mobs assembled round the Palace, and demanded the restoration of the former Ministers. The Ordinary Cortes having also assembled, declared that these Ministers had their confidence, and should not be dismissed abruptly; which it was the King wanted to do, in order to prevent the whole Government into confusion; and that in order to promote this ef-

fect, the Council of State had delayed to give in its decision on the place to which the seat of Government should be removed. Some of the members declared that a Regency ought to be chosen, and the King declared physically incapable of governing. It was allowed on all hands, that the Constitutionalists were incapable of preventing the French from reaching Madrid. The old Ministry were replaced in office, and on the 2d inst. signified to the Cortes the King's choice of Seville, as the place of retreat. The Court and Cortes were to remove thither on the 10th of March.

A proclamation, signed Ferdinand VII., has been published throughout Madrid. It announces that war is definitively resolved upon, and that the Spanish Government will take all possible means to oppose the intended aggression.

Sir Wm. A. Court has communicated to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, his receipt of particular orders from the Cabinet of Great Britain to follow his Catholic Majesty to the place which shall be chosen for the seat of Government.

During the late Carnival, the populace at Madrid, in ridicule, dressed up a figure as the Duke d'Angouleme, and paraded it about the streets, crying, "See the Petit fils of Louis—the valiant warrior who is to conquer Spain!" The exhibition afforded much mirth.

PORTUGAL.

In the sitting of the Cortes on the 10th of February, Senor Moura spoke as follows:

"According to the accounts just arrived from England it seems beyond a doubt, that the French Cabinet assumes a really hostile attitude towards Spain. The speech of the king at the opening of the session, is very clear. And can we suppose that this war, being made against principles, is not made directly against Portugal, when Portugal has adopted the same principles, and labours together with Spain to destroy absolute power, and consolidate the system of a temperate Monarchy, with a Constitution and national Representation? Who can suppose it? Only he who is blind, or who purposely shuts his eyes. It is, therefore, necessary that the true Portuguese Patriots should consider, as the enemy of their institutions, and consequently of their independence, the first French soldier who shall set his foot on the south side of the Pyrenees; and in this case it is imperiously our duty, not only to organize the forces necessary for our defence, but likewise to provide means for the support of the defenders." M. Moura then moved for military preparations, observing that though the danger seemed remote, yet it was proper to think of preparing against it. "France (said he) instigated by an implacable faction, attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of Spain; Portugal (though not named) is included in this aggression, since

could not escape her except by the demolition of her gown.

PLYMOUTH, *March 15.*—On Tuesday were received here to fit the three ships at this port, viz. the Queen Charlotte, Ramillies, and Albion, and put into a state of full peace establishment, as they were in the year 1817. The number of men in the Queen Charlotte will be increased from 150 to 360, with additional Lieutenants; and of the two ships, from 135 to 300, with two additional Lieutenants to each. This order is said as having one of two objects in either the exercise of the guard-ships the ensuing summer on a cruise, or preparatory to their more efficient equipment as a squadron of observation, should a threatened invasion of Spain be terminated in a war between those powers. No orders of a correspondent or having a more warlike aspect (if can be so denominated) have been yet

went away, replied that her rheumatism was completely cured.

O B I T U A R Y.

LORD VISCOUNT KEITH.

Near Kincardine, George Elphinstone, Viscount Keith, Baron of Stonehaven-Marischal, co. Aberdeen; Baron Keith of Banheath, Dumbarton; Viscount Keith, of the Kingdom; Admiral of the Red, J.C. and F.R.S. Secretary Chamberlain; Keeper of the Signet, and a Lord of State for Scotland, to his Majesty and Treasurer and Comptroller of the Household to the Duke of Clarence. He was fifth son of Charles Elphinstone, 10th Baron Elphinstone, by Anna Fleming, only daughter of Earl of Wigton, in the Peerage of Scotland, and was born in 1747. Notwithstanding the melancholy fate of another, George, who was lost in the *George* in 1758, he was stationed on board a King's ship, and at an early age to contend with the boisterous elements, fire, air, &c.

After serving his due time as a Midshipman, he was appointed a Lieutenant. An event which forms a remarkable in the life of a young sailor. In 1768 he was promoted to the rank of Captain and Commander in the *Scorpaen* of 14 guns, in the Mediterranean, under Admiral Sir Peter Dennis; three years after, viz. March 4, 1775, he was promoted Post Captain, and received the Knight of the Shire for the County of Dumbarton, in which he possessed considerable property and estate. In 1776 he was honoured with the command of the *Pearl* frigate of 32 guns, and served under Lord Howe, in the West Indies. In 1780, he again represented the County, and was one of the nineteen Members who met at the St. James's Tavern, with a view of reconciling Mr. Pitt with Mr. Fox and the Government, the latter being at that period in opposition, and by an arrangement of parties forming a "broad-bottomed Administration."

During the Colonial War, Capt. Elphinstone served in America, and was present at the attack of Mud-Island and Fort Mifflin, at which time he had the command of the frigate. Vice-Admiral Arbuthnot shifted his flag from the *Europe* of 64 guns to the *Roebuck* of 44, and sailed from New York with a squadron of ships of war, to co-operate with General Clinton in an attempt to subvert the capital of South Carolina. On that occasion Capt. Elphinstone's presence was not required. *MAG. March, 1823.*

He was flying in the little detachment; and on the requisition of the General for some heavy cannon from the fleet, the same were landed with a detachment of seamen under him and Capt. Evans of the *Raleigh*.

In 1778 he commanded the *Berwick* of 74 guns, in the action off Brest, and had ten men killed, and eleven wounded on that occasion.

In 1781 we find him on board the *Warwick* of fifty guns and three hundred men. On his passage down Channel he fell in with, and captured the *Rotterdam*, a Dutch ship of war of exactly the same number of guns and seamen, which had been before ineffectually engaged by the *Isis*, also a fifty-gun ship.

In 1782 he served once more in America. Being on a cruise off the Delaware, in company with the *Lion*, the *Vestal*, and *Bonnette*, after a chase of several hours, he came up with and captured a large French frigate named *L'Aigle*, of forty guns, twenty-four pounders, on the main deck, and 600 men, commanded by the Count de la Touche; who made his escape on shore with the Baron de Viominsnil, Commander-in-Chief of the French army in America, together with M. de la Montmorency, the Duc de Lausun, the Vicomte de Fleury, and several other officers of high rank. They took in the boat with them the greater part of the treasure which was on board the frigate, but two small casks and two boxes fell into the hands of the captors. *La Gloire*, another French frigate in company, made her escape by drawing less water; an armed merchantman called *La Sophie*, of 22 guns and 104 men, was however taken, and two brigs destroyed; while *L'Aigle*, proving to be an excellent vessel, was purchased by Government, and added to the Royal Navy.

The termination of the war in 1783 threw him out of employ, and he remained so for ten years.

In 1786, he was chosen Member of Parliament for Sterlingshire; and, April 9, 1787, married Jane, daughter and sole heiress of Wm. Mercer, esq. of Aldie in the county of Perth: who died Dec. 12, 1789, leaving an only daughter Margaret-Mercer Elphinstone, on whom and the heirs male of her body, the English and Irish baronies are settled in remainder. She was married June 13, 1817, to Count Flahault.

On

Lord Keith was sent to Sheerness, to intend the naval preparations against the mutineers, who at that time already had possession and command of his Majesty's ships at the Subordination having been re- his Lordship had for a short command in the Channel fleet.

In November 1798, Admiral Lord Keith hoisted his flag on board the *Queen Charlotte* of 80 guns, and sailed for the Mediterranean, under the orders of Earl of Vincent. On the 14th of November 1799, he was promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Red.

The morning of the 4th of May, 1800, when at anchor off Cadiz, with five sail of the line, he discovered the French fleet, which had eluded the vigilance of Lord Bridport, at some distance to windward, steering for the land with a variable gale. Notwithstanding his superior inferiority, the Vice-Admiral immediately weighed and offered battle. Surprised, however, to find, that, unmindful of so favourable an opportunity, the enemy did not make attempt to enter the bay, and join their squadrons; yet being determined to follow wherever they might steer, his Lordship chased to windward, but at the next morning, only four sail were to be seen, the rest having separating during a hard gale in the night.

Not pursuing these without effect, he returned to his station, and on the 15th of May, suspecting that the enemy had entered the Straits, he first anchored at Cadiz, and then cruised off Cape S. Velez. Having by this time learned that the French were at anchor in the Bay of Cádiz, he determined to attack them. He was opposed by the *Queen Charlotte*, but Earl St. Vincent, who had received intelligence that the Spaniards expected a descent on Minorca, immediately dispatched him to the relief of the island. In the mean time, the

Commander reached Carthage, where he was soon after joined by the *Massaredo*, with five ships of the line, one 80, and 11 seventy-four, together with the following flag-ships, viz. *Gravina*, *Grandillana*, *Corrientes*, *Java*, and *Villavincencis*.

The Vice-Admiral on this collected the force, and proceeded in quest of the combined fleet; but on his arrival off Cadiz, he learned from one of his ships, that they had sailed for Brest on the 21st of July, and on his repairing to sea, found that they had entered the bay only five hours before! After an unsuccessful pursuit, he immediately steered for England; but his Lordship did not prove upon the whole unavailing, for on the 19th of June, a

part of his squadron, consisting of the *Centaur*, *Bellona*, *Santa Teresa*, and *Emerald*, captured a 40 gun ship, a frigate, and three small armed vessels, bound from Jaffa to Toulon.

Towards the latter end of the same year, we find Lord Keith once more in Gibraltar, but with his flag on board the *Queen Charlotte*, of 100 guns, Earl St. Vincent having resigned, June 23, the command of the fleet in the Mediterranean to him, and returned home.

Early in the year 1800, his Lordship proceeded to Malta, and cruised off the port of La Valetta, to intercept any succours that might be attempted to be thrown in during the blockade. In order more completely to ensure success, he ordered Lord Nelson to cruise to windward with three sail of the line, while he himself remained with the flag-ship and a small squadron at the mouth of the harbour. This judicious arrangement produced the capture of *Le Genereux* of 74 guns, carrying the flag of Rear-Admiral Perrée, and having a number of troops on board for the relief of the place, together with a large store-ship.

In March, Lord Keith issued a proclamation, declaring the ports of Toulon, Marseilles, Nice, &c. in a state of blockade; and being now determined to seize on the island of Cabrera, then in possession of the French, as a proper place for refreshing his men, he detached Captain Todd with the *Queen Charlotte* for that purpose; but when within sight of Leghorn, March 17, the same year, where his Lordship then was, that noble vessel was discovered to be on fire, and soon after perished in her own flames.

After this, the *Audacious* first, and then the *Minotaur*, received the Vice-Admiral's flag, and he proceeded with the latter of these to Genoa, in order to co-operate with the Austrians, who were at that time besieging it. He not only bombarded the city repeatedly, but carried off the principal galley in the port.

Jan. 1, 1801, Lord Keith was promoted to be Admiral of the Blue, and he this year commanded in the *Foudroyant* the naval force employed against the French on the coast of Egypt; and on the surrender of the enemy's army there, his Lordship was created, Dec. 5, 1801, a Peer of Great Britain (by the title of Baron Keith of Banheath, co. Dumbar-ton), received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament, and was presented by the City of London with a sword of 100 guineas value. His services in Egypt were thus noticed in General (afterwards Lord) Hutchinson's Dispatches:

“During the course of the long service on which we have been engaged, Lord

in Ireland, for the last . We need but refer our readers to the Ecclesiastical Register, for that honourable confirmation of an advance. The life of such a man will not be withheld from posterity to the more durable page of his history, we yield those details which our brief limits cannot appropriate justice. He was a zealous, and orthodox divine—pious, and bold in the expression of principles and the exercise of his sacred duties; and his death at the present moment, is most severely aggravated by a sense of the dangers which threaten that element, of which he was not only the brightest ornaments, but most zealous defenders. It will not be a weak or unhonouring climax to the character of this good, pious, and able Prelate, to add, that he was more than ordinary esteem by the Majesties.

His remains of his Lordship were, in ostentatious privacy, by his own wish deposited in the same vault with Pococke, in Ardbraccan Church. On Wednesday morning, the 19th of the Funeral Sermon was preached by the Hon. and Rev. Mr. Packen-

poor of the neighbourhood of Meath, have lost the kindest and efficient benefactor.

JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE, ESQ.

26. At Lausanne, aged 66, John Kemble, esq. the first Tragedian of his times, and brother to the celebrated actress Mrs. Siddons.

Following particulars of his death contained in a Letter from that of the 28th:

On Monday, the 24th, Mr. Kemble apparently quite well, but shortly after breakfast, was observed to totter in his gait. Getting worse, his friend the physician Dr. Schole was sent for, and him exhibiting very unfavourable symptoms—his left side had suffered a decided attack, and he could with difficulty articulate. Dr. Schole, with the assistance of his old-attached surgeon George, helped him to his bed, and the act of conducting him there, and the attack took place, so suddenly, that his clothes were obliged to be cut off, that he might be more speedily removed. A third attack, 48 hours after the first, proved fatal. Mr. Kemble imagined that the climate of Italy would prove beneficial to his health; having arrived in Rome three years since, under unfavourable cir-

cumstances of the season, he became worse and worse, so that the English physician, Dr. Clarke, hurried him away to return to Lausanne, where he had been comparatively well. His occupations here were his books and his garden; the latter was his predilection; and it was resorted to by him with the first rays of the Sun, and kept in a state of cultivation rarely to be surpassed."

He was the eldest son of Mr. Roger Kemble, who, at the time of his birth, was Manager of a Company of Comedians in Lancashire, and some of the neighbouring counties. He was born at Prescott in Lancashire, Feb. 1, 1787, and received the rudiments of letters at the celebrated Roman Catholic Seminary of Sedgeley Park, in Staffordshire; and here made so rapid a progress in his studies, and gave proofs of a taste for Literature so uncommon at his early age, that his father was induced to send him to the University of Douay, for the advantage of an education that might qualify him for one of the learned professions. Whilst at College, he was already distinguished for that talent of elocution, which afterwards raised him to unrivalled eminence in the delivery of the compositions of our immortal Shakespeare. Having gone through his academical course with much reputation, Mr. Kemble returned to England, and, preferring the stage to every other pursuit, performed at Liverpool, York, and Edinburgh.

Of his merit or success as an actor, at that period, we have not heard; but his mind seems to have been always full of his profession; for, while at Liverpool, he produced a tragedy on the story of Belisarius, which recommended him to the notice of Mrs. Dobson, author of the "Life of Petrarch," to whom he inscribed a poem, entitled "The Palace of Mersey." At York, he brought on the stage an alteration of "The New Way to pay Old Debts," and also of "The Comedy of Errors," named in the alteration "Oh! It's impossible!" He, about the same time, published a small collection of verses, under the title of "Fugitive Pieces*." They were juvenile productions, with which we have been told, he was so much discontented when he saw them in print, that, the very day after their publication, he destroyed every copy of them that he could recover from the publisher, or elsewhere;

* See a specimen of this Collection in our Poetry of March 1783, being an "Occasional Prologue to the Foundling, acted at York, for the benefit of the Lunatic Asylum."

of Manager of Drury Lane Theatre shortly after resumed, and till the end of the season 1800-1. He visited the Continent, for the purpose of studying the French Stages, and of employing, improvement of our own Theatre, whatever he might find worthy of among the foreign professors of scenic art. After passing a twelvemonth at Paris and Madrid, with very high marks of consideration in those capitals, he returned home. He purchased a sixth part of the property of Covent Garden patent, &c. he became Manager of that Theatre; and on the 24th of September, for the first time appeared on these boards in his characteristic character of Hamlet. Here he ended his career with eminent success, both as a manager and a performer, in 1809, when the tremendous fire broke out, which destroyed the theatre, including the present noble edifice. The riot of 1809, his taking of the Edinburgh audience in the *Macbeth* in March 1817, his retirement from the Stage on the 1st of June in the same year, and the recent public dinner and other honours bestowed on him in commemoration of that event, are of so recent occurrence, that detail would be tedious. Combined in an eminent degree physical and mental requisites for the highest rank in his profession*. To form and classical and expressive enunciation, he added the advantage of a sound judgment, indefatigable industry, and an ardent love and devotion for the art of which he was distinguished an ornament. He possesses, what we have always regarded as an essential characteristic of a great tragic actor, an air of intellectual superiority, and a peculiarity of manner and appearance, which impress the spectator at the first glance, with a conviction that he was not of the common men. His voice was low in the undertones necessary for soliloquies; but in declamation it was strong and efficient; and in tones of melancholy indescribably touching. No voice was ever heard which could so vividly revive the tale of past times. It seemed one of the most exquisite beauties of his performances, that a single phrase was frequently recalled to the mind of the whole history." His groupings, his arrangements, all his arrangements, while

they were in the highest degree conducive to theatrical effect, were yet so chaste and free from glare and undue pompousness, that they appeared rather historical than dramatic, and might have been safely thrown upon the canvas by the Painter almost without alteration.

In private life, we can affirm he was a scholar and a gentleman—not like Congreve, however, ashamed of his profession. He was polite and unassuming in his manners; equally willing to attend to any suggestion for the improvement of the Drama from the humblest as from the highest sources; and never exhibiting, in his manner, that he was conscious of his own master-judgment. One peculiarity of Mr. Kemble deserves to be particularly noticed—his reverential and impressive tone, when naming the Supreme in private conversation, which he was accustomed to make more marked by uncovering his head, or some other acknowledgment of his own humility, and of his respect.

Whether on or off the Stage, Mr. Kemble never lost sight of his profession. While performing, he was ever attentive to the minutest circumstance, whether relating to his own part, or to the sentiments expressed by others who may be concerned in the scene: when off the Stage, he was diligently engaged in the pursuit of whatever was connected with the history or illustration of his art. He therefore, at a prodigious expence, made an unrivalled collection of the dramatic works of British genius, and of books relative to the history of the Stage; and during the long period of his management in the two Winter Theatres, the public were indebted to his researches into our antient Drama for the revival of many pieces of acknowledged merit, which had been long neglected and almost forgotten; but which his very judicious alterations contributed to restore to their merited popularity.

Mr. Kemble early commenced his career as a dramatic writer, but his powers of original composition he afterwards neglected, and contented himself with altering and adapting for the modern Stage pieces that had been popular, particularly those of Shakspeare. The following list contains all (we believe) that have been attributed to, or acknowledged by him:—

1. *Belisarius*, Tragedy, acted at Hull, 1778, not printed.—2. *The Female Officer*, Farce, acted at York, 1779. Altered, and under the title of "*The Projector*," performed at Drury Lane, 1786, n. p.—3. *Oh! it's impossible!* Comedy, 1780, n. p. See *Europ. Mag.* vol. IV. p. 335.

The character of Mr. Kemble was given by Mr. John Taylor, in his entitled "*The Stage*." See our Number, p. 258.

He afterwards passed eleven years in, as Recorder at Bombay, and as other Judges in the Court of Judicature at Bengal, situations which he rich great honour to himself and large to his country. On his return to England, he succeeded the Right Hon. Sturges Bourne as Chairman of the County Sessions. Sir John was married, and has left a large family to deplore his loss. His remains rested at Stoneham.

M. EDWARD SPENCER COWPER.

1. At Nice, where he had gone for recovery of his health, aged 44, M. Edward Spencer Cowper, brother present and late Earl Cowper. He was 3d son of George-Nassau, Esq. by Anne, daughter of Francis Esq. of Southampton; was born 8, 1779; married, May 23, 1803, Anne, youngest daughter of Thomas Phillips, Esq. of Garendon Park, Leicester. He was formerly M. P. for Oxford.

L. AND REV. H. BUCKNALL, D.D.

280. At Richmond, aged 71, the late and Rev. Harbottle Bucknall, D.D. was in ordinary to his Majesty, and of Peckmarsh and High Halstow. He was the third son of James Viscount Grimston, and uncle of present Earl of Verulam. He was April 14, 1752; and was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. 1774. In 1776 he was presented to the living of High Halstow by C. Spooner, Esq.; and the same year to that of Peckmarsh, brother, the late Viscount Grimston. By permission of the Prince Regent he assumed the name of Bucknall

ADM. AND REV. J. A. COCHRANE.

and Rev. James Atholl Cochrane, 35 years Vicar of Mansfield, being presented in 1788 by his Majesty, who also, in Aug. 1792, presented him to the Vicarage of Longhorsley, Northumberland. He was the 4th and 5th son of Thomas, late of Dundonald, brother to the present Earl and Sir Alexander Forrester Cochrane, G.C.B. Admiral of the Fleet and uncle to the celebrated Lord Cochrane. He married Miss Mary Wilson, but by her had no issue. He was formerly Chaplain to the 82d regt. and published "A Plan for reorganizing the British Army," 1779, 4to. His last illness concerning the proper conduct. *Mag. March, 1823.*

stitutional, recruiting (1791, 4to. Establishment and Soldier's views," 180. Agriculture

REV. DR.

Feb. 2. At the Corpus Christi College, 89th year, John of that College, and Begbrooke, about 50 years at that County. He was at that College, where he was born 14, 1757; B. D. May 8, 1783; an President of his College. After he had taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts he was presented by the Rector of Woodhouse to the Rectory of Woodhouse, Sir J. Dashwood, brother. He was the Father of the College. He was a man of great station and true to his King and his Country. His conduct generous and his manners gentle though have been regarded as one of those old-fashioned, but seldom mentioned, in the history of the Peace for this Country. He was a period, conciliating the love of the poor, and gaining the respect of the rich, he proved that an upright and attentive Magistrate is a blessing to all around. By his death, the University has lost one of her most solid ornaments, the poor a steady friend, and the country a firm support.

REV. JOHN BARTLAM, M.A.

The late Rev. John Bartlam was born at Alcester, Warwickshire, in July 1770. His maternal ancestors were members of the Church of England; his paternal, down to his grandfather, belonged to the Church of Rome; his father, with a well-cultivated understanding and polished manners, was admitted to an early intimacy with the late Marquis of Hertford, by whose kindness he was appointed first to a military, and afterwards to a civil employment. While he was pursuing his favourite amusement of fishing, in an arm of the sea, near Orford in Suffolk, the boat was suddenly upset, and he was drowned within the sight of his villa, leaving behind him a wife and three sons. After the decease of her beloved husband, Mrs. Bartlam

of his Instructor. Shun-
 I extravagant and visionary me-
 about Government, he was a
 advocate for Constitutional Li-
 by the natural ardour and
 of his mind, he was led to
 champion in the sacred
 toleration. Wherever he dis-
 intellectual or moral excellences,
 and his heart led him to do ho-
 possessors; nor did he stop
 whether they were Homo-
 Unitarians, Episcopallians or
 Episcopallians, Lutherans or Cal-
 Protestants or Romanists. At
 the time, he was most sincerely
 affectionately attached to the
 and honour of the Established
 Church. By the advice, and according
 practice of his Preceptor, he
 attentively and impartially all
 otative discussions upon the me-
 that Church in doctrines or dis-
 but his indignation kindled
 those doctrines or that discipline
 assailed by vulgar railery or sec-
 virulence. In the discharge of
 tual duties, he was most exem-
 He was ever ready to relieve
 gists of his parishioners, to heal
 disputes, to enlighten their under-
 and encourage their virtues.
 as few human beings have passed
 the cradle to the grave with less
 ance, from the soreness of va-
 he restlessness of ambition, or the
 loss of envy. Unlike Carazan
 the Adventurer, No. 132), "who
 sown to every man, but by no man
 d," Bartlam, whether going to the
 sary or the banquet, was greeted
 smile on every countenance, and
 voice of the poor, as he passed on-
 was raised in supplication for his
 and his happiness. Long, indeed,
 e he remembered with esteem, af-
 m, and gratitude, by the inhabit-
 of Alcester, Studley, Beoly, and
 neighbouring parishes. From the
 Marquis of Hertford he received oc-
 al acts of courtesy, and there is
 to believe that he would have
 honoured with patronage from the
 st Marquis, who discerned clearly,
 estimated justly, his solid merits as
 n of letters, a gentleman, and an
 stened, diligent, and faithful Teach-
 Religion. The sweetness of his
 er, and the vivacity of his conver-
 s, procured for him many well-
 re, and many admirers in the
 r classes of society. Bartlam, in
 rdinary intercourse with the world
 unaffected, unassuming, undesign-
 and in domestic life he often re-

called to the world at the beautiful passage in Horace—

"Vivet extento Proculeius levè
 Notus in fratres animi paterni"

To his surviving brother, the Preceptor of Eborac, and to his preceptor and guide, Dr. Parr, the loss of a companion so amiable, and a friend so faithful, is irreparable.

This excellent man of an apoplexy, Then was interred in the (on Friday, the 7th of vault with his late u bert. His funeral w great solemnity, and accompanied to the ther the Preceptor (Hon. Mr. Eardley, Vaughan, Dean of Cl of Merton, by Dr. J Jubstone, and by gentlemen and clergy bourhood of Alcester.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Jan. 10. At Swansea, in the 87th year of his age, after a long and severe affliction, endured with much patience and resignation, the Rev. David Williams, Baptist Minister, lately of the above place; he has left to lament and feel his loss, besides a numerous circle of friends, a wife and three children.

Jan. 25. Aged 75, the Rev. John Winder, 38 years pastor at the Independent Church at Newbury, Berks.

Jan. 29. The Rev. W. Maad, Minister of St. Mary-le-bone Parochial Chapel, and Rector of Dunstable, Bedfordshire. He was of St. Mary's Hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of M. A. June 30, 1781. In 1800 he was presented to the Rectory of Dunstable by the Lord Chancellor. He was an agreeable man, and an useful Magistrate for the county of Bedford.

Feb. 7. At Abbot's Worthy, aged 75, the Rev. Francis W. Swanton, B.C.L. 45 years Rector of Stratton All Saints, being presented to it in 1779 by New College, Oxford, of which he was formerly Fellow, and where he took his degree of B.C.L. Oct. 16, 1773. He was likewise a Justice of the Peace for the county of Hants.

Mar. 2. At Gifford's-hall, aged 66, the Rev. Blane Morey, for 33 years Chaplain to the ancient Catholic family of Mannock.

Mar. 5. Aged 62, the Rev. Charles Gardner, LL.B. Rector of Stoke Hammond, Bucks. He was of Edmund-hall, Oxford, where he took his degree of B.C.L. Nov. 18, 1791. In 1786 he was presented to the rectory of Stoke Hammond by the Bishop of Lincoln.

At Richmond Park, 22, Lieut. Wm. Knox, of the Grenadier Guards, aged 74, John Aird, esq.

67, Edward Bedwell, esq. formerly in Scotland-yard, Whitehall.

At Camberwell, 74, Mr. Alex. late of the East India House.

At the house of her son-in-law, Judd-place East, New-road, respected, aged 82, Mrs. Stiles, of age, Brighton.

gent-st. Lieut.-Col. Doveton.

in Pickering's, Stepney-sq. aged 69, John Forresdale, late Commander of city's packet Princess Elizabeth, on mouth station.

At 18. In Berkeley-sq. George N. esq. by whose death many of our hments founded for charitable purposes promoting habits of industry among the lower classes of society, and instructing in their moral and religious duties, sustained a loss in one of their most and active members.

at by-st. Westminster, Hen. Gunnell, principal Clerk in the Private Bill Office, aged 53 years one of the Clerks of the House of Commons.

At 20. In her 84th year, Anna, widow head Hitchcock, esq. and last survivor of Wm. Glascock, esq. of Haslemere, Essex.

In her 75th year, the Right Hon. Gen. Beckwith, G. C. B. Colonel of the 1st Regiment of foot. An account of this Veteran will appear in our next.

Essex.—At Harold House, T. Esq.

Essex.—March 10. At Reading, in his year, Richard Maul, esq.

BRIDGESHIRES.—At Chesterton, — esq.; father of the Bishop of Bristol.

At 10. At Cambridge, aged 57, Mr. I. une, Attorney-at-law, formerly of Market.

SHIRE.—Feb. 10. At Chester, the relict late B. Middleton, D.D. formerly of Leicestershire.

BERLAND.—J. Williams, esq. of Parsonage which village he endowed a school instructing 40 scholars.

BYSHIRE.—Feb. 6. At Bilport, 42, John Earp, jun. son of Mr. John Earp, Boston, co. Leicester; who died on the 10th Feb. (see p. 286.)

WONSHIRE.—Feb. 14. At Buckland, 31, Mary, wife of W. J. Clark, esq.

At 1. At Bideford, at the house of her son-in-law, Admiral Cochet, aged 75, Evans, widow of the late Mr. Evans, Wexford.

At 9. At Sydenham, aged 8, Henry only son of J. H. Tremayne, esq. M.P.

At 10. At Teignmouth, aged 19, William Hearsey.

Plymouth Dock, Capt. Prickett, sen.

Donset.—Aged 78, Mr. J. Longman, for 48 years master of the Angel Inn, Sherburn.

Feb. 11. At Bridport, 27, Anne, widow of the late Samuel Ingram, Collector of Excise, Exeter, and sister of the late Rev. E. Payne, Rector of Weymouth and Wyke Regis.

Feb. 27. At Frome House, aged 80, Nicholas Gould Esq. eldest branch of an ancient family in that county, and brother of the late Countess of Strafford.

Feb. 28. At her brother's, H. Biggins, Esq. Bourton, Mrs. Newton, late of Devon.

DURHAM.—Feb. 5. At the Rectory, Bishop Wearmouth, Elizabeth, wife of Geo. Yapton Mowbray, esq. of Yapton House, Sussex.

Essex.—March 3. At Rolla Park, near Chigwell, 21, William Harvey, esq. A.B. of Brasenose College, Oxford, only son of Admiral Sir Eliab Harvey, K.C.B. and M.P. for Essex.

At Walthamstow, 90, John Read, esq.

March 5. Aged 68, John Biant, esq. of Loughton.

March 10. At Gwynne House, Woodford Bridge, 77, Henry Burmester, esq.

March 16. At West Ham, 84, Thomas Blunt, Esq. of Cornhill.

March 17. At Netteswell Rectory, near Harlow, 78, Amelia, relict of Rev. Charles Walker, Rector of Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, and of Shillingford, Berks.

March 18. At Ashford Lodge, Halstead, 23, Angelo, youngest son of Fernin de Tastet, esq.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Sarah, 8d dau. of late S. Sheppard, esq. of Minchinhampton-park.

At Tockington, Mary, relict of late Henry Tahourdin, esq.

At Wellington-place, the relict of late Mr. John Rudhall, many years proprietor of *Felix Farley's Journal*, and dau. of the Rev. Thomas Broughton, Vicar of Bedminster, St. Mary Redcliff, &c.

In her 23d year, Elizabeth Foster, dau. of the Rev. James Gough, late of Bristol.

Jan. 18. At the Hotwells, Mrs. Judith Barry, aged 80; and on the 22d, her sister, Mrs. Catharine Barry, aged 90. They were aunts to the late, and great-aunts to the present Lord Doneraile, and were in other instances nobly related. In the year 1818 both of them underwent the operation of couching, and retained their sight to the last.

Feb. 11. In Berkeley-sq, Bristol, Margaret, wife of Andrew Drummond, esq.

Same day, Capt. J. Bullpin, upwards of 20 years a master in the West India trade of Bristol.

Feb. 21. Aged 93 years, James Wackes, esq. solicitor, of Bristol.

March 4. Aged 97, Jas. Mees, accountant, of Bristol; formerly a draper at Trowbridge.

March 9. At Cheltenham, 68, Mrs. Scott, of Chigwell, Essex, relict of the late W. Scott, esq. of Austin Friars.

March

IRELAND.—H. M. Ogle, esq. formerly
P. for Drogheda.

ABROAD.—Drowned at the Cape of Good
Hope, Mr. John V. Sharp, B. N. son of Mr.
John Sharp, of London Bridge.

At Calcutta, Lieut. Wm. Hen. Whittle,
2d. son of late Rev. Edw. Whittle,
son of Taffont Evans.

Aug. 14. At Cuddalore, C. T. Booth,
late in his Danish Majesty's Civil Ser-
vice.

Nov. 11. On board the *Berwickshire*, on
a passage from Canton, aged 22, Mr.
James Potter, third Officer of that ship,

and second son of Mr. James Potter of
Maidstone. He was a most promising young
man. His remains were buried at French
Island, Whampoa Reach. The spot of in-
terment is marked by a tablet erected to his
memory by his messmates and brother offi-
cers, as a sincere testimony of the high re-
spect they entertained for one who has left
behind him the character of a generous
friend and meritorious officer.

Nov. 16. At Rio de Janeiro, aged 19,
William Tabourdin White, son of Mr.
John White, formerly of Fleet-street, and
of Selborne, Hants.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from Feb. 19, to March 25, 1823.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 942	} 1810	Males	- 1145	} 2243
Females	- 868		Females	- 1098	
Whereof have died under two years old				592	
<hr/>					
Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.					

Between	{	2 and 5	217	50 and	50	222
		5 and 10	58	60 and	70	253
		10 and 20	53	70 and	80	207
		20 and 30	140	80 and	90	96
		30 and 40	162	90 and	100	14
		40 and 50	216	100 and	107	3

2 and 5	217	50 and 60	222
5 and 10	58	60 and 70	253
10 and 20	53	70 and 80	207
20 and 30	140	80 and 90	96
30 and 40	162	90 and 100	14
40 and 50	216	100 and 107	3

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending March 15.

Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.		Rye.		Beans.		Peas.	
s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
47	2	32	5	20	7	26	4	27	5	32	5

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, March 24, 36s. to 40s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, March 19, 37s. 1½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, March 24.

East Bags	2l.	0s. to 4l.	6s.	Farnham Pockets	6l.	0s. to 7l.	15s.
Sussex Ditto	1l.	18s. to 2l.	5s.	Kent Ditto	2l.	6s. to 5l.	10s.
Earlings	1l.	10s. to 2l.	5s.	Sussex Ditto	2l.	5s. to 2l.	18s.
East ditto	0l.	0s. to 0l.	0s.	Essex Ditto	2l.	5s. to 4l.	0s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, March 24.

James's, Hay 4l. 4s. 0d. Straw 3l. 0s. 0d. Clover 4l. 4s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 0s. 0d.
Hay 2l. 18s. 0d. Clover 4l. 15s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 5s. Straw 2l. 14s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s.

SMITHFIELD, March 24. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s.	4d. to 4s.	6d.	Lamb	0s.	0d. to 0s.	0d.
Mutton	4s.	0d. to 4s.	6d.	Head of Cattle at Market March 24 :			
Calves	4s.	4d. to 5s.	6d.	Beasts	2,599	Calves	166.
Pork	3s.	8d. to 4s.	8d.	Sheep	15,890	Pigs	270.

COALS, March 21 : Newcastle, 38s. 6d. to 46s. 6d.—Sunderland, 46s. 0d. to 0s. 0d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 42s. 0d. Yellow Russia 0s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 74s. Mottled 82s. Curd 86s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE
INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES, (in March, 1823, to the 25th), at the Office of Mr.
J. RAINE, successor to the late Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Lon-
don.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2000l. Div. 75l. per annum.—Coventry Canal, 1050l. Div.
1l. per annum.—Birmingham Canal, 610. Div. 24l. per annum.—Neath, 390l.—Swan-
sea, 190l.—Monmouth, 169l.—Grand Junction, 240l. Div. 10l. per annum.—Manchester,
Ston, and Bury Canal, 100l. Div. 5l. per annum.—Old Union Canal, 72l. ex Div. 2l.—
Leeds, 65l.—Ellesmere, 62l.—Regent's, 42l.—Severn and Wye Railway and Canal,
1l. 10s.—Lancaster, 28l. with Div. 1l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 30l. ex Div. 1l.—
Gloucester and Berks, 5l. 10s.—Kennet and Avon, 20l. 10s.—West India Dock, Stock, 180l.—
London Dock Stock, 106l.—Globe Assurance, 133l.—Atlas Ditto, 5l. 5s.—East London
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 ANCIENT SEALS of ST. MARY-LE-BOW, WOLVERHAMPTON,
 MAIDEN BRADLEY, and EAST and WEST LOOS.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

and by JOHN NICHOLS and SON, at CICERO'S HEAD, 25, Parliament Street, Westminster;
 where all Letters to the Editor are requested to be sent, POST-PAID.

THE
GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

APRIL, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

THE MANNERS OF THE ESQUIMAUX INDIANS.

URBAN, April 2.
The enterprising spirit of discovery, recently manifested by our countrymen, in exploring the Arctic regions of North America, and particularly the late Expedition of Captain Parry, at this time render every circumstance, connected with the incidents of those dreary wilds, deserving attention.

Anxious interest having been manifested for the conversion of the indigenous and native Indian tribes of Esquimaux, &c. I regret to learn that the difficulties of success have been great, while the efforts have been powerful, and under the blessing of Divine Providence, it may be that this desirable object will ultimately be obtained. The Hudson's Company are not backward in aid by extending their fur trade from Canada to the Pacific Ocean, and to the North as has hitherto been confined. The want of time and of funds to engage in this good work in this spiritual vineyard, presents obstacles which the enterprises of benevolence will ere long overcome! Although the natives have shown a readiness to part with their children for instruction, and some pecuniary aid has been imparted to the Rev. Mr. West to enable him to promote the establishment of schools; he had frequent intercourse with the Indians, and has been favourably received amongst them. The servants of the Company are distributed over the country, and a colony of 700 settlers has been formed on the banks of the Red River, consisting of Canadians and half-breeds. The remembrance of former times of distress is never eradicated from the mind of an Indian.—Mr.

West has been surrounded by their misery, and has healed many of their wants and afflictions, and therefore a man is better furnished with the means of influence upon their minds; he is assisted by a young man who was educated at Christ's Hospital, and appointed to Bridewell, and who accompanied Mr. West. He has already succeeded in reconciling them to the plans and habits of civilized life. Temporary accommodation has been constructed, which will form the basis of a Protestant Church.

Mr. Garry, a member of the Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company, has visited their territories in North America, and had the satisfaction of witnessing the improvements which have taken place in the morals of the inhabitants, from the religious instruction which had been afforded; and from every information which he could obtain, as well as that which has been received from those who are most conversant with the country, there is every reason to believe that the various plans which have been contemplated, can be carried into effect.—(*Church Missionary Report*, p. 214.) In his correspondence so lately as June 1821, he expresses his fear that from what he had seen of their general character, he was not sanguine in his hopes of much immediate religious impression being made upon their minds. Though wandering through the woods and the plains with all the wretched appearance of gypsies in England, there is a high spirit of independence among them, so that any Missionary who would join them, must necessarily become dependent upon them for provisions, which would lower his character in their estimation,

is equal for them, when they lie for the night, to make a large pile of pine-trees; they place the person on the ground under their feet; when they lie down in their beds, and a little hay enables them to sleep comfortably.

more I see (says this Rev. Missionary) of the character of man in this country, the more do I lament and feel grieved at his general conduct. The neglected female is taken just for the end of her days; and then too gets turned adrift, for the next period an Indian who chooses to take her; she is often been so neglected, as to have been found starved to death in her shattered tent!

At Lake is beautifully interspersed with islands at some points, so navigation is difficult, as it is with sunken rocks. A testimony was unequivocally borne to the merits of public worship by those settlers at Fort Douglas on the river; when they were called to church, all the principal settlers attended. There was apparently much impression made on the minds of the audience; one of them said it was the best day of his life, not having been in place of worship, probably for years, since he left England. Here Vest performed many marriages and baptisms, and some of the latter upon adults, who had been half-Indian, sons or daughters of Scotch or Englishmen, by Indian or Creole women. He endeavoured to explain to them the object of baptism, but found great difficulty in conveying to their minds any just ideas of it. The half-breeds talk Indian language, and there is no word in that language to express a Saviour. He went to the fort from the farm on a Sunday in a cariole drawn by wolf dogs; on Sunday (31 Dec.) part of his body was frozen, but he suffered no inconvenience, as he kept from the fire and rubbed the part well with snow. The weather was then so severe, that he attended Divine Service, the thermometer being 30° below zero.

Jan. 15, 1821, it was 20° below zero when, on another journey, he travelled under no other canopy than the clouds, with a blanket doubled upon his back, and a buffalo robe as a covering. The country very fine, and it really reminded him of travelling in a gentleman's park in Eng-

land. Two days afterwards, the thermometer was 40° below zero. In dressing a plain, his nose and part of his face were frozen quite hard, but were preserved by being rubbed with snow. Pheasants as plentiful as in any preserve in England.

When an Indian dies, his corpse is staged, i. e. put upon a few cross-sticks, about ten feet from the ground. In burying or staging the dead, the Indians generally put all the property of the deceased into the case; and whenever they visit the corpse, which they do for years afterwards; they encircle the stage, smoke their pipes, weep bitterly, and frequently cut themselves with knives, or pierce themselves with the points of sharp instruments.

The Stone Indians are considered as the most savage in these parts; and a band of armed men is necessary for safe conduct through them. The buffaloes assemble in herds on the plains. Though this animal is as large as a Devonshire ox, and apparently of a very unwieldy and inactive form, yet in a laboured canter, he has considerable speed.

When an Indian designs an attack, he comes upon you, as has been justly observed, like a fox, attacks like a tiger, and flies from you like a bird. I could not (says he) but contemplate the rough picture before me, in one of our evening encampments. Our guns were suspended on the trees, and around an immense fire, the men were cooking buffalo meat on sticks; the cariole and sledge boys were lying around us, and wolves were howling in every direction.

Last summer, a war party from the Mississippi killed and scalped a boy within a short distance of the fort, and left a painted stick, crossed over his mangled body, as a supposed indication that they would return again.

In the course of his journey, he, one morning (Feb. 8), started before sunrise. The rising Sun, with the magnificent scene of Nature opening gradually to my view, this morning, was most impressive. The heavens indeed declare the glory of God, while day unto day uttereth speech! But the voice of God is not heard among the heathen; and the name appears to be known among the Europeans chiefly to be profaned.

The Red River being in the centre of British America, appeared to present

is a district and given in
by the Co. On the
of the hospital, visited by
at Di in North-
the 20th
at Althorp, the seat of Sir
Spencer, where Ben Jonson's
Entertainment, called "The
presented to them as they
the Park and Gardens. There
Visitors dined on Monday
proceeding in the afternoon
the King at Sir George Fer-
Boston Newton; whence they
departed the same day, first to
of Cumberland's at Grafton
then to Sir George Fortes-
Buckinghamshire.

"Entertainment" is in every
of his Works, and some extracts
are given in the "Ædes Al-
thorpe," where Mr. Dibdin (quot-
ing words of the last very learned
and intelligent Editor of Jonson)
says that "the Queen and
Henry, in their journey from
York to London, came from
York to Northampton, where they
arrived in great state by the
local Magistrates."—I do not
wish to controvert this statement;
but I am glad to learn, from
the Northampton Correspondent, the
amount of the respect paid there to
the Queen and Prince; as the Visit in
York (if actually made) must have
been very transitory; since the Queen
departed on Saturday morning,
Althorp, four miles from North-
ampton, in the afternoon.—Is any ac-
count reserved of her visit at Dingley
Park? Perhaps the Author
of the new and well-digested History
of Northamptonshire will have the
means to notice these enquiries.

word more.—In 1617, King
James was nine days (from March 27,
1617), at the Episcopal Palace at
Lincoln, which, in the printed Guides
of the City, is mentioned only by one
name, that in the wrong year—
"James I. came to Lincoln."
The Corporation Records, or Epis-
copal Registers, would furnish (and it
has been requested) an account of
this memorable Visit. J. N.

URBAN, Prince's-street, Ap. 15.
I have the sale of the property belong-
ing to my excellent friend the
late Bindley, esq. I purchased
a very curious article (of which

memory, and the object of the present
Letter is, that if that gentleman should
by chance become acquainted with it,
to request the favour of his communi-
cating the name of the above church,
and any other particulars that may be
necessary. F. B.

Mr. URBAN, Prince's-street,
Hanover-square, March 11.

IN your last Number, p. 106, "J. B."
in his account of the "Worthies
of London," mentions, that Henry
Smith, Esq. "left 2000*l.* to purchase
an estate in this county (meaning Es-
sex, I presume), for the benefit of the
parishes of Braintree, Hoocham, Tock-
ing," &c. Henry Smith made no
such bequest, to purchase any estate
of the kind, nor are the parishes above
mentioned entitled to any benefit from
the said Henry Smith's estate; and I
believe "J. B." will find that all the
property ever belonging to Henry
Smith's estate, is a rent charge of 20*l.*
per annum, issuing out of the manor
of Mount Bures in Essex, and this
was attained by Act of Parliament, 31
Geo. III. in exchange for other pro-
perty in Sussex.

Henry Smith was a rich man origi-
nally, but conveyed all his property,
except 100*l.* to trustees, for charitable
purposes, reserving to himself power of
revocation, which power the trustees
got him to resign; they then refused
him support, or even a home in his
own mansion in Silver-street, and he
wandered about the country accom-
panied by a dog, and after dining at
the houses of those who had formerly
known him, he begged food for his
dog. His friends assisted him to pro-
ceed in Chancery against these trustees,
and he regained, by decree of the
Court, the power of disposing of his
property by deed of gift or will; with
the use of his mansion-house, and 200*l.*
per annum for his maintenance. The dis-

URBAN, March 1.
annexed view of Dorchester
Church, Oxfordshire (*see Plate I.*)
represents the East end of that
Church; a part which, from the pe-
riphery of its situation, is often of
access to visitors.

It is the only ecclesiastical edi-
fice remaining in a place which was
once the seat of a Bishop, and possess-
ing fine examples of antient ar-
chitecture.

The Church was of considerable im-
portance in the time of the Romans,
and yet exists in its neighbour-
hood of extensive works exe-
cuted by them. The history of such a
Church, it will be obvious to every
person of extensive investigation
into the subject: to those who can com-
municate opportunities, time, and
the writer of this article must
be at work, and proceed with a
view of the Church, the subject of
writing before us.

The Church is of large extent, consisting of
a nave of equal length, with a North
chapel, of about half their
length; a chancel, and a tower, at the
West end; which appears from the
style of its architecture, to have been
subsequently to the Church; it
is of square form, rises in three sto-
ries, with windows divided by a sin-
gle pier in each, and terminates
in a battlemented parapet. At this
end the South aisle has been a win-
dow of handsome dimensions, and a
porch below it; both of these are
filled up with masonry.

The Southern elevation has a series
of windows, with buttresses be-
tween the first of these windows from
the West; though uniform with the
rest, its tracery and width, has but
a proportionate length, there be-
ing here the only entrance now
altered by a porch, which pro-
jects a few feet, and is of considerable
height.

The East end of the South aisle (seen
in the engraving) has two windows of
equal size with those on the
North side, but enriched with more
elaborate tracery.

The chancel has a lofty window on
the South, filled in with handsome
masonry, and another on its Northern
side. It will be more appropriately
described in the survey of the interior.
The whole of the East end is occupied

MAG. April, 1823.

by a window that, in its perfect state,
must have been of great beauty, and is
now highly deserving of attention; but
an alteration, which appears to have
taken place at no very distant period
from the building of the Church, has
filled up the middle compartment by
placing a buttress against it, and which
at first sight gives it the appearance of
two distinct windows. Two similar
buttresses were erected at the same
time at the angles of the chancel, a
measure rendered necessary, perhaps,
by the proximity of the river Thame,
which usually overflows its banks in
the winter.

On the North side of the Church,
the chapel or aisle is the chief object of
interest; it has five delicately propor-
tioned windows, smaller than those in
the other parts of the Church, and
more elaborately finished, the tracery
being of a different design in each; a
portion of the Eastern window of this
chapel is seen in the view: its entrance
is through a square-headed doorway,
within a semi-circular arch, with a co-
lumn on each side; the space above
the door being sculptured in the man-
ner termed by heralds "*fretted*." Two
large square-headed windows with re-
markable tracery occur also on this
side of the building, at a considerable
height from the ground.

On entering the Church, we find a
range of lofty arches resting on clus-
tered columns, separating the interior
into two spacious aisles, but the sym-
metry of the whole has been destroyed
by walls of modern workmanship,
which ascend to the roof, and divide
the Church completely from North to
South. Four of these arches occur be-
fore the junction of the chapel on the
North side, at which point the Church
assumes the form of three aisles, and
here the choir begins, having on each
side first a plain round arch without
columns or mouldings of great eleva-
tion, after which the pointed arches
continue (three in number) to the ter-
mination of the aisles. The latter arches
differ nothing in size or proportions
from those West of the choir, but are
more carefully finished, and more en-
riched in their capitals and mouldings.
An open screen reaches from pier to
pier, and completes the enclosure of
the choir.

The chancel, formed by an exten-
sion of the choir, is an highly interest-
ing

"learned work,") gives the following description: "The injury done is work through my many mis-
takes, occasioned by the difficult incoherent character of the author's, whose remote abode admitted no intercourse," &c. And again, must confess, in some places I was not to guess at the author's meaning, not being able to read many of the words," &c.

shall bore the name of an antient knight seated at Halsall near Ormskirk, and if, as the writer of the notes to the Kaleidoscope supposes, he was implicated in the murder of Ascham at Madrid (Rymer, vol. XX. Thurloe, p. 151, p. 204), he must have been very young at the time of the

The Licentiate de Guevara mentions him, in the official report, as an Edward Halsall, Englishman, of the Duchy of Lancaster, of twenty-years of age, knight." And in Halsey's narrative he appears as a Lancashire man."

The Editor of the recently published Magazine has fallen into a whimsical error with respect to a description of Lathom House, which he assigns to the Earl of Derby. The cause of error is manifest. Peck, in the *Literata Curiosa*, p. 449, adds to a notice of Lord Derby's, some account of the proceedings of the Earl, during the war, which is literally copied from the Earl's Baronage, vol. II. p. 252; in the next appendix, the Siege of Lathom, and an account of the House, are given from the same source. The word "appendix," in large characters, and the change of the first person into the third, might have deterred a more

Editor from assigning to Lord Derby what in fact is a portion of the account of the Earl, and is printed in Seacome, p. 89. The Editor has exerted his arithmetical skill in favour of the simile of a Presbyterian Minister, who, alluding to the Scarlet Lady and the Seven Towers. He is not discouraged by the "ten towers" of verse, nor the "ten towers" of the former is poetical, and the latter, by striking out two at the Lathom House, and the eagle's tower, is reduced to seven.

The following, from an antient ballad, appears to have escaped his notice (A. D. 1513):

"Farewell, Lathom, that bright house,
Nine towers that heave on high,
And other nine thou bearest in the
walls,

Within thee may be lodged Kings three."

(Weber's *Flodden Field*, from
Harl. MSS. 293, 267.)

Yours, &c.

X. L. D.

Mr. URBAN, Clapton, March 23.
THE celebrated Bullfights of Spain have long been a subject of wonder and curiosity among those who study the antiquities of the popular sports. Having received, from a very intelligent Spanish traveller, a connection of mine, and one on whose accuracy I can depend, a detailed account of one of these exhibitions to which he was lately witness at Madrid, I transmit it for your Magazine.

Yours, &c.

T. F.

Account of the Spanish Bullfights, in a Letter to a Friend.

Having been at Madrid in May 1820, I had opportunities of seeing the Bullfights, which were exhibited in a large building erected for the purpose, resembling an Amphitheatre, having a circus open above of considerable extent within the walls, and seats built round it, rising one above the other. The best seats are in the upper part of the building, and the price of admission to them about a dollar.

The lower class sit nearer the circus, and the crowd assembled (of both sexes, all ages and condition) is immense. *The Spanish women are exceedingly fond of this national amusement.*

The railing round the circus is of considerable height, nearly six feet, and between it and the spectators there is a space all round; before them another railing with ropes above it, to prevent the bull getting among them, as he will frequently leap the first railing, but is immediately driven back into the circus.

I heard a Spaniard mention that he once saw a bull, by a desperate effort (to avoid his tormentors) clear the second fence so as to get amongst the people; and to use his own expression, "he threw them about like oranges;" several persons were killed, others severely wounded.

The bull, before he is killed, is attacked by the Piccadores (two or three of

the assistance of the Piccadore, as the bull as before described, set him in getting up. Then enormous effects of the bull's are too clearly seen; the entrails of the horse often hang out a considerable distance, and even trail on the ground. Yet in this state his life is considered as immediately in danger, and he lies in this desperate condition till required; a handkerchief is thrown over his eyes, he is again led by the Piccadore, and brought to the combat. If, however, he is wounded in the chest, the immediate danger is greater. The Piccadore walks in a slow and unwieldly manner (from being so bandaged) to a fresh horse, the wounded one, too much injured, being led out of the circus. The more destruction is seen, the louder the applause of the spectators.

Bulls have each a knot of ribbon of different colours fixed near the shoulder, so that by referring to the list, this badge declares their age and province. They are driven from Madrid with tame cows, and to a place appointed for them near the circus. If, however, the bull refuses to attack the Piccadore, the spectators express their contempt; the Piccadore endeavours to provoke him by waving his lance at him, or pricking him in the face, raising himself up on his own in his saddle, and in token of defiance (which is considered as a great thing) throwing his huge hat on the ground. When the bull rushes on the Piccadore, he is received by him once on the side of his neck, at another time he dexterously wheels his horse round, to avoid his horns, so that the bull sometimes passes on one side without touching the horse. But when wheeling round, the hinder part of the horse is exposed to the bull, who wounds him dreadfully, and such is the strength and fury of the bull, that he is often lifted partly from the ground. Even when a horse is lying on the ground, the bull will run at him and thrust his horns into his body. The Piccadore will sometimes snatch the entrails from his shoulder, which is considered as highly dexterous, and is highly applauded.

I once saw a bull which evinced a cowardly disposition in refusing to attack the Piccadore, when "faego!" "go!" "fire!" was loudly called. The

Chulos then came forward with their banderillas, and stuck them into the bull, soon after which they exploded like fire-works, and put the animal to great torture. This was done to render him ferocious, and induce him to commence that attack, which his more peaceful disposition led him to decline. Soon after, however, he was consigned to the Matadore, as unworthy of longer exhibition. Generally, however, they evince determined courage, and notwithstanding the wounds inflicted by the Piccadores, they constantly renew the attack, overthrowing their antagonists, and with destruction to the horses.

The Chulos never give them any repose, for although not allowed to attack them with their banderillas until the Piccadores have relinquished, they continually run before them with the cloth trailing after them, and avoiding pursuit by vaulting over the railing of the circus.

When the animal seems no longer inclined to face the Piccadores, and he is wearied by constant attacks, and wounds in the neck, from which the blood flows copiously, at a second flourish of music the Piccadores retire from the combat, and the Chulos run directly at him, with their banderillas (or short barbed dart, ornamented with slips of coloured paper) one in each hand. The instant the bull puts down his head to toss them, they stick these darts into his neck or body, and pass off on one side. In this exercise they appear to run great risk, being constantly close at the front of the bull, immediately before his horns; but such is their skill and agility, that they rarely receive any injury. I saw one of them thrown up by the bull, but he fell behind his horns on the animal's neck, and regained the railing without being in the least hurt. The Chulos having exhibited their successful torments for a sufficient time, at a third flourish the Matadore comes forward with a long straight sword and a red flag. It is his exclusive occupation to terminate the sufferings of the animal. The Chulos now lay aside their banderillas, and the bull is seen bleeding at the neck, his tongue out, and several of the banderillas sticking in different parts of his body. The Chulos retain, however, their pieces of cloth (so often mentioned) to attract the bull's attention, should the Matadore be in danger.

His

ght also be observed, that in-
eated phrase, ALL YOU SAY,
YOU SAY, there could hardly
relepis or pre-occupation, on
of Warburton, of the charge
ought forward; and he was
ely, from any consciousness of
habits and disposition, to an-
the imputation of a dishonest
ion of fact.

no Warburtonian. In the
t spirit, jealous susceptibility of
and long-enduring resentments
distinguished Hierophant, there
t too much to be sorry for:

I conceive that the hypocrisy
l to him, without any proof, by
zastic Horace Walpole, formed
t of his delinquencies. But I
joice, if it should be thought
ave upon correct grounds main-
his claim to the character (hi-
usually, deemed his right) of
ous and fearless dealing with his
ous adversaries. *Liceat supremis
us finire odia.*

URS, &c. FR. WRANGHAM.

URBAN, March 18.
ldition to the information given
your Correspondent "I. C." and
." respecting the late Mr. Amos
I beg to say I have frequently
my father say, that Mr. Green
e person alluded to by Shenstone
letter. Mr. Shenstone intro-
him to the late Matthew Boul-
sq. of Soho, and I believe was
nental in placing him as an ap-
e to the celebrated Mr. Basker-
I should think it probable, in
rary of Soho House, many of
wings and sketches are preserved.
you, in case you think it worth
ing in your valuable Magazine,
of a letter of his to my sister,
strongly marks the kindness of
art, and his intimacy with Mr.
m: it was written just before
ather's death, and when Mr.
on was very seriously ill.

WM. RAPHAEL EGINTON.

of a Letter from Amos Green, Esq.

AR MISS EGINTON, York, Feb.
23, 1805.

terday brought me your obliging
; I wish its contents had been
congenial to the wishes of your
kind heart; indeed, it concern
u cannot speak more comfortably

of your father, who has my kind and
best wishes, and who will, I am sure,
feel with me genuine sorrow for my
dear friend Mr. Bolton's illness, to
whom I wish you to convey my good
wishes. Poor Miss Bolton and her
brother I sympathise with from my
heart: their affliction must be great
indeed; could I convey comfort, how
willingly and how glad I should be to
do it; their father is one of my oldest
friends, and has ever been held in my
highest esteem, having been a witness
to his rising fortunes, and to the thou-
sand generous actions that have con-
stantly graced and accompanied his
transactions through life; to him I
first introduced my friend your father,
and many pleasant hours it has given
me, and often upon reflection gives
me pleasure. I wish you to enquire
from time to time of Miss Bolton,
how her father is going on, and give
me a line of information; for I cannot
but feel greatly anxious about him,
and for them, and glad you will make
my heart, if you can give me good
tidings of them, and your father, to
whom say what is kind for me, and to
your mother, and believe me your
sincere and obliged friend,

AMOS GREEN.

Mr. URBAN, Chelsea, March 3.
IN answer to your Salopian Corre-
spondent "B. E." (February, p.
120), I beg to observe, that by the
Stat. 33 Hen. VIII. c. 39, bonds given
to the King, whether as principal or
surety, are declared to be of the same
force and effect as recognizances by
Statute-Staple; from whence it follows,
that freehold lands in the possession of
a bondsman, are chargeable to the
Crown from the execution of the bond.
And, although such lands are after-
wards sold to a bonâ fide purchaser at
a time when no debt is in existence,
they still continue liable to any future
Crown debts, into whose hands soever
they may have passed. But, if lands
thus chargeable are subject to any prior
incumbrances; that is, if, at the time
of the execution of the bond, the lands
of the bondsman are charged with
bonâ fide debts, which bind them
equally with or in a greater degree than
a Statute-Staple, such debts are entitled
to a precedence to the bond to the
Crown. Thus a mortgage created an-
tecedently to the date of the bond, and
regularly assigned to the present time,
will

tor being dead, in order to obtain action of such bond, a Crown debtor had caused his effects to be sold, "if not to the total exclusion, at least in priority and preference of all other creditors, bondsmen or assigned securities;" when "D. E." asks, "can this be sustained as legal and right?" In answer to which quere, and for the action (at least I hope so) of Mr. [unclear] and his Salopian friend, I beg to observe, it has been long settled, in a course of administration, *due to the Crown upon record or priority* (of which latter species are *debts*) have a preference to *all* debts whatsoever; and if an executor or administrator should omit to discharge such debts, previously to his discharging any other debts of his testator or intestate, he would, in case there should be a deficiency of assets, be liable to the satisfaction thereof, *ex re sua propriis*: and I am apprehensive that the circumstance of the testator having executed the bond, does not give the impression that the Crown debtor is not entitled to a preference, but that in the present instance vary cases; for, though in some cases the parties are induced, by the false representations of their advisers, to execute legal documents to their detriment, a court of equity will interpose to relieve them; yet here there appears no reason for such an interposition, even supposing an unfair representation to have been made to the testator, because, he being liable to a debt (to the amount of the sum secured by the bond in question) upon which he had previously entered into by him or by an officer of the Crown, he is, at the time of executing the subsequent bond, a debtor to the Crown *ex specialty*, and consequently that there was only a confirmation of what previously existed.

Admitting, therefore, that the Crown debtor is entitled to a preference, I am persuaded that its officers had a right to follow the course mentioned, or rather to do so, in the letter of "D. E."

Yours, &c.

LEX.

LONDON, March 30.

SEND you an impression of an ancient brass Seal, engraved by order of the Parish of St. Mary-le-Bow,

THE MAG. April, 1823.

London, in the year 1580* (*see Pl. II. fig. 1.*) This Seal is curious, as exhibiting what may be considered a faithful representation of the Steeple previous to the great Fire of London; with the arches or *bows* on its summit, from which it may have derived its name; though this was more probably from the arches or *bows* belonging to the old Church, on which the present structure is raised. The history of this Church has been fully given by your Correspondent N. G. in vol. xc. ii. p. 223; and a view of the present Steeple in vol. xxi. p. 580. Many particulars relative to the steeple and bells were also given in your last volume, Part ii. p. 392, with their history to the present time. I shall therefore conclude with some curious particulars, extracted from honest Stow:

"In Nov. 1091, a dreadful hurricane happened in London, which blew down many churches, and upwards of six hundred houses, and shattered the Tower of London very much; but the most surprising event was its breaking down part of the church-wall of St. Mary-le-Bow in Cheapside (whereby two men were killed), and, raising the roof thereof, carried it a considerable way, when it fell with such violence, that six of its rafters, of 26 feet in length each, were forced into the ground above 20 feet deep, and in the same position as they stood on the Church. This relation would seem very incredible, were it not for the concomitant circumstances; for, 1. the ground whereof the roof pitched was of a moorish nature; 2. the streets were then unpaved; and, 3. the uncontested authority of those grave and faithful historians†, who lived at that time, and testified to the truth of the thing."

One hundred and six years afterwards, a seditious traitor, named Fitz Osbert, seized the steeple of St. Mary, fortified it, and provided himself with provisions and instruments for defence, till he was *smoked out* and made prisoner; and after a fair trial, hanged, with nine of his accomplices.

The above Steeple fell down in 1371, and killed several persons.

In 1284, we find it rebuilt, and serving as a place of concealment for Lawrence Ducket, a goldsmith, who had dangerously wounded Ralph Cre-

* We regret that the artist has failed to represent this date in the engraving. EDIT.

† The authorities given are Flor. Wig. Chron. and Wm. de Malmsbury.

ipally known by an exquisite satire in facaronic Latin, on the Visitation in 648, which he had the courage to ublish at that time, entitled "Rus-ica Academiæ Oxoniensis Reformatæ escriptio, in visitatione fanaticâ, A. D. 1648, Londini, impensis J. Red-ayne." The "Feast," we believe, as never been printed, or at least is f sufficient rarity to warrant the re-ublishing, and interesting, from its eording not only how our ancestors rote, but what they ate. The notes ppended are chiefly from Robert May's 'Accomplisht Cook,' 1685, 8vo, in hich the culinist laments the decline f hospitality and good living, attribut-ig it, like a zealous Royalist, to the eceding troubles.

*Dulcissimis Capitibus, &c. Invitatio ad fru-
gi Prandiolum, unâ cum Billa Dieta.*

Evasit annus, ex quo Janus
Commisit conjugales manus,
Atque ipse amoris veteranus
Emeritus sum factus.

Porrexī ora, te ministro,
Maritali tum capistro ;
Et Cytheræi pulsus æstro,
Spes sum longas nactus.

Dat mandata bifrons Deus,
Celebretur Hymenæus
Quotannis ; nisi mavis reus
Esse indecori,

Parendum est. Familiares,
Properate nostros Lares
Adire, et epulas vulgares
Admovere ori.

*raune*¹.—Præbebit Aper colli partem,

Tortoris pascus scottam artem,
Quæ prima famis feret martem
Pugnantem sæva ense.

*Ribbe and Rump of Beeffe*².

Sequetur assi costa Bovis,
Et salibus conditum novis
Ejusdem tergus ; dignum foveis
Quod apponatur mensæ.

*Pye*³.—Artocres fumabunt, quales
Divinos celebrant Natales ;
Unde odor aromaticalis
Cerebrum intrabit.

*Hen and Bacon*⁴.

Et cum Gallinâ pingue lardum,
Quod satiare possit guardum,
Unlesse the hastye cooke hath marr'd
'um,
Mensam onerabit.

*Pigge*⁵.—Præterea non decimalis
Porcellus, auribus et malis
Ad latus finis adest ; qualis
Judæis olim nefas.

*Tongue and Udder*⁶.—Insuper tenellum uber,
Cui Romanum impar tuber,
Et linguam, si quid ejus super-
est gustare te fas.

*Goose*⁷.—Ascendit avis dein solium,
Quæ salvum fecit Capitolium,
Brodwellianum pasta lolium
Coctis malis mersa.

*Turkey*⁸.—Et quam transmiserunt Indi
En volucris est præsto scindi,
Cepis (uti mos) hiuc inde
Olentibus conspersa.

*Custard*⁹.—Post apparatus demum istum,
Cum ovis unâ farre pistum
Lac sequitur ; cui saccharum mistum
Saporem dulcem præbet.

*Secunda*¹⁰ erunt fercula,

¹ Garnished brawn. See May's "Accomplisht Cook," p. 194.

² Charles II. is reported to have said, that the inside of a sirloin was too good for a subject.

³ This seems to have been a compound of various delicacies, see vol. LXXXV. i. p. 599, "Accomplisht Cook," and May's

⁴ We are told to be probably meant in the text & Pigs were roasted

⁵ (May, p. 81); larded chicken is pro-

⁶ sometimes with the hair on. (May

⁷ to have been a favourite

⁸ before us.

⁹ in October dish, but

¹⁰ is an Englishman's

ne was called "A Bride-pye," a com-
p, or else the common Christmas pie.
a account of the author of the "Ac-

May, p. 81); larded chicken is pro-

sometimes with the hair on. (May

to have been a favourite

before us.

in October dish, but

is an Englishman's

, and spices, appears

me, says,

nd."

None, detecting her own barren,
 strives
 thee use in interest of lives.
 of ryme, and might it please the
 lawe,
 of blood, for many lives I sawe :
 writes more of thee must write of
 more,
 I affect not, but referre them ore
 orne; by whose art they maye defyne
 so is worth, by valewing of thyne."

Mr. Corbett on his Wife's Departure.

hee must goe, and I must mourne,
 come night,
 mee with darknes whilst I write;
 e that hell vnto mee, which alone
 suffer, when my love is gone :
 ee for this kept guard, like spie on
 spie,
 correspondence with his foe stood by;
 more sweetnes then our many blisses
 ing, conference, imbracement, kisses,
 es with negligence our most respecte
 our language, through all dialecte
 e, wincke, lookes, and often vnder-
 boarde [from worde.
 dyialecte with our feet, yet farr
 doe thy worst, whilst shee and I
 have armes, [harmes;
 not against thy stroake, against thy
 ot looke vpon y^e quickning sun,
 ute her beauty to my sence shall run;
 I to comfort of my deare I vowe,
 is shall still bee what my words are
 nowe;
 les themselves shall move mee ere I
 start, [my hart."
 en I change my love, I'll change
 EU. HOOD.

CATHEDRAL SCHOOLS.

Quoted from vol. LXXXIX. p. 503.)

URBAN, Crosby Square, April 4.

long since I last addressed you
 this subject, and I now resume
 great pleasure, to transcribe
 joined account of the Choral
 at Lincoln, which was omitted
 former series.

probable I shall not again oc-
 our pages with similar commu-
 ns*, as I propose to publish these
 on a more extensive scale, in a
 e form; and I cannot close the
 ondence without repeating my
 d grateful acknowledgments for
 ite and liberal assistance which
 en afforded to me during these
 es, by the superior Clergy in
 pective Choirs. M. H.

our previous volumes, LXXXVII.
 II. LXXXIX.

Lincoln Cathedral Schools.

"There are four Choristers, who are
 chosen by the Dean and Chapter; they
 are lodged and boarded with the Mu-
 sic Master, and receive a salary with
 fees amounting to 3*l.* per annum.
 Their dress is a black cloth gown,
 faced with white, given them every
 second year. There are also six junior
 boys, denominated, from the founder,
 Burgherst Chanters; they are chosen
 by the Dean and Chapter, and receive
 a salary, amounting, with fees, to 2*l.*
 10*s.* They wear white surplices, given
 them on their admission.

"All the boys, as well Choristers as
 Burgherst Chanters, attend daily cho-
 ral service at ten and three o'clock on
 week-days, and at ten and four on Sun-
 days. The Dean and Chapter provide
 for their instruction in writing, arith-
 metic, and grammar; and those boys
 whose parents wish it, are allowed to
 attend the Free Grammar School, of
 which the Dean and Chapter appoint
 the Head Master. They attend these
 schools from eleven o'clock till twelve,
 from two till three, and from four till
 five. They attend the Music Master
 from seven o'clock in the morning in
 summer, and eight in the winter, until
 prayer time. The Master derives no
 emolument from the musical talents of
 the choristers, who are confined wholly
 to the Church Service. On leaving
 the Choir they receive a sum not ex-
 ceeding 15*l.* from the Dean and Chap-
 ter, as an apprentice fee.

"A medical attendant is allowed the
 choristers in case of sickness."

*On the mutability of National grandeur
 in Arts and in Science; and the
 proneness to deteriorate, which in
 certain circumstances is observed to
 characterize the human intellect.*

(Continued from p. 225.)

WHATEVER may be said of the
 germ of genius lying for ages
 smothered in the human breast, un-
 able to break forth into a flame,—as
 such hypotheses have been adopted,—
 the history of the Greeks, with a re-
 ference to this genius, though well
 known, can never, if analysed with
 philosophic attention, cease to asto-
 nish.

Peopled originally by hordes of bar-
 barians, the infant energies of these
 marauders were first unfolded by a
 colony

lapses of former times,—that in which still exhibits in its monuments the chisel of Phidias, the beings who reared them very unexcelled, in point of mind and talents, the generations which were born and reared in its soil. Whereas France and England, however venerable the edifices we admire, however perfect the symmetry which pervades them, men have been progressively declining in the liberal arts; nor is a single structure, however vast and complicated its design, to the execution of which the talent of the present age is not fully equal.

When concentrating my thoughts upon our own island, after the migrations in which I had lately engaged, I reflected, that all the venerable structures which were wont to excite and elevate the fancy of the beholder upon our own soils, were the monuments not by any means of the most enlightened and refined æras of human genius. They must be acknowledged, on the other hand, to be the works of a people not yet emancipated from barbarism, but of ingenious men, many instances of sublime taste, indefatigable in the accomplishment of the plans which their conceptions embodied. The Cathedrals of Rouen, and of Amiens, Salisbury, of York, and of Westminster, were erected at periods not later than the Norman Conquest; and the exquisite lightness and symmetry which pervades many parts of these structures, and the profusion of sculptural ornaments which is every where to be seen, are a very considerable proficiency in the arts of sculpture and architecture amply indicated.

Still all the efforts, splendid as they must be admitted to be, fall very far beneath the standards which the masterpieces of Attica present in splendid

As we ascend higher in antiquity, to periods when, after the Saxons had evacuated, the Saxons possession of Britain, we still see castles, priories, abbeys, and castles, which all carry upon them the impress of some knowledge in the principles of architectural science, although from the rude lineaments which they exhibit in the design and composition, we can only discern the intellectual powers and capabilities of the workmen. Although characterized by men of sense and industry, our ancestors of the ninth and tenth centuries

were too far removed above savage life to be ignorant of the useful and mechanical arts, if they had too little taste for the ornamental. Their buildings of this epoch may furnish a harvest of meditation to the virtuoso, or rather to the sage who renders the study of musty inscriptions and mouldering monuments subservient to the knowledge of mankind in the various stages of his civilized existence.

In contemplating Stonehenge, we see few vestiges of thinking and of skill;—all seems rude,—the work of savages in a very early stage of infancy in associated life, at periods of society very little removed from what Adam Smith denominates those of *Hunters* and *Shepherds*. If we turn from those colossal specimens of barbarian industry, and which suggests a resemblance with the first rude attempts at building in Egypt, when bundles of canes, which the Nile copiously supplied, bound together at intervals, are thought to have first suggested the idea of a sculptured column, suppose to the buildings prior to the time of Alfred, a higher degree of skill and knowledge indicates itself. From thence to the still higher knowledge in the principles of architecture necessary for raising piles such as the Abbies of Malmsbury or Glastonbury, the improvement is striking.

If we descend to the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, we find what is somewhat inaccurately termed the Gothic style, assuming a more regular, methodised, and classically chaste principle of arrangement. The confused offspring, originally of the dark ages, and formed on the eastern styles imported from Arabia, grafted upon the superstitious conceptions of Christian Europe; this order of architecture shook off many of the puerilities which adhered to it, and assumed a more pure and chaste order of composition.

At length, we find under the genius of Inigo Jones, the old and classical models of Greece restored, and usurping their just dominion over the taste of our countrymen; who, directed by the talents and resources of Wren, have attained a standard of taste and of knowledge highly propitious to one of the noblest of the fine arts, and given promise of increasing excellence, and that at length our own soil shall rival, in its monuments, that of Phidias.

The day had been unconsciously wearing away during the course of my long soliloquy, and as the silence which reigned

NEW-YORK, March 31.
 I am impressed with a just idea of the utility of your Magazine, the judicious and impartial manner which your Review has been acted for these many years past, in not help observing, under the title of "Moule's Bibliotheca Heraldica," reviewed in the Number for December, and Supplement, 1822, the flurs and sarcasms upon the ancient and noble science of Heraldry the College of Arms, which is consistent with the character of the reviewer who considers such books as it is alike indignant to the dilettante amateur and gentleman: but I quietly on till I came to the following passage, which is too obvious to be unnoticed:

"A tradesman who has made his fortune, does not regard the expense, purchases a coat of arms as he would a piece of plate; the thing implying nothing, the dignity cannot be restored, unless the meaning is attached to it be restored also."

Here I stand a zealous champion of the rights of the College of Arms, and in those lines I consider inconsistent. The Heralds' College, I will maintain, is of as much force and authority at the present day as ever it was in former times, with respect to the grant of arms; and, it is to be hoped, so will continue; and the coats which are now granted are as lawful and full meaning as those whose antiquity has confounded their origin. See the majority of our modern grants for instance. Comparing a coat of arms with a piece of plate is highly reprehensible not only in the point of comparison, but as derogatory to that great distinction of a gentleman.

When the descendants of a tradesman who has made his fortune, and purchases a coat of arms, a grant from the College confers a lasting honour, which the extinction of his family cannot eradicate; a grandson or great grandson looks back with proud respect and with pleasure, to find that his immediate predecessors bore arms before thereby confirming to him the title of gentleman; and yet the mean implies nothing! Is not a modern gentleman gifted with the same attributes of moral allusion as an antient one? Will it not help the genealogist and historian to confute many errors, and prevent the unauthorised bearing for

centuries to come, in the same manner as those relics of antiquity which we daily meet with in our antiquarian researches have served us? If this is allowed, I must ask, if these qualifications extend to a piece of plate? if it descends with the family, one alone can possess it, then not always the heir; but the coat of arms extends to all, to every individual of the family. By this simple argument it is alone superior. Then why compare one with another, when there are so many weighty reasons which can be adduced to crush the comparison?

The lines before quoted have a tendency to deter persons from applying to the College of Arms for that which will give dignity to birth, and ennoble without possessing a title. It has rather a republican principle with it.

That this humble letter, which I hope is couched in a respectful manner, so as to obtain an honourable place in your valuable Repository, may help to counteract those ill effects, and establish still more the elegant and gentlemanly science of Heraldry, which, to their honour be it spoken, is daily and hourly increasing among our nobility and gentry, will be the wish, not only of myself, but a number of other friends and gentlemen, whose ideas correspond with my own in this respect, and I doubt whether this will be the only letter on the subject.

While expatiating on the science, it may not be considered foreign to my purpose to observe, that there are some tradesmen and gentlemen who come to enjoy large fortunes, order their carriage, services of plate, &c. and for a coat of arms refuse payment of a paltry sum to have them officially, look into that alphabetical reservoir of Arms, Edmonson, and seize upon the prettiest coat and crest they can find corresponding with their fancy, and nearly if not exactly with their own name; which arms may belong to an antient and respectable family, from which they are not the most remotely descended. The only harm I can wish these kind of gentry (who I hope are not numerous) is, that they may not have descendants to enjoy their ill-derived honours; or that they may cease the bearing of them, and apply to the College of Arms for others, which will do honour to their posterity.

N. Y. W. G.

Q. Does such an animal exist?
A. If it does, there can be no question of
that in dispute being one of the tribe!
Q. I cannot by possibility comprehend
what is meant by the remarkable ex-
pression,—“it is known that dupli-
cates of most other land animals exist
in the sea!”

Q. What has “the regular gradation
of animals” to do with this question?
A. There is no analogy in nature. Where
has the half quadruped, half fish, half
bird, half reptile?—No! Mr. Urban,
such forms as these mar not the gran-
dour and loveliness of the creation of
God.

Q. The incongruity consists in the ad-
mission of two distinct systems of cir-
culation,—separate, yet united,—cold
and warm blood,—globules at once
elliptical and circular,—at once of
smaller and greater size. I contend
that this is fatal to the supposition.
A. There are things opposite in nature.
Q. What communion (to use the empha-
sic words of Holy Writ) has light with
darkness?

Q. It is in heathen fable that the
scorpion and centaur exist,—aye, and the
Lagen or “mermaid” too.

Q. It is amid the dark and mystic
clouds of Egyptian mythology, that we
discern a ram-headed *Pthah*, and a
hawk-headed *Arueris*.—Yes! it is in
their sacred *Ogdoad*, that we discover
the *Anubis* arrayed with the head of a
dog, and the *Ibis-headed Thoth* asso-
ciated with the *Cynocephalus Ape* and
the winged *Cnuphis*.

I shall take no farther notice of the
subject. J. MURRAY.

ACCOUNT OF ST. OLAVE CHURCH, IN HART STREET.

(Concluded from p. 208.)

SIR ANDREW RICCARD, who
died in 1672, was a considerable
benefactor to this parish, and he vest-
ed the advowson of the living in five
trustees, to be elected, from time to
time, from among the parishioners.
The present Rector is the Rev. Henry
Batts Owen, D. D.

Sir Andrew's grave-stone is near the
altar; and for further panegyric, the
brass plate thereon refers the reader to
the inscriptions which accompanied
this statue, erected on the North side
of the Church. In this locality the
said statue was, until the construction,
some years ago, of the North gallery
interfered with it; it was then, al-
together.

Four of the monuments have been
lamentably interfered with also, and
partially obscured by the erection of
the South gallery; namely, a very fine
old monument on the South wall be-
longing to the Deane family; a re-
spectable one to the memory of Peter
Turner; also the tablet inscribed to
his father Dr. Turner; and the monu-
ment of Sir John Mennes, &c. In
the North aisle the artificers were more
sparing, by not continuing the gallery
quite so far as the Eastern wall; but
even here, a portion of the handsome
monument to the Bayning family has
not escaped injury from these spoliators.

In respect to the fair marble tomb
mentioned by Stow to have been con-
structed to the memory of Sir John
Radcliffe (son of Robert Earl of Sus-
sex), and Anne his wife, no part of it
is remaining: and if the aforemen-
tioned monument of Peter Turner,
which is stated in the aforesaid edi-
tion to be behind this tomb, be a just
criterion as to its locality, it was si-
tuate at the East end of the South
aisle: but the inscription relative to Sir
John (who died in 1568), and the
sculpture of his armorial bearings, ap-
pear now in the East wall of the
North aisle; also near to them, and
within a rudely excavated niche, is
an erect figure in armour, of full size
(and from the position of the helmet
behind the neck it has evidently once
been recumbent), well carved in mar-
ble, or alabaster, but now truncated
at the knees. I take this to be the
representation of the said knight,
which, it seems, was once lying along
the tomb; but of the figure of his
wife, who is described to have been
represented in a kneeling posture, be-
side him, and of the inscription to her
memory,

this edifice have been laid before the public.

arched gateway or portal at the east part of the Church-yard, is a specimen of the style which prevailed about a century ago; and the wall to the smaller burial-ground, which is opposite to the East end of the church, is one of those examples although not very rare, yet, exhibiting a superfluity of carving, in which leath's heads, crossed bones, and such emblems of frail mortality, are artfully introduced; they are needless objects of curiosity. The houses adjoining, South to this ground, are a portion of the India Company's warehouses, on the site of an edifice once the Navy-office; and on this site was previously the priory of Cross-rutched Friars.

Yours, &c.

J. B. G.

STONEHENGE.

URBAN, *March 17.*
ALTHOUGH the speculations on this ancient pile have been very numerous, yet every additional investigation seems to have given new interest to the enquiries, to satisfy doubts, and to elucidate by historical reference and even poetical allusion the origin, purpose, and fabric of this extraordinary monument. Notwithstanding, all these have not discovered its origin or purpose, and perhaps the most critical antiquaries have not clearly ascertained the correct grounds for decision on the utility of the stones and pillars. I should not have ventured to offer suggestions on a subject which has been investigated with much penetration and practical knowledge, than I can presume to boast of, if the field been still left open, and my own deductions drawn from a very close inspection of them for many years since, in company with a man of literary talent and rank, and yet by any observations in the antiquarian writers mentioned in my essay of last month, p. 127. I will not enter into the question of the origin and purpose of this building, as the day is too far spent for me to say any you through the writers who have been cited, though I should, if I were to form my mind, be much obliged to combine some of the re-

marks of Mr. Greethed with those of Mr. Fendall—but no records are to be found of its date, except “the Roman coins found under some of the larger stones,” which are alluded to by Mr. G. without stating where they are to be seen, or in what collection they have been preserved, I am left to console myself for the loss of so precious an answer to the question of its date, and to regret that such a monument yet stands in my own country with no assurance of its object, and with less certainty of its date, than the tomb of Psammis in Egypt, recently examined, and its fac-simile exhibited by that laborious and ardent traveller Belzoni.

But as to the stones, I must first deprecate the acumen of your literary correspondents, and then proceed to entreat their patient consideration of the following hints. As to the number of stones, I twice carefully, while purposely walking round and through them, numbered the whole, as well those which are erect, as those which lie prostrate, and some which appeared half covered with earth as they lay, and they amounted to seventy-four, and this number was afterwards corroborated by a person whom I met with at Salisbury, upon my return thither. Now, whether there is any important coincidence attached to this number in either Druidical, or Greek, or Roman Architecture, the above writers are better able to state than myself. I cannot say that I have found this number in any of the plans or elevations which I have examined of temples of either Jewish, Greek, Roman, or British Architecture. I proceed, therefore, to the quality of the stones:—Mr. Greethed suggests, that “the larger members of Stonehenge are sarsens, similar to those called the grey wethers, which protrude above the soil between Marlborough and Avebury. I must here take the liberty to say frankly, that those which I have mentioned as lying half under the surface of the earth, are very similar in quality to those at Marlborough; but that I did not find those uprights of the same quality, and I conceive them to be of a different nature; and I do confess myself at a loss to answer the obvious question, how those which are so lying there should have been transported, if not found in the soil of that part of Wiltshire:—for it seems scarcely possible to allow that either the large or small

him any of the writers on the subject which I now for the first read for the sake of enquiry, desire of improvement, and service of truth — that this was a composition of washed sand of the plain where erected — formed together by wind, and raised by daily labour, and by timbers raised on each side to keep the composition together, which were suffered to remain until one was hardened, while the other decayed and has long since mouldered into dust. If this conjecture surprise the lithological critics, let them at least enjoy a few minutes of repose upon it — if they shall doubt its rectness, one pleasant journey will satisfy their enquiries — if they admit its truth, they will perhaps not be far from the theory of

ars, &c.

A. H.

STONEHENGE.

URBAN, *Dallington, March 4.* Your account of Stonehenge (p. 127), which forms the substance of the Newdigate Prize Poem, in the University of Oxford, has given me the liberty of adding, in the form of mere literary courtesy more properly, some remarks of the learned Mons. Rapin and Rastell, on this interesting subject. Though I do not, I find, go with me into the fanciful conjectures of Geoffry Chaucer, &c. which you will not term, in the language of the editor of Rastell's Chronicles, "repetitions of idle superstitions of the day," I may be induced to agree with Mr. Herbert, in his remarks, to allow these accounts to be as they are, and be unwilling to pass over at Rastell mentions, with such care.

I have adhered, as much as possible, to the language of these authors, anxious to lose no part of the substance of their several descriptions of this wonderful place, still less to add anything but what stands upon such authority as to extricate me from the confusion of "wildness of conjecture" and I may I trust say, with the chronicler John Sleidan, "that I have been intent not to go by hearsay, but by common report of people,

but have fished for the certainty of this story out of common records, or at least by report of men of worthy credit."

"About six miles from Salisbury," says Camden, "is to be seen a huge and monstrous piece of work, such as Cicero termeth *Insanum substructionem*." "For within the circuit of a ditch, there are erected in manner of a crown, in three ranks or courses, one within another, certain mighty and unwrought stones, whereof some are 28 feet high, and 7 feet broad; upon the head of which, there, like overthwart pieces, do bear and rest crosswise with *small tenents & mortars*, so as the whole frame seemeth to hang; whereof we call it *Stonehenge*, like as our old historians termed it, for the greatness, *Chores Gigantum*, — the Giant's Dance."

Stonehenge was erected, according to Rapin, in the year 473, by Ambrosius Aurelianus, in memory of the 300 Britons who were massacred on the 1st of May, by Hengist the Saxon.

Rastell, in his Chronicles, speaks of it as follows: "Aurilambrose, King of Bryttayn, A.D. 480, was buried at Stonehenge, under the great stones, which stones the Britons say, was Merlin, who was begotten of a woman by the Devil, brought out of Ireland by the craft of magic; which divers men think standeth neither with good faith nor reason. And also the Britons say, that this Merlin told and wrote many prophecies, whereon they greatly rely. But other clerks and great learned men give little credence to them. And also they say, that those stones were never brought out of Ireland by Merlin, but that they were made by craft of men, as of cement and mortar, made of flint stones."

"And what marvel," says Camden, "read we not, I pray you, in Pliny, that the sand or dust of Puteoli being covered over with water, becometh forthwith a very stone? — that the cisterns in Rome of sand, digged out of the ground, and the strongest lime wrought together, grow so hard, that they seem stones indeed? — and that statues and images of marble chippings, and small grit, grow together so compact and firm, that they are deemed entire and solid marble?"

"One reason," continues Rastell, "they allege thereto, because those stones be so hard, that no iron tool will cut

1847, in Mr. Orde's *Engl. Hist.* p. 278, an extract from Mr. Perceval's papers makes him to be Baron of Newton. In 18, he says "they have long been of Newton and Macerfeld; and yet families in the county have & alliances with them. Mr. in his Survey, gives an epitaph to this family, which was con- with the Haydocks, Gerrards, seux, the Leighs, &c. at New-

other extract, from the MSS. of of Kenion, esq. of Peel, gives a the great Barons of Lancashire Roger Pictavensis, as follows:

edricus, Vicecomes ejus de Derby, fridus, Baro de Widnes,—Paganus, Baro de Warrington,—Albertus, Baro de Manchester,—Burin, Baro of Rochdale and Tottington,—Ilbert Lacy, of Clithero,—Warinus Bannistre, Baro of Newton,—Warinus Bussel, Baro of rtham,—Roger de Montbegon, Baro of raby,—W. Marshall, Baro de Cart- M. Flemmingus, Baro de Glaston,— Lancaster and Robert de Furness, de Ulverston,—Wm. de Lancaster, de Netherwiredale,—Theobaldus Wal- no de Weston."

by a few of these are to be found agdale, Banks, or Collins, or in ormant, extinct, or existing Ba- e or Peerage, I have yet met

I should suppose these Barons Roger of Poitou, were similar as under Hugh Lupus, Earl of er; as to whom, Banks in vol. I. 3, says, they were "merely ti- or analogically Barons, with to those of the kingdom, nay, th all knights; but they were eatest men in the county, under irl, for power and estate."

the above, nevertheless, I should se that Bussel, Burin (*Burus* or of Rochdale), Ilbert Lacy, Lan-, and Montbegon, were Barons : realm; as they are mentioned aks's list of Barons by tenure.

of the titles under Roger also : to have continued; as in the ry of the House of Stanley, pa- nd in Blome's *Britannia*, p. 309, ut other titles of that family, are of Earl of Derby, Baron of Wee- lord Lacy, &c. Lord Byron of ale is a continued title. War- and Manchester yet give titles, bably not to any descendants of st. Mas. April, 1828.

the *William of Wykeham* *Chronicle* of Widnes, Clithero, Newton, Furness, tham, Hornby, Cartmel, Clithero, Ul- verston, and Netherwiredale, I can find no further account*. Byers, Fleming, and Walter (since changed to Butler, and late Dukes of Ormonde), are still existing families: 1817-1818

Yours, &c. T. R. Warren.

1817-1818

Mr. URRAN,

K NOWIN the publ Gentleman's I information, y ent, whose au yours of Decer resting as that English famili the fate of thei among their quently became land, submits, phical inquiry ment of the house, viz. the cashire.

General Putman was descended from a good family in England, and was one among the original settlers emigrating to America. He arrived there soon after the celebrated Captain Miles Standish, whose encounters with the native Indians, though but little known in Great Britain, are traditional in that part of America, where his immediate warfare was carried on. Captain Standish was a famous warrior among the primitive settlers; he was descended, according to his own account, from a family of distinction in England, and was the heir apparent of considerable estates,—Duxbury and others in Lancashire, unjustly detain- ed from him, in consequence of the civil wars in England during the reign of Charles I. He therefore determined on uniting himself with a company of Adventurers, who were preparing to seek a better fortune in an unknown land, and accordingly sailed with them to New England, from the pe- riod of 1630 to 1640. In the Nether- lands he became acquainted with Mr. Robinson, and joined with the other members of his party. Captain Stan- dish having been trained to arms, in

* Probably most of these expired about 49 Hen. III. when writs of summons to Parliament were first issued.

difficult of access, as at each step
 link up to our ankles in ashes.
 Linosa we passed by *Pantelaria*,
Cape Bon, and *Zembra*, on our
 way to *Tunis*, where we remained
 many days. From whence we conti-
 nued our course to the island *Galita*,
 60 miles distant, where we
 lay off and on for some time. A
 party was formed for going on shore.
 I had made all necessary prepara-
 tion for remaining two or three days,
 some vessels were perceived at an-
 chorage under the land, which pre-
 vented our doing so, as we did not
 wish to have any communication with

The island of *Galita* is steep and un-
 cultivated; it has verdure on it, and
 is covered with goats and rabbits; it is
 11 or 12 miles in circumference.
 On this island we went to *Bir-
 J*, a town on the coast of *Bar-*
ce, where we anchored about six or
 seven miles distant from the town.
 It is extremely dangerous to land only
 a mile from the town. I cannot
 compare it for it than that of *Tripoli*; it
 has a canal running through it, which
 is about four feet in depth, and runs
 a great distance into the country, aboun-
 dant with fish of all sorts. Fruit is very
 cheap, large basketsfull of figs just from
 the tree for 6d. and grapes a penny a
 bushel; melons are four or five for 1s.;
 though it appears cheap to us, you
 may rely upon it we were imposed on.
 Four miles from hence, there is a co-
 rse, and a great number of boats
 employed fishing for it; it is ex-
 tremely dear, as they send it to *Tunis*
 to be sold.

We have been cruising about the
 coast, and passed by *Trebarea*, a small
 island. We then took a run down
 the coast of *Sicily*, but did not an-
 chore. We are now looking for *Keith's*
 and have experienced very bad
 weather almost all the time we have
 been out; we perceived breakers, and

made our way to them, and passed
 to an anchor on a shoal for some
 distance; as the gale was sent to sweep
 them, but the ship driving, we were
 obliged to fire guns, and burn blue
 lights as signals for the gale's return;
 we made sail the same night.

Sept. 9. Came to an anchor in the
 Bay of *Tunis*, and soon formed a party
 for going to the town, which is 10
 miles distant from the anchorage.
 The first place we came to was a for-
 tress, which defends the dock-yard
 and ships; it is called the *Goletta*.
 There is a canal here, which runs
 through the dock-yard into a lake,
 about four feet in depth, and eight
 miles across, to *Tunis*, which is the
 shortest way.

The *Goletta* appears much better
 fortified than any Turkish place I have
 yet been to. There are two hundred
 pieces of cannon; and the rest, which
 amount to 20 or 30 pieces, are in a
 proper state to defend the place. There
 are a great number of teal and fla-
 mingo's on this lake, and the water is
 of so saline a nature, that by the time
 we got across our coats were quite
 white. The town is in good condi-
 tion; it is likewise the largest, but it
 is bad enough, as they all are along
 this coast. Some of the streets are
 paved. It is divided into five different
 districts, which are called Franks'
 Turks' Moors' Greeks' and Jews'
 Town. We remained till 12 o'clock
 the next day, having found an inn
 kept by an Italian, which is a great
 rarity in this quarter of the world. I
 went on shore again, and remained
 two days at the Vice Consul's house;
 he is also an Italian, but speaks Eng-
 lish extremely well.

Carthage is not far distant. *Cape*,
 now modern *Carthage*, is abreast of
 us about five miles. We started at
 four the next morning, in the boat
 that took the watering party ashore.
 There is nothing remaining worthy

Pantelaria, the ancient *Cosyra*, is also a small island in the Mediterranean, situated
 between *Sicily* and the coast of *Africa*. It is 34 miles in circumference, and rises in some
 places to a considerable elevation. It produces corn, fruit, olives, and cotton in abundance.
 The inhabitants, which are above 6000, are exposed to the incursions and plunder of the
 Barbary Corsairs, who frequently land and carry off whole families. The island belongs,
 by the title of a principality, to the house of *Requisino*, in *Sicily*. It is 60 miles from
Mazala (in *Sicily*), and the same distance from *Cape Bon*, near *Tunis*.

Another small island in the Mediterranean, between *Sardinia* and the African coast,
 is *Bizerta*, and 93 N.W. from *Tunis*.

A town belonging to *Tunis*; it occupies the site of the ancient *Hippo*. It is about a
 mile in circumference.

the women; they put their horses on the paces, let go the bridle, and take place one between the horse's ears; they pinch their ankles as near the heels as possible, then twist it round or four times over their heads, throw it underneath their arms, and bring their horses up. The foot soldiers were drawn up in rows more like a multitude of beggars; and had neither uniforms, nor arms. The band consisted of two drums of clumsy workmanship, and seven or eight pipes, exactly like those with which the shepherds are generally represented in classic authors, and make a noise like bagpipes. Their town is different from others I have seen, in respect to its inhabitants there not being such a collection of people from other nations.

At noon hence we went to Suez. This is a notoriously built town, and from the neighbourhood can be seen all over, altho' some miles distant. We went to the Sheikh's or Governor's; he is about thirty years of age, and tall; and said he would come on board next day to see the ship, lamenting he was obliged to remain in one place all his life. We got all things in readiness, and next morning went on shore in the cutter and gig to bring him and his guards off. The Consul went with us. We found him squatted on a couch in the Hall of Justice, surrounded by his guards; he ordered chairs and coffee to be brought; and when we had finished, the Consul asked us to move on one side for the Sheikh to proceed with his business. The case brought before him seemed to be a dispute between four Arabs; a written paper was handed to him; he looked attentively at it for a few minutes, suddenly tore it in half, and threw it from him, when two of them ran and kissed his hand; this was because it was decided in their favour. One of the others began to grumble; the Sheikh said something to him, but it would not quiet him. The Governor then made some sign, when two of the guards seized him, and proceeded to bastinado him; they placed him on the ground against a post, and got a piece of wood about three feet long, and eight inches thick, with a cord from end to end, through which his feet were put, then twisted until quite tight, each end supported by one man, to a sufficient height for the person to inflict the punishment, which

is done with a stick of some sort, a yard long, having a little at one end. He received a blow; saying which he kept saying something in Arabic signifying in English, *It is very much*. After this, he raised the Sheikh's hand, and walked away muttering. We then went to the beach, and about half way off shore, the ship began to salute; in the midst of the smoke all the colours went up from the lower yard arm to each mast head, which astonished the Sheikh and his suite.

We remained at this place two or three days, and have since been sitting about Zandree and Zandree, two small islands; and had very bad weather.

No the is this but a look from board here Suez.

It is the general opinion that the English are well-treated on the Barbary coast, but it is quite the contrary; we have received presents of bullocks, &c. at every place we have been to. The Consulate is filled by Italians all along the coast, Tripoli excepted. The Turks easily distinguish an Englishman, whom they consider as next to themselves: they have a great opinion of their own countrymen, and have not the slightest idea of England. There is on the beach a castle, built by some Spanish pirates, who failed in an attempt to take the island; the consequence was, they were all massacred by the Turks, and a monument was built with their skulls and bones, which is still remaining. It is of a conic form, and 56 feet round.

* A small island also in the Mediterranean, about 21 miles in circumference, namely a level surface, and of a rich soil. It is uninhabited, both on account of its vicinity to the piratical part of Barbary, and because the question of its property is unsettled, being the subject of a never-ending law-suit in the Courts of Sicily and Malta. It has a spacious harbour, open only to the North. It is not accessible on the West; but on the South-east, near the port, good anchorage is found. It is 120 miles South of Sicily, 70 W.S.W. of Malta, and 61 miles distant from the coast of Barbary.

CHURCH. Wherstead, Dokesworth, and others of St. Peter in Ipswich, in Burstall, St. Peter in Cretton, and Hintlesham; and the church of St. Matthew in Ipswich, Legham, Thorp, &c. with revenues of other parishes, were impropriate to this Priory.

REACTORS. *William de Bodepore* *Boville*, 1254.

de Badele, and *William* his son.

Burgensis de Gippewico, who gave rents in Ipswich to certain lights at the altar of the *Mary*, in the Church of this Priory.

ord de Wachesham, 1207.

Richard de Brewse and *Alice* his wife, 1276.

DEDICATION. St. Peter and St. Paul.

RENT. A small Monastery, afterwards a College.

LEVATIONS. *Taxatio Ecclesiarum* 1291 (in 54 parishes), 46*l.* 11*d.* 1 in 1534 as a College.

RENTS. Dugdale places this amongst those aliens which were suppressed by the statute of *Leis* Henry V. 1414. *Mon. Angl.* 16: he is certainly mistaken, or again restored. It was suppressed 6 March, 1527, by Cardinal *Crey*; who founded in its stead a college to the honour of the Virgin. The last Prior was *William* n, who was living at the time of suppression.

PRESENT POSSESSOR, *Dykes Alex.*, Esq.

A part of this Priory, till the discovery of this crypt, was known to be lying—though considerable foundations have at different times been built up in St. Peter's Church-yard, the adjoining gardens; the site of the Priory occupied six acres at the dissolution. A great number of human bones, in a very perfect state, were removed in forming the drain which crosses the garden, and enters the street within a few yards of Wolgate-way.

L. I.

MR. URBAN, March 9.
RESERVING in a former number of your Miscellany, the figure of a curious antique seal, bearing the sacred image of SAINT MARGARET, accompanied by several queries; I am induced to look back to the

authorities for the life and canonization of this Saint; to see if there were any thing in her history illustrative of the representation of her on numerous old seals and other memorials, to be found in the Cabinets of Antiquaries both in this country and on the continent. She is always represented as contending with a Dragon, and of this circumstance I have not been able to obtain any satisfactory explanation; but precisely the same design is to be found in all the most ancient figures of this Saint; and it may also be remarked, that the Dragon is introduced in the same form as her vanquished enemy, in *Raphael's* splendid picture, formerly preserved in the *Cabinet du Roi*, at Paris, from which so many engravings have been made by the French artists. It is probably emblematical of some particular circumstance in her history, of which there may possibly be some legendary story in France or Italy.

It does not seem quite certain which of the St. Margarets is intended in this picture; there were four Saints of that name. The most ancient was St. Margaret of Antioch, where she suffered martyrdom in the last general persecution. Her name occurs in the oldest Roman and Greek Calendars, and in the "*Litany inserted in the old Roman Order*," and her body is still kept embalmed at Monte Fiascone in Tuscany. She is one of the tutelar Saints of Cremona, and *Vida* has composed two hymns to her. I am also in possession of a Sonnet to her, which I may transmit for some future number of your Magazine. It seems that this is the same Saint whose festival occurs in the English calendar on the 20th July.

Another St. Margaret is celebrated in the Romish Calendar on Feb. 3. St. Margaret of Cotona, on Feb. 22; and St. Margaret the Queen, June 10. Besides which, two other holy persons of this name are recorded in the Calendar, on Jan. 28, and September 8, who were never canonized. Any information relative to these subjects, will be gratifying to

Yours, &c.

O. O.

MR. URBAN,

High Wycombe,
March 20.

YOUR Correspondent, who signs
X Φ, at page 594 of the closing

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Description of the Ruins of an ancient City discovered near Palenque in Kingdom of Guatemala in Spanish text; translated from the Original manuscript Report of Captain Don Antonio Rio; followed by Teatro Critico o, or a Critical Investigation Research into the History of the America. By Doctor Paul Felix Cabrera, of New Guatemala. 4to. pp. 128.

We always prefer books, on Historical subjects in particular, promise to inform us of new statistics in the History of Man. Nothing would delight us more model in *fac simile* of Noah's ark for the advantage of knowing fully what things were, is, that a birth to improvements; and archetype was once known, could, by a little aid from his mind how and when these improvements commenced, and these would suggest others. We do now that we have made the best station of our meaning, but the, that it is involved in a truism: discoveries furnish new sugges-

The Jesuits' bark was discovered in South America; and the Magnetic Compass has been said to have prevailed in Asia. Grand conceptions have resulted from both discoveries, and we have opened some concerning a new country, the hopes of finding something would augment the comforts and conveniences of mankind; for as short of this (missionary pleasures excepted), or a profitable commercial intercourse, can reconcile its acquaintance with any common principles of reason or happiness. Who would emigrate to Otahiti for permanent residence?

A person has collected more concerning the early History of South America than Solorzano*. From him, we learn, that the Natives themselves, in the accounts of their origin, mythology, before the date of His-

tory, stating that they were begotten by the Sun, the Sea, Caves, Lakes, &c. &c. (Solorzano, p. 65); and that Alexius Vanegas quotes Aristotle for the country having been peopled by a colony of Carthagenians, and that John Goropius Becan says, that they were the Hyperboreans of the Classical Ancients. Solorzano, however, confesses that nothing certain can be said of the origin of the native Americans; and that the above accounts are without foundation. (Ib. 71. 89.) From some curious papers, however, in the *Notices des MSS.* it certainly does indirectly appear, that America was not discovered by Columbus; and from this work (p. 118) it does also appear, that the two continents of Asia and America are no more than thirteen leagues from each other; i. e. thirty-nine miles only, merely crossing the street. The grand historical problem (as our Author calls it) of the first population of South America, cannot, therefore, we think, be a reasonable doubt†; and most certain we are, that the second plate, with its succession of stories, and windows answering to the cardinal points, has all the characters of a pagoda. The costumes also seem to us Asiatic; namely, fantastic, gorgeous, and tasteless. The ornaments and styles of every thing are likewise monstrous, like Chinese dragons. In every human figure, but one, the features are the same, a shallow forehead, enormous aquiline nose, projecting upper lip, and receding chin. The seats are formed of parts of animals, a fashion known to be derived from the Orientals, as plainly appears from Titsingh's Japan. Solorzano adds (p. 186) that the South Americans had no knowledge of vehicles, or the use of beasts of burden,

† The Welch colony of Indians is well supported: but in 1660 we find advertised, "*Jews in America*, or probabilities that more Indians are Judaical made more probable, by some additions to the former conjectures. By Thos. Thorowgood, S.T.R. Norfolciensis." *Mercur. Public.* No. 36, Aug. 23—30, 1660.

* *Indiarum Jure*, fol. Lugd. 1672. I bear referring to Robertson, because of his book.

the second to come forth, are
in bags with windows, to
be used in the case of
Concurrence, Mr.
observes,

exclusive of the numerous productions,
which would follow, labour would be de-
ficient; hedges must be made, manure pro-
duced, ploughed corn tilled, cut, &c.
Wheat, potatoes, &c. &c. would be ob-
tained at a much more moderate price than
now; and, no doubt, the poor-rate
would find the beneficial effect of an
increase." p. 73.

the destruction of the Eddystone
house by fire, Dec. 4, 1755,
one of the men was "looking
on with the utmost attention to see
the operation and success of the water-
works, a quantity of lead, dissolved
by the heat of the flames, suddenly
fell like a torrent from the roof,
and not only on the man's head,
but on his shoulders, but over his
head, and a part of it made its way
into his shirt-collar, and very
soon burnt his neck and shoulder;
at this moment he had a violent
stinging sensation, and imagined that
a quantity of this lead had passed down
his throat and got into his body." p.

His name was Henry Hall, and though
he was years, being of a good constitu-
tion, was remarkably active, considering
his age of life. He had invariably told the
physician, who attended him (Mr. Spry, now
of Plymouth) that if he would do
anything effectual to his recovery, he must
extract the lead from his stomach, which he
thought was within him; and this he told,
not only to Dr. Spry, but those about him,
in a very hoarse voice. The reality
of his assertion seemed, however, then in-
credible to Dr. Spry, who could hardly sup-
pose it possible that any human being could
suffer from having received melted lead into
his stomach, much less that he should be
able to bear rowing through the sea from
Plymouth, and also the fatigue and incon-
venience, from the length of time he was
on shore, before any remedies could be
applied. The man did not shew any
signs, however, of being either much
in pain or of amendment, till the sixth day
after the accident, when he was thought to
be recovering. He constantly took his medi-
cine, and swallowed many things, both li-
quid and solid, till the tenth and eleventh
days, after which he suddenly grew worse;
on the twelfth day, being seized with cold
and spasms, he soon after expired.
After the death of the man, Dr. Spry found

that the man was a West of
Loose; yet, according to the in-
formation given to Mr. Bond, the peo-
ple of Polperro about a century ago
had such a dialect among them, that
even the inhabitants of Exeter could
scarcely understand what they said (p.
123). In our Review of *Dugdale's
Monasticon* (vol. xcix. p. 266) we had
occasion to notice the extraordinary
difference of dialects formerly prevail-
ing in England.

In page 282 we have an account,
perhaps only jocose, of a Mayor, who
having received, what was pretended
to be a royal warrant, sent for a shoe-
maker at the further end of the town
to read it.

Here we take our leave of this in-
teresting work, which is a useful
compendium of the Topographical in-
formation which the neighbourhood
affords. We would recommend to fu-
ture Historians of places very distant
from the Metropolis, to notice the pec-
uliarities, dialects, &c. of the people,
for we know that they vary much from
the more refined parts.

62. *Universal Technological Dictionary, or
a Familiar Explanation of the Terms used
in all Arts and Sciences, containing defi-
nitions drawn from the Original Writers,
and illustrated by Plates, Diagrams, Cuts,
&c. By Geo. Crabb, A.M. Author of
"English Synonymes explained." 2 vols,
4to. Baldwin, Cradock, and Joy.*

DICTIONARIES are to Philoso-
phers statistical documents. They show
the state of things in the countries to
which they refer; for things must
have names, and names must exhibit
things. Let us suppose that a man
searches an Anglo-Italian Dictionary,
but finds no appellation for Gas-light
or Steam-engines; of course there are
none in Italy. In the same manner,
the list of Bankers in a London Di-
rectory shows that it is a large com-
mercial city. Upon this principle, the
work before us displays the vast mul-
tiplicity of the arts, sciences, trades,
and professions, carried on in Great
Britain; and, by inference, shows that
the inhabitants form a great, wise, in-
genious, and affluent people. The mis-
fortune, however, is, that most dic-
tionaries have been mere copies of
those

the characteristic term originated in a nickname! Silhouette was Minister in France in 1759; that period a critical one; the treasury was in wretched condition, and Silhouette, a shrewd man, who would hold no interference with financiers or loan-mongers, contrived no other expedient to prevent national bankruptcy, than excessive and interminable reform! Paris that metropolis, no more than London a Plato or a Zeno could long starve of state, without incurring all the ills of the wretched wife! At first he seemed to take his advice, merely to follow him!—they cut their coats shorter, and then without sleeves; they turned gold snuff-boxes into rough wooden ones; the new-fashioned portraits were only profiles of a face, traced by a black line in the shadow cast by a candle on paper! All the fashions assumed an air of economy, till poor Silhouette, driven into retirement, with all his stock of savings and reforms; but has left us to describe the most economical portrait, and melancholy as his own

In the same article, we quote a graph on parliamentary nick-

as people have frequently expressed various notions of different parliaments and apt nick-names. In Richard the First's time, to express their dislike of extraordinary and irregular proceedings of the Lords against the Sovereign, as well as sanguinary measures, they called it *under-working* and the *unmerciful* *rent*. In Edward the Third's reign, the Black Prince was yet living, the rent, for having pursued with severity the Duke of Lancaster, was so great, that the people distinguished it as the *Black Parliament*. In Henry the Third's time the Parliament opposing the King, called *'Parliamentum insanum,'* the mad parliament; because the Lords came to insist on the confirmation of the charter. A Scottish Parliament, from perpetual shiftings from place, was ludicrously named the *running* Parliament. In the same spirit we had our *long* Parliament and others bearing satirical or laudatory epithets."

In the "Secret History of the Building of Blenheim," there is a curious account of the artifice of Sir John Vanbrugh to make the Duke responsible, for the Duke's resentment; but we pass over to give a single instance of moral retribution in the fate of Lewis Stucley, the betrayer of

of an illustrious gentleman of his age and country.

"Rawleigh, Sir John Vanbrugh's friend, stood on the scaffold, while he seemed to be talking to one of the spectators like the traitor; he declared he forgave Sir Lewis; for he had forgiven all rity to such as notice of friend! The hea deepest into the magnanimity in one an objection; in Judas, remove men his logy for at least our covered, writers, who he of Wal justified it was his son; the Rawleigh his character being able to

made up his fortune elsewhere, upon any terms against his Sovereign and his Country. It is not marvel,' continues the personifier of Stucley, 'that he was angry with me at his death for bringing him back? Besides, being a man of so great a wit, it was no small grief, that a man of mean wit as I should be thought to go beyond him.' No! *Sic ars deluditur arte. Neque enim lex justior ulla est quam necis artifices arte perire sua.* (This apt latinity betrays Dr. Sharpe.) But why did you not execute your commission bravely (openly)?—Why? My commission was to the contrary, to discover his pretensions, and to seize his secret papers, &c.

"But the Doctor, though no unskilful writer, here wrote in vain; for what ingenuity can veil the turpitude of long and practised treachery? To keep up appearances, Sir Judas resorted more than usually to court; where, however, he was perpetually enduring rebuffs, or avoided, as one infected with the plague of treachery. He offered the King, in his own justification, to take the sacrament, that whatever he had laid to Rawleigh's charge was true; and would produce two unexceptionable witnesses to do the like. 'Why, then,' replied

his *First* a simple fact, when dis-
cusses up the whole mystery; and
how that knowledge was acquired,
as Hume sagaciously detected, re-
sults from a 'pious and sedentary life,' such
tales and the habits would be of a
clergyman in a learned age."

Architectural Antiquities of Normandy;
by Bell Cotman: Accompanied by
plans and Descriptive Notices; by
Mr. Turner, Esq. F.R. and A.S. 2
vol. pp. 128. J. and A. Arch.

"apologize for not having pre-
noticed the completion of this
work. *Sero sed serio* we
tolate Messrs. Turner and Cot-
man accomplished antiquary and
artist, who have presented these
recent volumes to the world.
withstanding our proximity to the
of Normandy, their natural
our ancient intimate connec-
tion with them, and more than all,
interesting castellated and eccle-
siastical edifices with which they are
abundantly adorned; until the ap-
pearance of Dr. Ducarel's "*Anglo-
Norman Antiquities*" the English
must have been strangers to that country,
the native historians had de-
scribed *NEUSTRIA PIA*. Very much
of the early history of England owes
its origin to the pens of Norman
; and it was an ungrateful re-
jection of the benefits we had derived
from these authors not to visit the
source from which very many of our
rights which furnished our monas-
tries with calligraphists, our cities
with artisans, and introduced a lan-
guage which, in the courts and upper
classes, usurped for three centuries the
of the Saxon mother-tongue.
At the same time it must be allowed,
whatever reproach attaches to us,

on this score, fall heavily upon the
of our neighbours; and it is not without
partial notices of *Norman Antiquities* and *Architec-
ture*, the French appear to have glanced
on their Norman provinces with a
cold and careless eye. M. Poussin
only devotes two folios to the history
of Rouen only; but, as respects
his descriptions are of a very inferior
order.

The sin of forbearance, or the lack

view. The French have borrowed our
copyists.—Nodder and Johnson are suc-
cessors of Turner and Dibdin; and
must we omit to mention, in the
words of the preface, "three of the
most distinguished antiquaries of the
present day, M. M. Le Provost, Ron-
deau, and De Gerville."

Mr. Cotman's inducements for 'cross-
ing the channel' are given in the preface:

"An artist, engaged in the illustration
of the *Architectural Antiquities of England*,
could scarcely do otherwise than often cast
a wistful look towards the opposite shores
of Normandy; and such would particularly
be the case, if, like Mr. Cotman, to a strong
attachment to his profession and the sub-
ject, he should chance to add a residence
in Norfolk. This portion of the Kingdom
of the East Angles, in its language and in

I draw my information from a very singular manuscript in the Lansdowne Collec-
tion which I think has been mistaken for a boy's ciphering book, of which it has much
resemblance, No. 741, fo. 57, as it stands in the auctioneer's catalogue. It appears to
be a section closely written, extracted out of Anthony Wood's papers; and as I have
seen in the manuscript, numerous notices not elsewhere preserved, I am inclined to
believe that the transcriber copied them from the mass of Anthony Wood's papers, of which
one sack full was burnt at his desire before him, when dying. If it be so, this
is the only register of many curious facts.

Mr. Jonson has been too freely censured for his own free censures, and particularly
he made on Sir Walter Raleigh, who, he told Drummond, 'esteemed more his
science. The best wits in England were employed in making his history; Ben Jon-
son wrote a piece to him of the Punic war, which he altered and set in his book.'
head, even Jonson's powerful advocate, Mr. Gifford, has not alleged a word in his
of the secret history of the work has never been discovered; but according to this
Mr. Jonson only spoke what he knew to be true."

lan for liquidating 500 millions debt, and 29 millions of income, assessment of 15 *per cent.* upon property—of which 125 would be paid by the fundholder, and 375 the remaining portion of the king—the following reflections show its inconvenience and impracticability, although it appears most fair and plausible. Without stopping to consider what a mass of confusion and agitation, the transfer of so immense a sum from lands, houses, chattels, and implements, into stocks, or securities would occasion; and whether it would be sufficient for the purpose to which it is applied, that the whole transaction would resolve itself into the simple use of 29 millions of taxation, at the rate of about 6 *per cent.* Now if business would hardly be found going to sink 500 millions to redeem a debt of 29 millions at such rate, it would be at a moderate scale of profit, they may expect 10 *per cent.* (being 29 millions) and thus gain a surplus of 29 millions beyond such amount of

professes to dread; (4) because it irritates and alarms; (5) because it is not founded upon the propagation of Constitutional Monarchy, which can alone render thrones secure, by removing obloquy from the Sovereign, and making him only a Guardian of the Laws and a Benefactor to the People.

COMMERCE.—Our Author's arguments for exculpating Lord Londonderry in this view, are not to us convincing. We agree with Napoleon; that it was a monstrous oversight; and here refer our readers to Mr. O'Meara, without the smallest apprehensions, that his hero was only a sham Bonaparte. Neither our able Author, nor any person of statesman-like character, can vindicate disregard of our commercial interests, with pretensions to correct thinking.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRESS.—This is the next topic of our Author's consideration; and most satisfactorily he treats it. "Agriculture still lingers behind, because her market is limited to the boundary of an island, and to its

give a draft in the manner mentioned, but becomes irregular in his payments. Now we apprehend that this decay of his credit, if his character be good, grows out of the decay of his trade. It is a matter of the first import to the country banker, that the representatives of his cash-notes, should be bills payable in London, to answer demands, or invest, if surplusage ensues; or of other country banks to redeem his own bills, lodged in such houses, or to receive a balance as the case may demand. Now it is manifest, that if the commerce be limited to the supply of the district, or rent be remitted to London or elsewhere, where such banker's bills do not circulate, his chance of surplusage, and of course his power of accommodation upon fixed indefinite security, becomes lessened. We have spoken thus, because the transition from war to peace, was stated by Lord Londonderry as the cause of the change of the times; and

dressed:—and the perusal of it may teach that Gentleman and his coadjutors to be less hasty in bringing charges against a “Church whose only sin it is to have been the bulwark of national liberties against the assaults of revolu-

are minutely considered, particularly their temples, theatres (a very small article), amphitheatres, aqueducts, bridges, town-walls, gates, acroteria, forums, basilicæ, triumphal arches, baths, barracks, light-houses, &c. A view of the interior of Rome illustrates this Chapter.

PRIVATE EDIFICES of the Greeks and Romans form the subject of the Fifth Chapter. These are minutely and ably described, and illustrated by existing specimens at Pompeii.

The Sixth Chapter is devoted to the architecture of the Britons, Anglo-Saxons, Normans, and English. Here Mr. F. displays the most elaborate research. After a sketch of the general remains, and the houses of the Britons, Mr. F. pursues his subject through the following divisions:

MILITARY ARCHITECTURE, as exhibited in Castles of all ages, Anglo-Saxon, Danish, and Norman, down to the castellated mansions of the sixteenth century.

der to our Eternal Salvation. In Two Parts. Part. I. Exhortations to Repentance and a Holy Life. Part II. Devotions for the Closet; consisting of Confessions, Praises, Supplications, Intercessions, and Thanksgivings, in Three Offices for every Day in the Week. Collected out of the Old and New Testament, and the Books of Wisdom and Ecclesiasticus, &c. 8vo. pp. 304.

THIS excellent Volume (dedicated to the Bishop of London, and originally published with the approbation and countenance of one of the most distinguished of the learned Prelates's Predecessors,) is thus briefly introduced:

“The Editor of this new edition of the

robe,
 none so fair upon the infant globe,
 earth of angels might have been the
 sent,
 man for angels a companion meet;
 but it has usher'd pestilence and war,
 red the mid-day sun and morning star,
 m'd the bright descendant of the sky,
 , to toil, to sorrow, and to die,
 e there bright spots in the waste that
 shine,
 rials of an origin divine."

e could certainly cite many lines
 wer and beauty—many that are
 and flowing with grace and dig-
 but there are too many that are
 d and prosaic, far too many that
 ate carelessness and haste;—it is
 at these delinquencies of style, that
 ould guard a writer who has ex-
 d so many proofs of the good-
 of his heart and the purity of his
 —and we would say, that if there
 ne subject rather than another
 nding a polished versification, it
 t which forms the theme of the
 nt Poem.

ET. MAG. April, 1823.

forbearance and final triumph, by in-
 culcating Christian principles. This
 is the great merit of the Novel. It
 shows the indispensable utility of
 principle on all occasions; a truism
 assuredly, but not in the way in which
 the Author means. This way is, let
 your principles be Christian, your
 conduct prudent and amiable, and
 events be left to Providence. Now
 we solemnly declare, that we have
 seen too little general action upon
 these excellent principles, to suppose
 that the Author ought to be inculcated
 for teaching things which every body
 ought to know; and which every body
 does not seem to know.

An original remark we shall quote:

"The brightest ornament of a ball-
 room is a number of happy faces, and
 the power of producing them worth all
 the draperies and paper temples that ever
 Nixon furnished." p. 132.

The preaching parts (for every no-
 vel has now its short sermons, very
 becom-

INTEL

OF THE COMMITTEE ON
HIGH HIS MAJESTY HAS B
B BRITISH NATION.

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768.

"Sir, It is natural for a Scholar to interest himself in an expedition, undertaken, like yours, for the importation of literature; and therefore, though having never travelled myself, I am very little qualified to give advice to a traveller, yet, that I may not seem inattentive to a design so worthy of regard, I will try whether the present state of my health will suffer me to lay before you what observation or report have suggested to me, that may direct your inquiries, or facilitate your success. Things of which the mere rarity makes the value, and which are prized at a high rate by a wantonness rather than by use, are always passing from poorer to richer countries, and therefore, though Germany and Italy were principally productive of Typographical curiosities, I do not much imagine, that they are now to be found there in great abundance. An eagerness for scarce books and early editions, which prevailed among the English about half a century ago, filled our shops with all the splendour and nicety of literature, and when the Harleian Catalogue was published, many of the books were bought for the Library of the King of France

"I believe, however, that by the diligence with which you have enlarged the Library under your care, the present stock is so nearly exhausted, that 'till new purchases supply the booksellers with new stores, you will not be able to do much more than glean

among us is much lessened by the Reformation. Of the Canonists at least a few eminent Writers may be sufficient. The Schoolmen are of more general value. But the Feudal and Civil Law I cannot but wish to see complete. The Feudal constitution is the original of the law of property, over all the civilized part of Europe, and the Civil law, as it is generally understood to include the law of nations, may be called with great propriety a regal study. Of these books, which have been often published, and diversified by various modes of impression, a Royal Library should have at least the most curious edition, the most splendid, and the most useful. The most curious edition is commonly the first, and the most useful may be expected among the last. Thus, of Tully's Offices, the edition of Fust is the most curious, and that of Grævius the most useful. The most splendid, the eye will discern. With the old Printers you are now become any col sold, y can sca up sing In eve they at Welsh

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been made to the collection by persons
 us to show their respect to his late
 sty, and to promote his views. Among

the late Mr Jacob Bryant deserves
 ularly to be mentioned, as having en
 d the Library with some of the rarest
 mens of the art of printing, at its com
 ement in this country.

ie Committee having satisfied them
 s as to the general description and va
 of this Collection, proceeded to con
 the mode of disposing of it, so as to
 r it most available to the public, and
 to fulfil his Majesty's most gracious in
 ons.

is obvious that for the purpose of
 ding to students as enlarged and as ge

The books were counted for the first
 very lately,—they had been previously
 rated at a much higher number, but
 ably that estimate had been formed by
 ndering every tract in the Library as a
 rate volume.

Library, as before stated, about 60,000.

Of 21,000 duplicates, which are found
 in the united libraries, the Committee con
 sider it would not be advisable to part with
 more than 12,000; so that in relation to
 the duplicates, no reasonable objection oc
 curs to placing these two Libraries in the
 same building, and affording the public the
 facility of referring to both at the same
 time.

The Committee are of opinion, under all
 the circumstances of the case, that the
 public will derive the greatest benefit from
 placing this noble donation under the care
 of the Trustees of the Museum, and they
 are sure the House will concur with them in
 opinion, that from respect to his late Ma
 jesty it should be kept distinct and entire;
 that a separate room should be appropriated
 for its reception, and that whatever dis
 posable duplicates there may be in the two
 Libraries, should be taken from the books
 now in the Museum.

The Committee recommend that a new
 building

posed to execute upon the plan of the Mr. Whitaker's History of the Deanery even. The Deanery of Doncaster consists of about fifty Parishes, several of which are already described in Mr. Hunter's History of Hallamshire. These Parishes are made up of the Townships which compose the 10 Southern Wapentakes of the County of York, Strafford and Staincross, together with above eight or ten Townships of the West-riding. Within the limits are the Deaneries of Doncaster and Rotherham, and the Chase of Hatfield, Coningsborough, and the whole Honour of Tickhill, subjects of great interest to the Antiquary and Topographer. The same laudable principle on which Mr. Hunter proceeded in the preparation of his work on the History of Hallamshire, of passing over or slightly touching what is already in possession of the public, will be acted on in this Work and it is known to have been collecting the materials of its topography during many years, both in personal surveys of the district and in the great public depositaries of documentary evidence, and to have received the assistance from the private muniment rooms who possess property within the district; the public may expect a work which will abound in original and curious

An entirely new Collection of Elegant Extracts in Verse; to come out in Monthly Parts.

Ringan Gilhaize, a Novel. By the Author of the "Eutail."

The title of Sir WALTER SCOTT's new novel is *Quentin Durward*. The scene, it is understood, is occasionally in France.

A new method of taking altitudes at sea, when the horizon is invisible, has been invented by Mr. Adam, Rector of the Inverness Academy. In consequence of an application to the Admiralty for an opportunity to try this method on-board one of his Ma-

ROXBURGHE CLUB.

A special Meeting of this distinguished Society was held at Grillon's Hotel, in Abchurch-lane, on Saturday the 19th of April, for the purpose of electing a Member to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Sir Mark Masterman Sykes, Bart. The first candidate put in election was the Author of *Waverley*, and all the beans being in his favour, he was declared duly elected. It was then unanimously resolved, that if at any time the *siege perilous* should be vacant by absence of the UNKNOWN, the adventure might be taken by, perhaps something more than his wraith, SIR WALTER SCOTT, BART.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.

April 23, being St. George's Day, the anniversary election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society of Antiquaries of London took place at Somerset House; when the following were elected the Council for the year ensuing:—George Earl of Aberdeen, K. T. President; F. A. Barnard, esq. V. P.; William Bray, esq.; Nicholas Carlisle, esq. Secretary; Taylor Combe, esq. M. A. Director; Sir Humphrey Davy, Bart. Pres. R. S.; Henry Ellis, esq. B. C. L. Secretary; Hudson Gurney, esq. V. P.; R. P. Knight, esq. V. P.; William Marsden, esq.; Matthew Raper, esq. V. P.; Thomas Amyot, esq. Treasurer; M. Bland, esq.; F. Chantrey, esq.; Charles Lord Colchester; Sir H. Halford, Bart.; J. H. Markland, esq.; H. Petrie, esq.; John Lord Bishop of St. Asaph; R. Smirke, esq. jun. R. A.; B. C. Stephenson, esq.

The Earl of Aberdeen was then re-elected President; Thomas Amyot, esq. was elected Treasurer, in the room of W. Bray, esq. resigned. N. Carlisle, esq. and H. Ellis, esq. the Secretaries, and Taylor Combe, esq. the Director, were also re-elected.

The Society afterwards celebrated their Anniversary by dining together at the Freemasons' Tavern.—In the course of the evening the health of their late Treasurer, Wm. Bray, esq. was drank with enthusiasm; when this venerated gentleman returned thanks in a neat and elegant speech, expressing his satisfaction at having enjoyed their confidence so many years; but having now arrived at his eighty-seventh year, he thought it advisable to resign the duties of his office into younger hands, whilst he could meet the Society to express personally his sense of the honour they had now conferred upon him.

SURREY INSTITUTION.

The friends of Literature, Science, and the Arts, will learn with regret that the Surrey Institution has ceased to exist; and that its valuable Library will be next month sold by auction by Mr. Saunders. Besides an useful selection of books in every class of literature, this Library contains numerous works that are both costly and rare. Among these are Bishop Walton's Polyglott Bible;

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Castell's Lexicon Heptaglotton; Taverner's Bible, 1529; *Biblia Sacra Latina*, 8vo (Lugduni, apud Joannem Pullou), a curious edition of the Latin Vulgate Version proscribed in the Index Expurgatorius of the Roman See; Dr. Woide's Codex Alexandrinus of the New Testament; Dr. Kipling's fac-simile of the Codex Bezae at Cambridge, &c. &c.

MR. GARRICK'S LIBRARY.

The Library, Prints, Poetical and Historical Tracts of the celebrated Mr. Garrick, are now passing under the hammer of Mr. Saunders. The Catalogue is ushered in by the following historical notice:

“Mr. Garrick, by his will, directed that his rare Collection of Old Plays, which had been formed with great assiduity, during the course of his theatrical life, should be deposited in the British Museum for the use of the Publick; an injunction which was fulfilled soon after his decease in 1779. The volumes composing that Collection are uniformly bound and distinguished by his initials. The remainder of his books, with the exception of such, to the value of one hundred pounds, as should be chosen by his widow for her own use, he bequeathed to his nephew the Rev. Carrington Garrick, Vicar of Hendon.

“But Mrs. Garrick, who, to a cultivated taste for literature, joined a veneration for whatever had been collected by her husband, was unwilling to part with the Library which had been the source of so much of their mutual gratification; and, therefore, prevailed upon Mr. Carrington Garrick to dispose to her of the interest which he had acquired therein under his Uncle's Will.

“Towards the conclusion of her protracted life, Mrs. Garrick presented the greater part of the Greek and Latin Classics, together with her numerous and highly valuable Italian books, to Christopher Philip Garrick, esq. the only son of Mr. Carrington Garrick, and at present the male representative of the family.

“The rest of the Library, considerably augmented by Mrs. Garrick since 1779, is now offered to the Public, with the exception only of books to the value of one hundred and fifty pounds bequeathed to the Rev. Thomas Rackett and George Frederick Beltz, esq. Lancaster Herald, the executors of her will.”

STEAM NAVIGATION TO INDIA.

Extensive arrangements have been formed, with the concurrence of Government, for the establishment of steam vessels to convey passengers and light goods from this country to Grand Cairo. The Pashaw of Egypt has engaged to have from two to three hundred camels always in readiness to facilitate the communication from Cairo to Suez, and from Suez to Cairo, and that the expence shall not exceed five shillings per hundred weight.

SELECT

alarm that demons ev'n must know,
as'd a Mightier should become their
foe.

le Man they find an easy prey,
their malice, and exert their sway :
to stay them in their wicked course,
appears, omnipotent in force,
from his presence to their native hell,
sours their folly in the dungeon cell.
were the thoughts that pass'd within
the mind

great Enemy of the human kind ;
to hope, yet doubting of success,
is the secret conflict of his breast.

g'd at length by his own cursed will,
new dangers in promoting ill,
as obtrude his presence on the Earth
work stamp'd blessed at its earliest
birth)

now, tho' chang'd since that accursed
hour

Adam yielded to Satanic power,
as a hand all-bountiful and good,
sings pleasure and dispensing food.

lights emerg'd from dark and dunnest
night [light !
gems must sparkle in the rays of

Boldly assails him with his treacherous
wiles,

And couches rancour in deceitful smiles.

" Ah wherefore thus submissively endure,
Pangs never destin'd for a heart so pure ;
If hunger press thee, sure thy boasted skill
Can make ev'n stones subservient to thy
will ;

Speak but the word, thy sufferings are re-
liev'd,

Thy name exalted, and thy pow'r believ'd."
Seiz'd with abhorrence at a thought so vain ;
The blessed Jesus answers with disdain ;

" Know—man's support consisteth not in
food ;

His first great object is the will of God."

authorities, including Bracton and

The Lord Chancellor explained that inability to give an unqualified answer to a question upon a former evening did not remove any doubt of the power of the House to give the library of his late Majesty a definite donee, whether an individual or a corporation, but from a doubt whether a British nation, which could not be regarded as such a definite donee, could receive it.—Lord *Ellenborough* expressed him-

self by no means satisfied with this answer, and made some allusions to the coincidence in point of time of the King's Library Bill with the gift of the library.—The *Earl of Liverpool* repelled, with some indignation, the hint that these objects had any connexion; and called upon the Lord Chancellor, who vouched for the perfect propriety and disinterested generosity of the gift of the library.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, March 25.

Mr *John Russell* asked Mr *Canning*—whether this country was bound by any treaty to guarantee the Crown of France against the XVIIIth, or the House of Bourbon?—Mr. *Canning* hesitated to an-

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS the same day, The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for grants for public monuments to be erected in St Paul's Cathedral to the memories of Earl St. Vincent and Lord Duncan. The Right Hon. Gentleman introduced his motion by a handsome speech, in which he gave a detail of the brilliant services of the gallant Admirals.—The House then adjourned to the 10th of April.

the principal, because her engaging on the side of Spain would render the war much more popular in France : and because, if the majority of the Spanish nation were sincerely attached to the constitution, from the nature of their country they must triumph over France ; but if the majority were not so disposed, it would be unjust, and unbecoming the character of Great Britain, to become the ally of a minority. With respect to the Spanish South American Colonies, his Lordship explained, that though the Government was not prepared to recognise their *de jure* independence, it would not allow their occupation by France, nor admit any right in the Spanish Government to cede them to France.—Earl Grey complained that the British Government had not maintained with proper energy the independence of Spain.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. Canning brought forth similar documents, relative to the negotiations at Verona.—He entered into the same train of exposition as Lord Liverpool.—Mr. Brougham, and some other Members, deprecated the want of energy and decision, which, they contended, the British Government had betrayed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 15.

Mr. Brownlow brought forward his motion for censuring the conduct of the Irish Attorney General in the late state prosecutions in Dublin. The Hon. Member enforced his motion in an extremely animated and eloquent speech of considerable length, which drew repeated cheers from both sides of the House.—Mr. Plunkett defended himself in a long and highly elaborate argument ; he contended for the right of the Attorney General to file informations, *ex-officio*, after bills had been ignored by a Grand Jury, by arguments drawn from the practice of the King's Bench, maintaining that, in this respect, the Attorney General possesses an authority co-ordinate with that possessed by that high tribunal. He next adverted to the mode in which, according to the statement of the witnesses, the Grand Jury had conducted its examination ; and, lastly, imputed to the High Sheriff certain expressions and practices, which, in his opinion, proved that the Grand Jury had been empaneled with a view to party interests. Mr. Plunkett then left the House.—Mr. W. Courtenay professed his approbation of Mr. Plunkett's conduct ; but thought a decision on the merits of the case likely to lead to injurious consequences, affording, as it necessarily must, a triumph to one party or the other ; he therefore moved the previous question as an amendment.—Colonel Barry supported the original motion. He ascribed the riot at the theatre to the intrigues of a man of infamous character, named Atkinson, who had lately received a lucrative employment.

This man had been examined in the King's Bench, but not before the Grand Jury. Colonel Barry vindicated the character of the High Sheriff, who had been accused by the Attorney General upon a statement contradicted by the oaths of seven gentlemen, who were fortunately present at the conversation to which that statement referred.—Lord Milton, Mr. Goulburn, Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Canning spoke each shortly in favour of the amendment. On the understanding that the question would be again opened on a motion for enquiring (on the 22d inst.) into Mr. Sheriff Thorpe's conduct, of which motion Sir F. Buxton gave notice, Mr. Brownlow withdrew his motion.

April 16. Mr. Hume presented a petition from the members of an infidel society of Edinburgh, which had assumed the title of "Zetetic." The petitioners complained, that while they had been engaged in the laudable work of instructing each other, as well as strangers and young persons, in the doctrines of atheism, the Magistrates of Edinburgh had interrupted their proceedings, seized their books (including Queen Mab, Mr. Paine's works, &c.), and held the chief missionaries to bail. They did not complain that these acts of the Magistrates were illegal, but they complained of the laws which legalised such a violation of the right of free discussion.—Mr. Hume enforced the prayer of the petition, and explained the moderation adopted by the Magistrates, by mentioning that those philosophers, whom they only thought it necessary to disperse, were, by the law of Scotland, subject to be hanged.—The Lord Advocate explained the Scottish law of blasphemy, and intimated that the Zetetic philosophers had got extremely well off.

Lord Althorp, pursuant to his notice, moved the Repeal of the FOREIGN ENLISTMENT BILL. His Lordship prefaced his motion with a short speech, in the course of which he admitted that neutrality is the soundest policy in the present condition of the empire ; but contended that neutrality may be as well preserved by an impartial permission to English subjects to serve in the armies or fleets of both belligerents, as by a prohibition against serving in either.—Lord Folkestone seconded the motion in a speech of more than common warmth, in which he spoke of neutrality with indignation, inveighed bitterly against the humble tone held by Ministers in the late negotiations, lamented the degradation of the nation, and attributed all its calamities and disgraces to the national debt, the interest of which, he said, must be reduced.—Lord J. Russell spoke at length in favour of the motion, citing the example of Elizabeth, who freely permitted her subjects to engage in the service of the Flemings, when they were

Mr. *Stewart*, Mr. *S. Rice* objected to the measure on the double ground, that it fixed the Clergyman's claim, not the sum actually stipulated, as the standard by which the compensation was to be adjusted; and, secondly, that the state of irritation in the public mind in Ireland, produced by recent measures, rendered it extremely impolitic to bring together two parties, with interests so directly opposed, as the Clergy and their parishioners. He expressed great satisfaction; however, that the Bill was to be compulsory on the Clergy, and proposed to refer it to a Select Committee.—Mr. *F. Fitzgerald* and Col. *Barry* concurred in the last suggestion, which was, however, opposed by Messrs. *Goulburn*, *Pest*, and *Hume*, and by Col. *French*, Sir *H. Parnell*, and Sir *John Newport*, on the ground that the importance of the question demanded a discussion by a committee of the whole house.—Mr. *Hume* declared himself dissatisfied with the bill, and expressed an opinion that

should provide ought to form the property bill was ordered. In a converser Reduction Bill correspondence ment and the kingdom, char deprecating th Col. *Barry* re: deen.

On the second reading of the Irish Church Rates Bill, Sir *John Newport* objected to the power possessed by the ecclesiastical courts, and cited an instance of its oppressive exercise.—Mr. *Hume* reprobated the whole ecclesiastical system in Ireland, and dropped a hint that the Catholics ought to suppress it by physical force; for which he received, from Mr. *F. Fitzgerald*, another severe reproof.

(To be continued.)

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

At the opening of the Chamber of Deputies on Thursday, the 10th instant, the Minister of the War Department rose and said, "Gentlemen—All efforts to stop the course of the faction which governs the councils of Spain having proved fruitless, Monseigneur the Duke of Angouleme received orders to pass the frontier, and on the 7th of this month passed the Bidassoa at the head of the army."

A communication was also made to the Chamber, on the 10th inst. of the marching of the French army, and of a despatch from General Guilleminot, dated head-quarters, Saint Jean de Luz, April 7th, half-past 3 in the morning. The intelligence contained in the first despatch from the Maj.-General of the army, related to an attempt which was made on the 6th by a band of French, Italian, and Piedmontese refugees, to induce the French troops to desert. This corps paraded on the opposite side of the Bidassoa, displaying the tri-coloured cockade, and habited in the exact dress of the Ex-Imperial Guard. They uttered the seditious cries of "Napoleon II! the Republic! Liberty!" &c. &c. and tried every effort to seduce the fidelity of the soldiers. A piece of artillery was brought forward, and three rounds discharged, which killed and wounded several, after which they withdrew.

On the 2d instant the Duke of Angouleme published the following address:

"The King of France, by recalling his Ambassador from Madrid, hoped that the Spanish Government, warned of its dangers, would return to more moderate sentiments,

and would cease to be deaf to the counsels of benevolence and reason. Two months and a half have passed away, and his Majesty has in vain expected the establishment in Spain of an order of things compatible with the safety of neighbouring States. The French Government has for two entire years endured, with a forbearance without example, the most unmerited provocations; the revolutionary faction which has destroyed the royal authority in your country—which holds your King captive—which calls for his dethronement—which menaces his life and that of his family, has carried beyond your frontiers its guilty efforts. It has tried all means to corrupt the army of his Most Christian Majesty, and to excite troubles in France, in the same manner as it had succeeded by the contagion of its doctrines and of its example to produce the insurrection of Naples and Piedmont. Deceived in its expectations, it has invited traitors, condemned by our tribunals, to consummate under the protection of triumphant rebellion the plots which they had formed against their country. It is time to put a stop to the anarchy which tears Spain in pieces, which takes from it the power of settling its colonial disputes, which separates it from Europe, which has broken all its relations with the august Sovereigns whom the same intentions and the same views unite with his Most Christian Majesty, and which compromises the repose and interests of France. Spaniards! France is not at war with your country. Sprung from the same blood as your kings, I can have no wish but for your independence, your happiness, your glory. I am going to cross the Pyrenees at the

PORTUGAL.

Letters from Oporto, dated 15th ult. state, that there has been another engagement between the Royalists and the Constitutionalists, near Chaves; the former were successful, owing to their superiority in cavalry, having outflanked the Constitutionalists. The *Diario* of the 26th gives an account of an action in front of the town of Amarante, in which the Constitutional troops were victorious. The action is stated to have been very desperate, and to have continued from seven in the morning till three in the afternoon. A great many prisoners were taken.

SWITZERLAND.

March 25. A disgusting scene took place some days ago in the village of Trullikon, in the Canton of Zurich. A dozen individuals, men and women, shut themselves up in a house, under pretext of praying. An hour afterwards a dreadful noise was heard. The people assembled, the inhabitants of the neighbourhood hastened to the spot, and demanded in vain that the house should be opened. Meantime the tumult increased every moment: the door was at length forced open, and these wretched people were all found stretched on the ground in various groups, closely embracing each other. They were all arrested. Their depositions present nothing but instances of deplorable folly: they pretend to be inspired by God, and a girl who is pregnant is always the organ by which his will is manifested to them. Some of them have been taken to the mad-house. It was hoped that the measures taken by the Government of Zurich would suffice to enlighten the fanatics, or at least to restrain them within bounds, but the ridiculous scenes which took place at Trullikon, have suddenly been succeeded by others that are tragical and horrible. In the night of the 14th, a young female visionary pretended that Buonaparte had appeared to her, and had inspired her with the resolution to die, to save several thousands of souls. This apparition inflamed the imagination of several fanatics, and the sacrifice was instantly resolved upon. Men, women, and young girls, immediately prepared instruments for the execution, fastened the unfortunate young woman to a board, and, amidst the cries of joy uttered by the victim, they drove nails into her feet and hands, tore her breast, dashed her head to pieces with a mallet, and sung pious hymns to celebrate her death. The Magistrates being informed, hastened to the spot. Six of the guilty have been arrested, and the investigation is still going on. Later accounts announce to us, that a sister of this unhappy young woman has also perished in the most cruel tortures, likewise a victim of religious rage. Her brother-in-law has declared himself to have been her assassin,

but he pretends to have fulfilled the will of God, and boasts of his crime.

MALTA.

Extract of a letter from Malta, dated Feb. 21.—“An accident took place here on Shrove Tuesday, of the most fatal and appalling nature. It is the custom on that day to attract the poor boys away from the crowd and riot in the streets (it being the last day of the Carnival), by making a procession to one of the churches, and afterwards distributing bread to them. Previous to their receiving the bread, they were all (in number about 700) put in the corridor of the convent—a room where, I believe, there were no windows—and there locked in. The cries of the poor creatures were shortly heard from inside, calling to be let out, but the man with the key was not to be found; at length a man, who thought his son was inside, rushed forward and broke the door open, when a dreadful scene presented itself, a great number of the poor boys having been suffocated. The consternation in the city on this being known was indescribable. The bodies were taken out; 20 were taken to one doctor's shop, and a great number to the hospital, where I saw more than 95 bodies of young lads, from 10 to 14, lying breathless on the floor. The expressions of the mob against the Priests and Friars were very violent, as it was attributed to them. The number of dead, by a proclamation from Government, who wish to hush the business, is stated to be about 100. At least 130 were killed, and the general number is stated to be 153. An investigation is to be made by Government into the affair.”

AMERICA.

The Bill for establishing Commercial intercourse between the United States and the British West Indies has passed both Houses of Congress. One of its provisions, it is understood, prohibits British vessels, arriving in the United States from ports in Great Britain, the privilege of taking cargoes to the Islands.

Letters from Bahia of the 20th of Jan. mention, that an attack was made on the 7th, by General Madeira, on the island of Taporica, which lasted five hours, and ended in Madeira's being compelled to retire with a loss of 200 men. Madeira, fearing in his contest with the Brazilians to be straitened for provisions, had subsequently given orders that all the women and children should retire into the interior.

The reign of the Mexican Emperor, Iturbide, is at an end. Accounts from Vera Cruz, of the 2d of Feb. received at Hayanah, state that he has abdicated the Throne, and withdrawn to his own house as a private individual. The Government formed immediately was on the plan agreed upon at Iguala, where the Revolution first commenced.

The

sponding year and quarter. The decrease in the Excise alone is 1,148,000*l.* in the year, and above 200,000*l.* in the quarter, just ended. But it is gratifying to observe that this decrease has been produced by diminished taxation. It will be recollected that it was not till after the expiration of the year and quarter, on the 5th of April 1822, that the remission of the duties began to produce any considerable effect.—There has been a diminution in the Excise Duties upon Malt, Salt, and Leather; and in the Assessed Taxes a repeal of the Agricultural Horse Tax. Had not the duties been diminished, there would have been an increase both in the year and the quarter.—In referring to the Income and Charge upon the consolidated Fund, the greatest satisfaction will be derived. The charge on the quarter, ended on the 5th of April 1822, was 9,609,519*l.* and on the quarter ended 5th of April 1823, only 7,920,000*l.* a difference of nearly 1,700,000*l.* The charge upon the corresponding quarter being 9,609,519*l.* and the income 11,154,569*l.* it follows that there was a surplus of 1,545,050*l.* The charge upon the quarter just ended being only 7,920,000*l.* and the income 10,053,168*l.* the surplus of income beyond the charge

traordinary affair were developed. His friends, alarmed at the consequences that might follow such an unhallowed violation of the tomb, and being desirous of atoning in some measure for the sins of him who had been guilty of so great a crime, caused the head to be forthwith transmitted to this country, with a request that the coffin might be re-opened for the purpose of ascertaining if it was the identical head of the saint, and if so, that it might be restored to its original situation.—In compliance with this request, the coffin was opened, and the above story proved to be perfectly correct, the trunk only of a skeleton presenting itself to the astonished eyes of those around. The head has accordingly been re-interred with due solemnity in the presence of the Elders of the Church.

2. Harris, a dau.—At the Earl of Carnarvon's, Lady Maria Saunderson, a dau. Great George-street, Mrs. W. Irving, —At Weymouth, the wife of Rev. E. y, a son.—In Corston, the wife of L. M. Master, a son.—Mrs. J. Wynne, thmetlio, co. Denbigh, a son.—At ersmith, the wife of Maj. G. H. A. , a son.—The wife of S. Graham, .P. a dau.—At Clapham, Mrs. J. A. r, a dau.—Mrs. T. W. W. Browne, ddlands, a son. —At Ringwood, Mrs. Tyrrell Ross, a son.
 ch 8. At Studley, near Trowbridge, Edward Horlock Mortimer, a son.
 ch 11. The wife of Capt. J. H. dge, R. N. a dau.
 ch 12. At Salisbury, the wife of Dr. a son.—At Bridgewater, the wife of umullen, a daughter.
 ch 15. The wife of Rev. D. Jones, tawron, Breconshire, a son.
 ch 19. The wife of Capt. R. F. , R. A. a son.
 ch 20. At Corsham, the wife of the t. Slade. a son ; and on the 22d, the f the Rev. J. A. Methuen, vicar of lace, a son.
 ch 23. In Grafton-street, the wife

March 29. The wife of Frederick W. Campbell, esq. of Barbreck, a dau.

April 2. The wife of the Rev. T. Hancock, of Carmarthen, a dau.—The wife of Major Clayton, of Ballylickey-house, co. Cork, a son.

promoted to the rank of Lieutenant; war with France appearing im-
 le, he was selected by that able
 Sir Charles Saunders, to serve on
 his ship.

expedition he was employed in
 bat against Quebec, which place
 won after difficulties which to
 would have been insurmountable.
 after he was advanced to the rank
 commander; and having returned
 rope, proceeded, not long after-
 , to the Mediterranean, and was
 ated Captain of the *Experiment*, a
 hip of twenty guns, during the in-
 ition of Sir John Strachan. While
 temporary promotion lasted, he fell
 h and encountered a large Xebec
 ; under Moorish colours, though
 ed by Frenchmen, mounting twenty-
 ns, besides swivels and pateratoes,
 ith a crew three times as numerous
Experiment. After a furious but
 conflict, the enemy was so disabled
 be glad to take advantage of a
 and favourable breeze of wind, to
 et. *Mag. April, 1823.*

On the trials which followed the un-
 lucky difference and misunderstanding
 between Admirals Keppel and Palliser,
 Captain Jervis gave his evidence with
 candour and impartiality, and spoke in
 the following terms of his superior officer:

"That during the whole time that
 the English fleet was in sight of the
 French fleet, he displayed *the greatest
 naval skill and ability, and the boldest
 enterprise upon the 27th of July; which,
 with the promptitude of Sir Robert Har-
 land, will be subjects of my admiration
 and imitation as long as I live.*"

From the evidence given upon this
 trial it appears, that the *Poudroyant*,
 which had got into her station about
 three, and never left it till four the next
 morning, was very closely engaged, and
 in a most disabled state. Her main-
 mast had received a shot very near
 through the head and lodged in the
 cheek, which passed through the heart
 of the mast, and several other shot in
 different places; her fore-mast had also
 received several shot in a large square

1000-1010-1020-1030-1040-1050-1060-1070-1080-1090-1100-1110-1120-1130-1140-1150-1160-1170-1180-1190-1200-1210-1220-1230-1240-1250-1260-1270-1280-1290-1300-1310-1320-1330-1340-1350-1360-1370-1380-1390-1400-1410-1420-1430-1440-1450-1460-1470-1480-1490-1500-1510-1520-1530-1540-1550-1560-1570-1580-1590-1600-1610-1620-1630-1640-1650-1660-1670-1680-1690-1700-1710-1720-1730-1740-1750-1760-1770-1780-1790-1800-1810-1820-1830-1840-1850-1860-1870-1880-1890-1900-1910-1920-1930-1940-1950-1960-1970-1980-1990-2000-2010-2020-2030-2040-2050-2060-2070-2080-2090-2100-2110-2120-2130-2140-2150-2160-2170-2180-2190-2200-2210-2220-2230-2240-2250-2260-2270-2280-2290-2300-2310-2320-2330-2340-2350-2360-2370-2380-2390-2400-2410-2420-2430-2440-2450-2460-2470-2480-2490-2500-2510-2520-2530-2540-2550-2560-2570-2580-2590-2600-2610-2620-2630-2640-2650-2660-2670-2680-2690-2700-2710-2720-2730-2740-2750-2760-2770-2780-2790-2800-2810-2820-2830-2840-2850-2860-2870-2880-2890-2900-2910-2920-2930-2940-2950-2960-2970-2980-2990-3000-3010-3020-3030-3040-3050-3060-3070-3080-3090-3100-3110-3120-3130-3140-3150-3160-3170-3180-3190-3200-3210-3220-3230-3240-3250-3260-3270-3280-3290-3300-3310-3320-3330-3340-3350-3360-3370-3380-3390-3400-3410-3420-3430-3440-3450-3460-3470-3480-3490-3500-3510-3520-3530-3540-3550-3560-3570-3580-3590-3600-3610-3620-3630-3640-3650-3660-3670-3680-3690-3700-3710-3720-3730-3740-3750-3760-3770-3780-3790-3800-3810-3820-3830-3840-3850-3860-3870-3880-3890-3900-3910-3920-3930-3940-3950-3960-3970-3980-3990-4000-4010-4020-4030-4040-4050-4060-4070-4080-4090-4100-4110-4120-4130-4140-4150-4160-4170-4180-4190-4200-4210-4220-4230-4240-4250-4260-4270-4280-4290-4300-4310-4320-4330-4340-4350-4360-4370-4380-4390-4400-4410-4420-4430-4440-4450-4460-4470-4480-4490-4500-4510-4520-4530-4540-4550-4560-4570-4580-4590-4600-4610-4620-4630-4640-4650-4660-4670-4680-4690-4700-4710-4720-4730-4740-4750-4760-4770-4780-4790-4800-4810-4820-4830-4840-4850-4860-4870-4880-4890-4900-4910-4920-4930-4940-4950-4960-4970-4980-4990-5000-5010-5020-5030-5040-5050-5060-5070-5080-5090-5100-5110-5120-5130-5140-5150-5160-5170-5180-5190-5200-5210-5220-5230-5240-5250-5260-5270-5280-5290-5300-5310-5320-5330-5340-5350-5360-5370-5380-5390-5400-5410-5420-5430-5440-5450-5460-5470-5480-5490-5500-5510-5520-5530-5540-5550-5560-5570-5580-5590-5600-5610-5620-5630-5640-5650-5660-5670-5680-5690-5700-5710-5720-5730-5740-5750-5760-5770-5780-5790-5800-5810-5820-5830-5840-5850-5860-5870-5880-5890-5900-5910-5920-5930-5940-5950-5960-5970-5980-5990-6000-6010-6020-6030-6040-6050-6060-6070-6080-6090-6100-6110-6120-6130-6140-6150-6160-6170-6180-6190-6200-6210-6220-6230-6240-6250-6260-6270-6280-6290-6300-6310-6320-6330-6340-6350-6360-6370-6380-6390-6400-6410-6420-6430-6440-6450-6460-6470-6480-6490-6500-6510-6520-6530-6540-6550-6560-6570-6580-6590-6600-6610-6620-6630-6640-6650-6660-6670-6680-6690-6700-6710-6720-6730-6740-6750-6760-6770-6780-6790-6800-6810-6820-6830-6840-6850-6860-6870-6880-6890-6900-6910-6920-6930-6940-6950-6960-6970-6980-6990-7000-7010-7020-7030-7040-7050-7060-7070-7080-7090-7100-7110-7120-7130-7140-7150-7160-7170-7180-7190-7200-7210-7220-7230-7240-7250-7260-7270-7280-7290-7300-7310-7320-7330-7340-7350-7360-7370-7380-7390-7400-7410-7420-7430-7440-7450-7460-7470-7480-7490-7500-7510-7520-7530-7540-7550-7560-7570-7580-7590-7600-7610-7620-7630-7640-7650-7660-7670-7680-7690-7700-7710-7720-7730-7740-7750-7760-7770-7780-7790-7800-7810-7820-7830-7840-7850-7860-7870-7880-7890-7900-7910-7920-7930-7940-7950-7960-7970-7980-7990-8000-8010-8020-8030-8040-8050-8060-8070-8080-8090-8100-8110-8120-8130-8140-8150-8160-8170-8180-8190-8200-8210-8220-8230-8240-8250-8260-8270-8280-8290-8300-8310-8320-8330-8340-8350-8360-8370-8380-8390-8400-8410-8420-8430-8440-8450-8460-8470-8480-8490-8500-8510-8520-8530-8540-8550-8560-8570-8580-8590-8600-8610-8620-8630-8640-8650-8660-8670-8680-8690-8700-8710-8720-8730-8740-8750-8760-8770-8780-8790-8800-8810-8820-8830-8840-8850-8860-8870-8880-8890-8900-8910-8920-8930-8940-8950-8960-8970-8980-8990-9000-9010-9020-9030-9040-9050-9060-9070-9080-9090-9100-9110-9120-9130-9140-9150-9160-9170-9180-9190-9200-9210-9220-9230-9240-9250-9260-9270-9280-9290-9300-9310-9320-9330-9340-9350-9360-9370-9380-9390-9400-9410-9420-9430-9440-9450-9460-9470-9480-9490-9500-9510-9520-9530-9540-9550-9560-9570-9580-9590-9600-9610-9620-9630-9640-9650-9660-9670-9680-9690-9700-9710-9720-9730-9740-9750-9760-9770-9780-9790-9800-9810-9820-9830-9840-9850-9860-9870-9880-9890-9900-9910-9920-9930-9940-9950-9960-9970-9980-9990-10000-10010-10020-10030-10040-10050-10060-10070-10080-10090-10100-10110-10120-10130-10140-10150-10160-10170-10180-10190-10200-10210-10220-10230-10240-10250-10260-10270-10280-10290-10300-10310-10320-10330-10340-10350-10360-10370-10380-10390-10400-10410-10420-10430-10440-10450-10460-10470-10480-10490-10500-10510-10520-10530-10540-10550-10560-10570-10580-10590-10600-10610-10620-10630-10640-10650-10660-10670-10680-10690-10700-10710-10720-10730-10740-10750-10760-10770-10780-10790-10800-10810-10820-10830-10840-10850-10860-10870-10880-10890-10900-10910-10920-10930-10940-10950-10960-10970-10980-10990-11000-11010-11020-11030-11040-11050-11060-11070-11080-11090-11100-11110-11120-11130-11140-11150-11160-11170-11180-11190-11200-11210-11220-11230-11240-11250-11260-11270-11280-11290-11300-11310-11320-11330-11340-11350-11360-11370-11380-11390-11400-11410-11420-11430-11440-11450-11460-11470-11480-11490-11500-11510-11520-11530-11540-11550-11560-11570-11580-11590-11600-11610-11620-11630-11640-11650-11660-11670-11680-11690-11700-11710-11720-11730-11740-11750-11760-11770-11780-11790-11800-11810-11820-11830-11840-11850-11860-11870-11880-11890-11900-11910-11920-11930-11940-11950-11960-11970-11980-11990-12000-12010-12020-12030-12040-12050-12060-12070-12080-12090-12100-12110-12120-12130-12140-12150-12160-12170-12180-12190-12200-12210-12220-12230-12240-12250-12260-12270-12280-12290-12300-12310-12320-12330-12340-12350-12360-12370-12380-12390-12400-12410-12420-12430-12440-12450-12460-12470-12480-12490-12500-12510-12520-12530-12540-12550-12560-12570-12580-12590-12600-12610-12620-12630-12640-12650-12660-12670-12680-12690-12700-12710-12720-12730-12740-12750-12760-12770-12780-12790-12800-12810-12820-12830-12840-12850-12860-12870-12880-12890-12900-12910-12920-12930-12940-12950-12960-12970-12980-12990-13000-13010-13020-13030-13040-13050-13060-13070-13080-13090-13100-13110-13120-13130-13140-13150-13160-13170-13180-13190-13200-13210-13220-13230-13240-13250-13260-13270-13280-13290-13300-13310-13320-13330-13340-13350-13360-13370-13380-13390-13400-13410-13420-13430-13440-13450-13460-13470-13480-13490-13500-13510-13520-13530-13540-13550-13560-13570-13580-13590-13600-13610-13620-13630-13640-13650-13660-13670-13680-13690-13700-13710-13720-13730-13740-13750-13760-13770-13780-13790-13800-13810-13820-13830-13840-13850-13860-13870-13880-13890-13900-13910-13920-13930-13940-13950-13960-13970-13980-13990-14000-14010-14020-14030-14040-14050-14060-14070-14080-14090-14100-14110-14120-14130-14140-14150-14160-14170-14180-14190-14200-14210-14220-14230-14240-14250-14260-14270-14280-14290-14300-14310-14320-14330-14340-14350-14360-14370-14380-14390-14400-14410-14420-14430-14440-14450-14460-14470-14480-14490-14500-14510-14520-14530-14540-14550-14560-14570-14580-14590-14600-14610-14620-14630-14640-14650-14660-14670-14680-14690-14700-14710-14720-14730-14740-14750-14760-14770-14780-14790-14800-14810-14820-14830-14840-14850-14860-14870-14880-14890-14900-14910-14920-14930-14940-14950-14960-14970-14980-14990-15000-15010-15020-15030-15040-15050-15060-15070-15080-15090-15100-15110-15120-15130-15140-15150-15160-15170-15180-15190-15200-15210-15220-15230-15240-15250-15260-15270-15280-15290-15300-15310-15320-15330-15340-15350-15360-15370-15380-15390-15400-15410-15420-15430-15440-15450-15460-15470-15480-15490-15500-15510-15520-15530-15540-15550-15560-15570-15580-15590-15600-15610-15620-15630-15640-15650-15660-15670-15680-15690-15700-15710-15720-15730-15740-15750-15760-15770-15780-15790-15800-15810-15820-15830-15840-15850-15860-15870-15880-15890-15900-15910-15920-15930-15940-15950-15960-15970-15980-15990-16000-16010-16020-16030-16040-16050-16060-16070-16080-16090-16100-16110-16120-16130-16140-16150-16160-16170-16180-16190-16200-16210-16220-16230-16240-16250-16260-16270-16280-16290-16300-16310-16320-16330-16340-16350-16360-16370-16380-16390-16400-16410-16420-16430-16440-16450-16460-16470-16480-16490-16500-16510-16520-16530-16540-16550-16560-16570-16580-16590-16600-16610-16620-16630-16640-16650-16660-16670-16680-16690-16700-16710-16720-16730-16740-16750-16760-16770-16780-16790-16800-16810-16820-16830-16840-16850-16860-16870-16880-16890-16900-16910-16920-16930-16940-16950-16960-16970-16980-16990-17000-17010-17020-17030-17040-17050-17060-17070-17080-17090-17100-17110-17120-17130-17140-17150-17160-17170-17180-17190-17200-17210-17220-17230-17240-17250-17260-17270-17280-17290-17300-17310-17320-17330-17340-17350-17360-17370-17380-17390-17400-17410-17420-17430-17440-17450-17460-17470-17480-17490-17500-17510-17520-17530-17540-17550-17560-17570-17580-17590-17600-17610-17620-17630-17640-17650-17660-17670-17680-17690-17700-17710-17720-17730-17740-17750-17760-17770-17780-17790-17800-17810-17820-17830-17840-17850-17860-17870-17880-17890-17900-17910-17920-17930-17940-17950-17960-17970-17980-17990-18000-18010-18020-18030-18040-18050-18060-18070-18080-18090-18100-18110-18120-18130-18140-18150-18160-18170-18180-18190-18200-18210-18220-18230-18240-18250-18260-18270-18280-18290-18300-18310-18320-18330-18340-18350-18360-18370-18380-18390-18400-18410-18420-18430-18440-18450-18460-18470-18480-18490-18500-18510-18520-18530-18540-18550-18560-18570-18580-18590-18600-18610-18620-18630-18640-18650-18660-18670-18680-18690-18700-18710-18720-18730-18740-18750-18760-18770-18780-18790-18800-18810-18820-18830-18840-18850-18860-18870-18880-18890-18900-18910-18920-18930-18940-18950-18960-18970-18980-18990-19000-19010-19020-19030-19040-19050-19060-19070-19080-19090-19100-19110-19120-19130-19140-19150-19160-19170-19180-19190-19200-19210-19220-19230-19240-19250-19260-19270-19280-19290-19300-19310-19320-19330-19340-19350-19360-19370-19380-19390-19400-19410-19420-19430-19440-19450-19460-19470-19480-19490-19500-19510-19520-19530-19540-19550-19560-19570-19580-19590-19600-19610-19620-19630-19640-19650-19660-19670-19680-19690-19700-19710-19720-19730-19740-19750-19760-19770-19780-19790-19800-19810-19820-19830-19840-19850-19860-19870-19880-19890-19900-19910-19920-19930-19940-19950-19960-19970-19980-19990-20000-20010-20020-20030-20040-20050-20060-20070-20080-20090-20100-20110-20120-20130-20140-20150-20160-20170-20180-20190-20200-20210-20220-20230-20240-20250-20260-20270-20280-20290-20300-20310-20320-20330-20340-20350-20360-20370-20380-20390-20400-20410-20420-20430-20440-20450-20460-20470-20480-20490-20500-20510-20520-20530-20540-20550-20560-20570-20580-20590-20600-20610-20620-20630-20640-20650-20660-20670-20680-20690-20700-20710-20720-20730-20740-20750-20760-20770-20780-20790-20800-20810-20820-20830-20840-20850-20860-20870-20880-20890-20900-20910-20920-20930-20940-20950-20960-20970-20980-20990-21000-21010-21020-21030-21040-21050-21060-21070-21080-21090-21100-21110-21120-21130-21140-21150-21160-21170-21180-21190-21200-21210-21220-21230-21240-21250-21260-21270-21280-21290-21300-21310-21320-21330-21340-21350-21360-21370-21380-21390-21400-21410-21420-21430-21440-21450-21460-21470-21480-21490-21500-21510-21520-21530-21540-21550-21560-21570-21580-21590-21600-21610-21620-21630-21640-21650-21660-21670-21680-21690-21700-21710-21720-21730-21740-

n his speech upon this occasion,
 several instances, from his own
 edge, of the excellent state and
 me in which the men and ships
 his Lordship's command were in-
 ly kept; and, continued his Royal
 eas, "without giving the slightest
 e to any other, I do not hesitate
 lare Sir John Jervis the very best
 in his Majesty's service."

n being informed that his title was
 of St. Vincent, his Lordship ob-
 that he was very well satisfied,
 hat title belonged to *every officer*
aman of his fleet."

. 14, 1799, his Lordship was creat-
 miral, and on the 18th of August
 ing, landed in the dock-yard at
 outh, and went to the house of
 ter Parker, where he was waited
 by the Mayor, Aldermen, and Bur-
 s; when the Mayor presented to
 h address.

can perish with him. The British Navy

by Lord Dorchester with a confidential and most important mission in the United States.

The difficulties he here encountered and surmounted, had hitherto tended merely to show the talents he possessed, and now it was that the British Government saw the advantage it would derive by securing to itself the more extended employment of those talents. He was nominated Governor of Bermuda in April 1797, and the command of the troops in that Island subsequently conferred upon him in the July following. To these succeeded the government of St. Vincent in October 1804; and in October 1808, the government of Barbadoes and the command of the forces in the Windward and Leeward Caribbee Islands, and continental provinces in South America. It was at this time that the rapid strides Buonaparte was making to subjugate Europe, excited apprehensions of the most serious kind; but while victory followed victory, and potentate after potentate gave way before him—in the West Indies he had yet to learn that he was not invincible.

Sir George (then Lieut.-Gen. Beckwith) by the unlimited powers vested in him, proved that the confidence of his Majesty had not been misplaced; having completed his arrangements, on the 28th January, 1809, he sailed from Carlisle Bay for Martinique, landed on the 30th of that month, and on the 24th of February obtained the entire conquest of that Island, the most valuable of the enemy's possessions in that quarter of the globe. The Extraordinary Gazette which announced this capture, was read with avidity by all ranks of people, and the sight of the French eagles, seen in this country for the first time as the trophy of success, gave an earnest of those splendid achievements which terminated in the complete overthrow of Napoleon's power.

On the 14th of April, 1809, the thanks of the House of Commons, and on the 17th those of the House of Lords, were voted to Lieut.-General Beckwith, for "his able and gallant conduct in effecting with such *signal rapidity* the entire conquest of the island of Martinique." On the 1st of May he was created a Knight of the Bath.

The Extraordinary Gazette of the 16th March, 1810, announced that this brilliant success had been followed up by the capture of Guadaloupe, which had capitulated on the 6th February, and the high estimation in which these eminent services were viewed by England, cannot be more strongly characterized than in the leading paragraph of the

Lords' Commissioners' speech, in both Houses of Parliament, on the 21st Jan., 1810:—"We are commanded by his Majesty to express the satisfaction he derived from the reduction of the island of Guadaloupe by his Majesty's arms, an event which, for the first time in the history of the wars of Great Britain, has wrested from France *all* her possessions in that quarter of the world."

These victories having left the subject of our memoir "without more worlds to conquer," and the inhabitants of those islands beginning to feel and to acknowledge the benefits of living under the sway of the British empire, he returned to Barbadoes, though amidst his military avocations as Commander-in-Chief, he had never forgotten that his duties as Governor imposed upon him the adoption of such measures as could best ensure the happiness and welfare of those entrusted to his charge. The merchants of the West India Islands will long look to his administration of their laws as the brightest times of their history—but it is not to be supposed that such combined and arduous duties could be accomplished without a sacrifice of health. Sir George Beckwith unfortunately experienced this, and in June 1814, determined on seeking a restoration of that blessing in his native country. The last bill presented for his sanction by the Legislature of the island of Barbadoes, was a vote of a service of plate to himself; and deeply as he must have felt so strong a mark of their approbation of his government, "this bill, Gentlemen," said he, "is the only one from which I must withhold my assent." At a public dinner given him before his embarkation, the Chairman, in proposing his health, passed the most gratifying eulogy on his conduct that language could convey, when he said, "the occasion of this day's meeting is the only cause of regret that has ever been felt by the inhabitants during the *most unsullied* administration which our annals can boast."

Thus followed by the blessings of those over whom he had ruled, he sought his native shores, and flattered indeed must he have been, to find that that mark of estimation for him as a man, and gratitude towards him as a Governor, which his innate sense of delicacy taught him to decline whilst in Barbadoes, had been voted to him *after* his departure. It bears this inscription:

"This service of plate was presented to General Sir George Beckwith, K. B. late Governor of Barbadoes, by the Legislature of that Island, as a sincere mark of the high regard and esteem in which

Lord Lifford, while Thomas Powys, for Northampton, March 31, and by whom, who was created Lord Lifford, 1797, and who died Jan. 800, she had issue, the present and twelve other children; viz. one and seven daughters.

—
GEORGIANA CHARLOTTE QUIN.
 a 21. At the house of the Mar-
 ess of Headfort, at West-end,
 instead, in her 29th year, Lady
 nana-Charlotte Quin, second and
 rest daughter of Earl Spencer, by
 ia Bingham, eldest daughter of
 ss, 1st. Earl of Lucan; was born
 13, 1794, married April 14, 1814,
 George Quin, 2d son of Thomas
 uess of Headfort, K. P. by Mary,
 daughter and heiress of George
 , Esq. of Queensborough, co. Clare.
 has left issue a daughter, born
 h 21, 1816.

—
BARON CASTLECOOTE.
 4, 22. At his seat near Dublin,
 57, Charles Henry Cook, Baron
 1800, co. Roscommon, Governor
 1800's county, and Chief Commis-

1795, Henrietta, daughter and heiress
 of Henry Masterman, Esq. of Settring-
 ton, co. York, and by her, who died in
 July 1813, had no issue. He married,
 2dly, Aug. 2, 1814, Mary-Elizabeth, dan.
 of William Egerton, Esq. and sister of
 Wilbraham Tatton, Esq. of Tatton-park.
 In 1795, he served the office of High
 Sheriff of the county of York, and on
 the death of his father, Sept. 1801, he
 succeeded to the title and estates.

In 1807 he was elected Representative
 in Parliament for the city of York, after
 a severe contest; he was again elected
 in 1812, without opposition, and return-
 ed a third time, after a contest, in 1818.
 He retired from public life in 1820, on
 account of ill health, to the great regret
 of his constituents.

Sir Mark was a Bibliomane of the
 first class, and was a member of the
 Roxburgh Club. Some of his treasures
 are thus noticed by Mr. Dibdin in his
 "Decameron:"

"Sledmere, the elegant and hospitable
 residence of Sir Mark Sykes, is situated
 in the East Riding of Yorkshire, about
 18 miles from that most lovely of all
 lovely mountains, ycleped Beverley."
 "Sledmere

...now sorrowing
...friends. The tenderness
of his heart, and the soft-
ness of his feelings, are deeply engraven
on his face which have been soothed and
gladdened by his kind and affectionate at-
tention, while they were also gladden-
ed by the innocent playfulness of his
smile, emanating from the peace of
his heart. As a tender husband,
a parent, a pious son, an affec-
tionate brother, and a valuable friend,
he left a chasm which nothing here
can fill.

Christianity entered deeply into his
character, and influenced the conduct
of his life. He regarded Religion as an
all-important thing, and cultivated it in humi-
lity and in faith, conscious of
imperfections and demerits, and
therefore void of familiarity and pre-
sumption."

He married, in 1816, Henrietta-Louisa,
daughter of N. E. Kindersley, Esq. of
Rainhill, and has left two children.

REV. W. RICHARDSON.

Death of the late Rev. W. Richard-
son of York (who departed in peace in
the year, and 43d of his ministry),
bears forth a just testimony to the
character of that venerable man from the
Missionary Society, of which he
was a able supporter. The Memoir of
him, which has since appeared, con-
tains a very striking attestation to the
character, both personal and ministerial,
which he derived from becoming cor-
related in the cause of mis-
sions. There is something so instruc-
tive in the narrative of his feelings, with
reference to that Society, that the Com-
mittee have quoted it in their last Re-
port for the benefit of such as may not
fully appreciate the duty and ad-
vantage of entering heartily into the
cause of missions, to which we refer
readers.

WM. SANDFORD, ESQ.

26. At Rainbow Hill, Worces-
ter a long illness, which he sus-
tained with exemplary fortitude and re-
ason, aged 64, Wm. Sandford, esq.
was born at Shrewsbury, where his
father, we believe, was a medical profes-
sor, but not at all related to the person
alluded to in the Shrewsbury Infirmary.
The subject of this sketch was a pupil
of Dr. Hunter; settling at Worcester,
in 27 years of his life one of the
most useful of the Worcester Infirmary.
He is the author of a little work "On
the Medicinal Effects of Wine and Spi-
rits," which was well spoken of in the
Edinburgh Review for Feb. 1800.

Edinburgh Review for Feb. 1800.

Edinburgh Review for Feb. 1800.

...tion, ...
...of ...

...and ...
...to his relations ...
...he was kind and generous, and in
his dealings candid and sincere. He was
an enemy to all species of nursery feel-
ing, and has probably saved many a life
by his steady opposition to the deleter-
ious practices of the nurses.

This amiable gentleman married Miss
Burney, niece of the celebrated Dr. Bar-
ney, Mus. D. who survives him.

J. J. ANGERSTEIN, ESQ.

Jan. 22. At Woodlands, Blackheath,
aged 91, John Julius Angerstein, esq.
He was born in St. Petersburg, in 1735,
and was descended from a respectable
family. He came over to England un-
der the patronage of the late Andrew
Thompson, esq. an eminent Russia mer-
chant, who lived long enough to cele-
brate the fiftieth year of a successful
partnership. He was employed during
some years in Mr. Thompson's counting
house; and when of age, introduced by
his worthy patron to Lloyd's. Among
the many great services he rendered to
the interests of this Coffee-house, the
following is by no means the least im-
portant. It was formerly but too com-
mon a practice, when vessels had ac-
quired a bad name, from their imperfect
state, to send them to some other port
than those where they were known, and
by *re-baptizing*, make them pass for
ships of fair character. To remedy this
evil, he applied for and obtained an Act,
by virtue of which no owner could change
the name by which his vessel was first
distinguished. The benefit derived from
this measure is incredible.

Mr. Angerstein was the first who pro-
posed a reward of 2000*l.* from the fund
at Lloyd's to that humane and glorious
discovery the Life Boat.

His choice collection of Paintings has
long been celebrated; and we hear it is
likely to come to the hammer.

Mr. Angerstein was twice married.
His first wife was the widow of Charles
Crokatt, esq. who had been left with two
sons and two daughters; and by her he
had one son and one daughter. His se-
cond wife was the beautiful and amiable
daughter of Wm. Lock, esq. of Norbury
Park, by whom he had several children.

The person of Mr. Angerstein was
manly, noble, and commanding; his
manners were easy, unaffected, and
calculated to invite respect and confi-
dence.

ature Interment," in which he was eulogized by the Duke de Cazes. A subsequent oration was pronounced on the ashes of this philosopher and friend of humanity, by Count Laffanette, who was so much attached to him. He was interred in the Cemetery of La Chaise.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

18. At Clarendon, Jamaica, the *Leopoldus Donne*; leaving a wife and all children, to lament their loss.

1. The late Rev. *Thomas Moore*, whose death we noticed, p. 188, was the son of Dr. Thomas Moore, Rector of St. Dunstons and St. Botolph's, Aldgate, and his Chaplain to Bishop Atterbury. Within a short period of his death, which happened on the 1st of February, in consequence of a fall, he discharged all his official functions with zeal, diligence, and piety, and with a devotion that commanded itself to the hearts of all his congregation; nor was it without extreme regret that he acquiesced in the necessity of his increasing age imposed of relinquishing the performance of any of his past duties. To genuine unaffected piety, integrity, undeviating rectitude, and benevolence, he united a cultivated understanding and cheerful temper, which he obtained him the respect and affection of all his parishioners, but the sincere regret of a large circle of friends, who appreciated his virtues, and will never cease to cherish his memory.

12. At Ripple, Kent, in his 64th year, died the Rev. *Charles Philpot*, M. A. Rector of that parish, and Vicar of St. Margaret's. Descended from a respectable family in Leicestershire, Mr. Philpot received the elements of his classical education at the Foundation School at Leicester, from whence he removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge, where he took the degrees of B. A. 1780, M. A. 1787; and where he won two Scatonian Prizes in the two successive years of 1790 and 1791, and acquired the valuable friendship of the late learned Dr. Cloyne, Dr. Farmer, and many other great men of the day. His attainments as a scholar were of a very high order, and his letters remained with him through his life. His study was the delight and solace of the retirement in which he chose to pass his days. He was not less stored with elegant knowledge, than with the deeper and more useful branches of learning, and the subject of his latter years was the writing of the Rise and Progress of the Reformed Church in France, embracing the history and literature of that interesting country, and not yet printed, but which it is hoped may yet be given to the public. In 1791 he published "*Humility, a*

Night-thought," &c. In 1798 he was presented to the living of Ripple, by C. F. Palmer, Esq.; and in 1818 to that of St. Margaret at Cliffe, by the Archbishop of Canterbury. As he had lived respected by his numerous friends, so he died sincerely lamented by them and his family. He has left by Maria, only daughter of the late Rev. Peter La Fargue, of Stamford, co. Lincoln, two sons and two daughters to mourn their irreparable loss.

Feb. 15. At his Rectory, Little Horsted, aged 71, the Rev. *Anthony Nott*, LL.B. Rector of that parish, and Litlington, both in the county of Sussex. He was of Emap. Coll. Cambridge, where he took his degree of LL.B. 1779. In 1784 he was presented to the Rectory of Little Horsted by Anthony Nott, Esq. and in 1799 to that of Litlington by J. Bean, Esq.

Feb. 19. At the Glebe-house, Flempton, the Rev. *Charles Andrews*. He was of Trin. Coll. Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1778, and M. A. in 1781. In 1811 he was presented by the Lord Chancellor to the Vicarage of Wickhambrook; and in 1818, on his own presentation, to the Rectory of Flempton, with Hengrave annexed.

Feb. 28. The Rev. *Charles Talbot*, B. D. Dean of Salisbury, Rector of Wimbourne All Saints and St. Giles's, Dorset, and Rector of Crickhowel, co. Brecon. A few days previous to his death, after amusing himself in his garden, he retired to his drawing-room and seated himself on a sofa, when one of his children enquired of him if he had finished? "Yes," replied the Dean, "I have done my work!" and immediately fell in a fit of apoplexy, from which he never sufficiently recovered to speak again. He was youngest son of the late Hon. and Rev. Dr. Talbot. In 1794 he was presented by the Earl of Shaftesbury to the rectory of Wimbourne All Saints and St. Giles, Dorset; in 1809 he was elected to the Deanery of Salisbury, and in the next year presented by his Grace the Duke of Beaufort to the rectory of Crickhowel. He was of Christ Church, Oxford, where he proceeded M. A. Jan. 14, 1794, B. D. Grand Com-pounder, April 30, 1801. His remains were interred at St. Giles's, Wimbourne, and were followed to the grave by three of his sons, George Talbot, Esq. brother of the deceased, his Grace the Duke of Beaufort, Lord William Somerset, Lord John Somerset, Lord Ashley, H. C. Sturt, Esq. and the Rev. Mr. Thompson, curate of the deceased. The funeral service was read in a most impressive manner by the Rev. H. Donne, Vicar of Cranbourne. Nearly the whole of the inhabitants of the parish of St. Giles's attended the funeral, anxious to testify their respect. The bells at the Cathedral and St. Thomas Church, in Salisbury, tolled great part of the day. He married, June 27, 1796, Lady Elizabeth, daughter of Henry 5th Duke of Beaufort,

The Rev. M. Morgan, many years of Chesham. He has left a large family to lament their loss. represented to the above living by E. M. Esq.

After a short illness, at the of his relation, the Rev. C. Laxmore, Chesham, in Devonshire, in his 68th year. Rev. Thomas Smyth Glubb, B.D. Vicar of Wittenham, Berks. He was educated at Exeter College, where he proceeded April 26, 1785, B. D. Dec. 16, 1795, the time of his death was Senior Fellow of that Society, which Society also prebendary to the living of Wittenham in 1799. In Portland-place, aged 74, the Robert Price, D. C. L. Prebendary of Salisbury, Canon Residentiary of Salisbury and Chaplain in Ordinary to his Majesty. He was of All Souls' College, Oxford, where he proceeded B. C. L. June 22, and D. C. L. June 27, 1782. In 1783 succeeded to the Canonry of Salisbury on the death of Dr. Dodwell, and in 1784 was elected Prebendary of Durham. He died in 1806, "A Sermon preached at the Anniversary Meeting of the Sons of the Society," 4to. He was a man of true piety, of a most benevolent and disinterested disposition, and his loss will be deeply regretted by those who best knew

DEATHS.

LONDON AND ITS ENVIRONS.

Beddington, aged 77, Hutton Wood, of the King's Remembrancer's Office. apoplexy, Richard Crowder, Esq. one of the Proprietors of the Public Ledger, Regent-street, Lieut.-Col. Doveton.

16. In Portland-place, in his 66th year, Gibbes Walker Jordan, Esq. M. A. S. one of the Benchers of the Inner Temple, and Colonial Agent for the Island of Barbadoes. In 1804 he published "The Right of the British West India Colonists to the Right of obtaining Supplies from the Government, stated and vindicated," 8vo.

17. Aged 6, Theodosia, youngest daughter of Col. Blackwell, C. B. 9th reg.

18. William Stebbing, Esq. of Portland-street.

19. In Sloane-street, aged 67, Best, one of his Majesty's Privy Counsellors, K. C. H. and F. R. S. &c

20. At Bushey-heath, near Stanmore, Mary, wife of Samuel Sutton, Esq. one of the daughters of the late Thomas Sutton, Esq. of Clapham, formerly Sheriff of Middlesex. She was a woman of accomplished manners and excellent talents, and in the several relations of life afforded a profitable example.

21. At Brent House, Hendon, Woodburn, Esq. late of Knightsbridge.

22. At Kensington, aged 80, Thomas Smith, late of Berwick-street,

March 26. Mr. Robert Osborn, Esq. of the Royal Academy, aged 74.

March 27. At Kensington, W. M. Esq. of Glassels, North Britain, D. C. L. for Middlesex.

In Hertford-street, May-fair, aged 61, Harriet, wife of T. Valentine Cooke, Esq. of Old Bracknell House, co. Berks, and daughter of late Rev. Barfoot Colton.

March 29. Aged 62, Elizabeth, wife of Simon Stephenson, Esq. of Great Queen-street, Westminster.

In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Margaret Merry, of Botleys Cottage, near Chertsey. She was grand-daughter of Lord Chief Justice Willes, and niece of Judge Willes.

March 31. Wm. Holt, of Broad-street, banker.

At Brompton, 63, Geo. Harrington, Esq. In New Inn, aged 78, Edw. Fishwick, Esq.

Aged 24, Charlotte-Sarah, eldest daughter of J. M. Raikes, Esq. of Portland-place.

April 1. At Feltham-hill, Middlesex, aged 89, Margaret, wife of Mr. Richard Lase, of Old Burlington-street.

At Croydon, aged 24, Maria, wife of Rev. Edmund Haran.

In Chapel-place, Cavendish-square, Capt. James Johnstone, R. N. late Commissioner of the Navy at Bombay.

In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 85, John Samuel Charlton, Esq.

April 2. In Bryanstone-square, Mrs. Elizabeth Beata Roberts, sister of the late Rev. Dr. Roberts.

At Haverstock-hill, Hampstead, aged 91, Peter Wallis, Esq.

April 3. In Curzon-street, Mary Anne, eldest daughter of Rev. Wm. Goodenough, Rector of Moulton, co. Lincoln, and grand-daughter of the Bishop of Carlisle.

Samuel T. Esq. late agent-bankrupt at
 the East India Company's office.
 Jan. 28. At Rotterdam, aged 72. High.
 Størenberg, esq. and by the late
 Feb. 4. At Versailles, the sister of late
 Sir Robt. Smyth, bart. of Upson, Baron-
 den. of — Blake, esq. She was married
 to the late Sir Robt. Smyth, Bart. 1776, by whom (who died April 12, 1804)
 she had issue the present and 6th baronet
 a daughter, who married at Paris, in 1804,
 Lambton, son of Rev. Charles Bates.

of Charlemont.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from March 28, to April 24, 1823.									
Christened.		1562	Buried.		1291	Between			
Males - 748	Females - 814		Males - 701	Females - 690			8 and 5 131	50 and 90 120	
					5 and 10 38		60 and 70 137		
Whereof have died under two years old 376					10 and 20 49		70 and 80 149		
					30 and 30 67		90 and 90 50		
					20 and 40 108		90 and 100 6		
					40 and 50 130	100 and 100 0			
Salt ss. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.									

Salt 6s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
 from the Returns ending April 12.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
60 9	32 7	21 11	26 9	30 1	34 0

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, April 21, 66s. to 51s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, April 16, 84s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, April 12.

Kent Hops	2l. 4s. to 4l. 8s.	Kent Pockets	2l. 16s. to 2l. 18s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 0s. to 2l. 12s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 2l. 12s.
Essex Ditto	2l. 4s. to 3l. 8s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 14s. to 3l. 10s.

Farnham, fine, 6l. 6s. to 8l. 8s. Seconds, 3l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, April 2.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 10s. Straw 2l. 16s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 5s. 0d. Straw 2l. 14s. 0d. Clover 4l. 15s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 14s. Straw 2l. 15s. 0d. Clover 4l. 16s.

SMITHFIELD, April 25. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	8s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	8s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market April 25:	
Veal	8s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	388 Calves 230.
Pork	2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Sheep	7,880 Pigs 224.

COALS, April 23: Newcastle, 33s. 0d. to 44s. 9d.—Sunderland, 40s. 6d. to 45s. 3d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 88s. 0d. Yellow Russia 86s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 72s. Mottled 78s. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES, (in April, 1823, to the 25th), at the Office of Mr. M. FARNE, successor to the late Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2000l. Div. 75l. per annum.—Coventry Canal, 1050l. Div. 44l. per annum.—Birmingham Canal, 610l. Div. 24l. per annum.—Neath, 390l.—Swansea, 190l.—Monmouth, 169l.—Grand Junction, 242l. Div. 10l. per annum.—Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, 100l. Div. 5l. per annum.—Old Union Canal, 78l. ex Div. 2l.—Rochdale, 68l.—Ellesmere, 62l.—Regent's, 42l.—Portsmouth and Arundel, 30l.—Severn and Wye Railway and Canal, 81l. 10s.—Lancaster, 28l. with Div. 1l.—Worcester and Birmingham, 30l. ex Div. 1l.—Wilts and Berks, 5l. 5s.—Kennet and Avon, 29l. 10s.—West India Dock, Stock, 175l.—London Dock, Stock, 107l.—Globe Assurance, 133l.—Asia Ditto, 5l. 5s.—East London Water Works, 110l.—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, 68l.—Bath Gas Light Ditto, 16l. 5s.—Waterloo Bridge Old Annuitants, 31l. 10s.—London Institution, original Shares, 28l.

METEO-

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

MAY, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM THE LATE EARL OF ROCHEFORD.

THE following interesting epistle, portraying the manners and amusements of the Spaniards, was transmitted to the Gentleman to whom it is addressed; when the noble author was Ambassador Extraordinary at the Court of Madrid; to which official dignity he was appointed, on the 8th of June, 1763: he acted in that quality, with an equal attention to the interest of his country and the honour of his Sovereign, until June 1766; when he returned home, and was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the most Christian King. His Lordship died at St. Osyth in Essex, in Sept. 1781. See vol. i. p. 491.

To T. INMAN, Esq.

SIR, *Madrid, Feb. 1764.*

I HAVE received yours of the 20th and am much obliged to you for so regular a correspondent. Few from England are so interesting as those that happen at St.

James Woods has had of his grievances me much:—but I hope I am not be fool enough to marry.

As for my two dogs, he must have them broke in: but tell me there is a race of pointers the best of Spain has, not so big as *Prince*, the best in the world. These I will get the breed of, if I can; and his Majesty is very choice of

these dogs lead me to a BULL

I saw one, the other day; of all the sights I ever saw, this is the finest. The *Amphitheatre* put me in mind of an old Roman one. Men on horseback, with spears in their hands, and dressed in silks and gowns, exhibited themselves. The bull was as large, and as fierce, as ever I saw one. As soon as the folding doors were open, out he rushed. The man raised himself in his stirrups: the bull ran furiously at him. He met his horns, and met him with violence in his neck;—but the bull was about, and (at one stroke) tore out the horse's entrails, and flung

down both man and horse. The other cavalier immediately presented himself; he, more dexterously, pinned the bull in the neck; and broke his lance in him. The man that was unhorsed mounted again; for it is the rule never to quit the horse till he dies outright. The spirited steed *went again to the charge* with the greatest courage: and this time his rider also pinned the bull, and broke his lance. But the horse's wound now grew worse with straining, and he died. Then, seven or eight men on foot came into the circle, all armed with little spears about three feet long. One went directly up to the bull, who rushed at him; and, while the beast stopped to lower his head, the man planted, most cleverly, *both the darts* in his neck. This enraged the bull, who ran roaring about with the two darts in him; when another attacked him, and served him the same. At last, he had quite a necklace about him. Then, one took a sword; and, when the bull made at him, he leaped on one side, and thrust the sword through his neck. The victim died upon the spot.

When they have missed their blow, and are closely pursued by the bull—they run, lay their hands upon a *pali-sado* about six feet high, and jump in amongst the people: and often narrowly escape; though their dexterity is far beyond what I could have conceived. We saw twelve bulls killed in this

that Ambassadors and - etc., with the
 greatest magnificence of Spain, were
 the first of the Quadré. The music
 lasted about four in the morning;
 when English country-dances were
 begun: and, then, people went away
 as they pleased.

18th. A second festival at Count
 Rosenberg's, the same as before; only
 instead of an Italian *Balletto*, we had
 an Italian *Serenata*—the words by
 Metastasio, and the music by a Spa-
 niard, which was extremely pretty.

19th. The whole Court kissed the
 King's hand, and the foreign minis-
 ters all attended. From Court we went
 to a great dinner at the Duke de Bag-
 nates. Immediately after dinner, I re-
 turned to my own house, where I had
 a great deal of company: and my twelve
 balconies in front were all covered with
 red damask; as mine is the principal
 street through which the King was to
 pass: and all the houses were adorned
 in the same way; for the King went
 through the town in procession to a
 Church, called "OUR LADY OF ATO-
 CHUA," to return thanks. I think I ne-
 ver saw a finer shew; whether I con-
 sider the number of *fine* equipages, or
 the very *fine* coaches of the King; six
 of them drawn by the most beautiful
 Spanish horses, and the whole preceded
 by two thousand of the Horse-guards,
 well dressed, and well mounted.

20th. A third Festival at Rosem-
 berg's, in the same stile as the two
 first; only now we had a tragedy of a
 Racine's—*Hypermestra*—translated
 into Spanish, and tolerably well per-
 formed; followed by a farce in Spa-
 nish, droll enough. As this was the
 last of Count Rosenberg's entertain-
 ments, we had, after the play and be-
 fore supper, a very fine firework before
 his house; and no accident happened
 which was extraordinary,—for at
 the first firework the King gave, there
 were above thirty people killed in the
 crowd.

21st. We expected this would have
 been a day of rest!—But, to our great
 surprize, the Duke of Medina Celi,
 who is great Master of the Horse, in-
 vited every body at Rosenberg's to
 come to him the next night. His
 house is, indeed, a palace; the largest
 private one, I believe, in Europe. But,
 although he lives next door to me, I
 never heard or knew what he had been
 preparing. It is his style to surprize
 people. I will first relate how the feast

till the work was completed. And
 the dancers, he sent twenty relays of
 mules, of six each; on the Barcelona
 road, (which is twelve days journey
 from hence,) to bring two couples of
 them; and the same number of ap-
 lays on the road to Cadiz, to bring
 the other two couple of them.

The very moment the play was over,
 we were all carried into another suite
 of apartments, where there were six
 tables:—some of an hundred covers,
 others of eighty and sixty,—all covered
 most magnificently. Every thing was
 hot, with variety of soups, and fish of
 all sorts. N.B. The nearest part of
 the sea to us is between three and four
 hundred miles. In short, every body
 was seated at ease. Supper over, we
 returned back to the theatre, which
 was now converted into a ball-room.
 I opened the ball, with the Duchess
 of Medina Celi. She is Madame Fo-
 entes's daughter, about sixteen years
 old, and the prettiest woman here—
 something in the style of Lady Wal-
 degrave, but not near so handsome.
 This entertainment was the most won-
 derful,

Westminster Hall westward, is the low public-house, as seen, appears to have been part of the old St. Martin's Church, as being of brick, is probably older than the time of Henry VIII. and so to have been erected on the site which originally connected that building with the stone gate then at the North end of the present Court-street."

statement, I think, will be erroneous.

The demolition of the front part "of stone" appears to be but a slight facing of that, and it seems nearly certain, as inscriptions hereafter inserted, the same stone front was raised earlier than 1570, the twelfth year of the reign. Mr. John Carter, in his number of "Architectural Illustrations" (see vol. LXXVII. 135), more in his conjectures, says (in his text),

Court of Exchequer, by the remains, windows, &c. must be of the latest style of workmanship; many windows have been cut into, and harocked, about the time of Eli-

well known that the road to the Houses of Parliament was formerly King-street, and Union-street, were in so miserable a state that carts were thrown into the ruts made on which the King went in his chariot, to render the passage of state-coach more easy. From the Court-street the road continued on the eastern side of New Palace-yard,

through "St. Martin's Palace-yard, formed out of the old buildings."

1793, extended further than the middle of the present front of the Court-street, and the prisons of the Court of Augmentations, the old Hell gate, the foot pavement view. One of the windows have been taken down; the length of the Hall, but till very recently long, and was the North end of the tower front of the Court before the demolition required, it was demolished, the masonry would the roof.

in diameter to the room entire number

appeared in the Exchequer Court; the whole were laid prostrate this morning, and on removing them from their stone basements in the sub-structure, the names of the following Pillars of the State were discovered engraven round seven of them, with the date 1570 in the middle of each.

REGNI ELIZABETHE ANGLIE FRANCIE ET HIBERNIE REGINE. XII. A. D. 1570.

✠ NICHOLAVS BACON MILES DNS CUSTOS MAIOR SIGILLE ANGLIE.

✠ ROBERTVS DUDLEY COMES LEICESTRIE MAGISTER EQVITYM.

✠ GVLIELMVS CECILIVS PRINCIPALIS SECRETARIVS REGINE.

✠ GVLIELMVS PAVLET MARCHIO WINTON THESAVRARIVS ANGLIE.

✠ GVALTERVS MYLDMAY MILES CANCELLARIVS AC THESAVRAR. SOCIUS.

✠ JACOBVS DYER MILES CAPITALIS IUSTICIARIVS DE BANCO.

is it the least curious particular, weight of what the oak-pillars for support, had caused impressing the inscriptions to be formed, as perfect as on wax.

ancient apartment, known as the Court of Exchequer, is entitled to particular notice from its remote position, and the beauty of its archi-

itecture, very considerable and perfect relics of which were discoverable amidst the barbarous alterations and mutilations it had at various times, and for various purposes, experienced. It is next in point of antiquity to the

† There were also in the Palace places called Heaven and Purgatory.

‡ These, with the contents of other rooms, are now deposited in a large temporary wooden building, erected in the midst of Westminster Hall.

. Smith's volume was published in

Hall,

the priory or tithing, with the barony and revenues of this Abbey, were annexed to the See of Norwich instead thereof; and in right of this barony, the Bishop of Norwich now sits in the House of Lords, the barony of the See being in the Crown; so that this Abbey was never dissolved, only transferred by the statutes, before the dissolution.

Holme was a nether abbey, and its

this river, is used to draw the water from the marshes on which it is situated, and to empty the same into the North river, whereon it nearly abuts.

There are still standing two arches of this once 'sumptuous pile'; the West one is situated inside the mill, and is much ornamented; its spandrils have the figures of a man with a sword and a lion finely relieved; the other arch, standing more Easterly, is well proportioned, and ornamented with shields, blazoned with the arms of some of the principal Norfolk families.

Yours, &c.

C. E.

space of the bell tower that stood in

* Three views of this Gate; in a more perfect state, with a ground plot, are engraved in the "Vetusta Monumenta" of the Society of Antiquaries.

GENE. MAG. May, 1823.

MR. URBAN,

April 5.

THE following extract from the Miroir de Paris, vol. VI. p. 114, has been transmitted to me by a friend,

† Refectory, or hall.

‡ Vol. V. fol. edition; or vol. XI. p. 20, 2vo. edit.

and

the same meaning.

Oliver, Latin, from the olive-tree, an emblem of peace.

Patrick, Latin, patrician, noble.

Paul, Greek, or Latin, small. The Apostle was of low stature, but the similarity of sound between this and his Hebrew name Saul, might also contribute to his being so called, (as Silas was changed to Silvanus, both having become Roman citizens); Paul being a common Roman name.

Peter, Greek, a stone, or rock. The name originated with our Saviour, when He said to his Apostle Simon; "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my church," Matt. xv. 18.

gilt, the former unornamented helmets, when a valiant German slew one of their invaders, assuming his guild helm, he was afterwards named from it; the French made it *Guillaume*, we

Those I explain are occurrence, been greatly less common of which a have natural to the same time, many Christians are, it may

exemplified: for with whatever
 ty the tide ebbs or flows in a
 ur or river, we invariably find
 eral eddies, and though subter-
 ones cannot be so easily detect-
 ere can be little doubt of their
 onally existing, and indeed per-
 onstantly, where the superficial
 it is always running in one direc-
 without any visible cause; as
 gh the straits of Gibraltar into
 editerranean. For notwithstand-
 ne elaborate calculations which
 een made to shew the immense
 ity of water which may evaporate
 the surface of that sea, it cannot,
 k, be merely to supply the defi-
 / caused by the excess of evapora-
 that the Atlantic is constantly
 ig its waters into the Mediterra-

The level is no doubt preserved
 proportionate discharge excited
 : re-action from the surrounding
 , which must necessarily become
 derfluent current, because the
 of the Mediterranean being more
 ly impregnated with saline par-
 are of a greater specific gravity
 hose of the Atlantic.

possibility of contagion spreading in
 opposition to the wind: for the lower
 particles of air impregnated with the
 contagious miasmata, or general excit-
 ing cause of the disease, becoming
 rarefied by their proximity to the earth's
 heated surface, yield to the pressure of
 the more dense air, which descends to
 restore the equilibrium, while the for-
 mer continue rising (gradually parting

or agree with the chair nor with the engraving.

Mr. Ment in your Magazine of number last, passing the fess Argent, contradicted, says (to my surprise) if the colours are distinguished on the chair by specific lines, it must be extremely singular and interesting, the number of projections introduced on the chair does not prove to be cheques, and that he does clearly see how Wright's History evidence on the subject of it.

Now, Mr. Urban, granting that it is not very interesting to the public more than to myself) what the arms should be, yet in support of what I originally advanced, I observe, as my last words on occasion, that finding the 4th of the arms carved on the Bouchier chair to correspond in form to the plate of the stained glass window in Oakham Church, I from that drawing drew my representation and did not substitute one,

not out of my own ignorance or my own invention. That I never saw that the pannel did shew heraldic lines, but that the lines were added myself (from Wright's engraving) to distinguish them for greater accuracy.

That the fess was Argent (as stated by Mr. Ment), and that with reference to the billets, the express number ten, did not agree, either with the chair, or the Oakham window.

Certainly, Wright's "History of Art" is not legal evidence, nor can it be admitted as such in a court of law; but when I find a carving as old, agreeing exactly in form with an antient painting on glass, it is strong presumptive testimony, in itself, and at least, that the Louvain window were intended in both cases. I originally described the charges as such, from the engraving, because I found them. Mr. Ment contends that it was customary to add to the number of charges *ad libitum*; but myself, not caring whether they were to have been billets or cheques,

I denied the limitation only, and depicted what I found on the plate.

Heraldic lines were invented in 1630 (exactly 130 years), not centuries after the death of Henry the Seventh, in whose reign the chair was carved.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, Hartwell, May 1.

I NOW fulfil my promise of sending you representations of the two other species of British Hirundines. (See Pl. II.)

The SWIFT, *hirundo apus*, is the largest of the genus, being seven inches in length, and nearly eighteen in breadth when its wings are extended. Ruy says of this bird: *Ob alarum longitudinem et brevitatem pedum humo ægrè se tollere potest.*—Raii Synop. p. 72. It is of a sooty black colour, with a whitish spot on its breast. It arrives in this country towards the middle of May, and departs about the middle of August*. It builds in holes of rocks, in ruined towers, and under the tiling of houses. It has only one brood in the year.

The Swift comes at first in greater numbers at once, and they all depart more suddenly than any of the other species.

This species is also known by the name of the Black Martin, Black Swallow, Squeaker, Screamer, Develing, or Shriek Owl.

The SAND MARTIN, *Hirundo Riparia*, is the smallest of the genus, being about four inches and three quarters in length, and is of a dusky brown colour above, and whitish beneath. It builds its nest in holes, which it bores in banks of sand, and is said to have only one brood in the year.

The steep banks of some rivers abound with the nests of this bird. They are numerous about Boxhill, Guildford, and other sandy parts of Surrey and of Kent, where I have examined their nests in autumn, by digging into their holes.

This species is also known by the names of Sand Swallow, Bank Martin, or Shore Bird.

T. FORSTER.

It is remarkable, that most countries have a similar proverb relating to the Swallow's accidental appearance before its usual time. The Greeks have *Μία χελιδὼν ἱαφ*; the Latins, *Una hirundo non facit ver*; the French, *Une hirondelle ne fait pas les étés*; the Germans, *Eine schwalbe macht keinen fröling*; the Dutch, *Een swaluw geen zomer*; the Swedes, *En svala gör ingen sommar*; the Spanish, *Una golondrina no verano*; the Italians, *Una rondine non fa primavera*; and the English, *one swallow does not make a summer*.

T. MAG. May, 1823.

Mr.

OFFICERS. It is an essential in the foundation of such establishments, that men of fame and public knowledge should be its patrons; but the mere patronage or contribution is not sufficient, as credit is placed in their hands for legislative functions, so here the names of the great and of those who fill high and responsible stations are requisite to shew to the community that their judgment and sanction are staked upon the undertaking—but when these have been given, something more is requisite—their presence at general meetings, and their taking part in what their names have recommended, are of the highest importance in the promotion of the cause, for the people will never place their confidence where it appears that their chiefs withdraw; in vain might these institutions, which are connected with any corporation, look for support from others, if those who fill its most elevated posts do not preside over them—happily we have in London very little ground for complaint against presidents for this defect, but amongst the long lists of vice-presidents, this personal influence is not so generally afforded as the nature of their office imports—it is not so much their money as their personal sanction which is sought for: sermons and festivals, general courts and elections, all very essential means of annual support, are considerably more productive when thus attended, and they constitute the chief or only duty which such persons undertake to perform.

Treasurers and Secretaries follow in their train, whose official obligations are more defined, and where they are entrusted with the receipt of money, security is most prudently required, as well as from Collectors. Treasurers are of a higher class of both; fortune and station probably render them superior to the temptations of others; but over all these offices an active Committee, or well-instructed Auditors, are and ought to be vested with unremitting control, and if this is not freely exerted, they are not the true friends of either the charity or the officers whose accounts they are directed to inspect.

COMMITTEES, &c. Every institution vests in a certain number of its members, full authority in a standing or revolving Committee to superintend the whole concern—in some of the

greater parts of it their transactions are subjected to the revision and confirmation of a general meeting, to which they are expected either to submit the whole of their minutes, or to present a report of their principal acts; they take the entire superintendence and direction as they would of their own household, and are frequently called upon to observe the most sound discretion in many difficult occurrences, all which they have to consider are to be done by their order, and to be made public, and thereby to effect the favour or the ruin of the establishment. This shews how very necessary it is that each member should feel himself bound to occupy his place at the times of meeting, should suffer no resolution to pass without a clear explanation of its utility and necessity, and should be excited to a sense of duty so far as to yield to none of his fellows in vigilance and punctuality; many young institutions have been actually raised to respect and opulence by the assiduity of their Committee, and by separating their duties into Sub-committees; for all are made active by the example of their leaders, and when they relax all vigour fails! In order to obviate the danger of wanting a quorum of the members chosen, it is frequently made a standing rule of these societies that every Committee should be open to all its members; a rule which is pleasing for its liberality, and for the disarming any, the least charge of partiality or jealousy amongst themselves; as also that it often secures a competent board for the business of the day, which must otherwise be deferred, or which may lead to worse effects, namely, that the officers, if members of the society, have a right to constitute themselves into a board; and it should never be forgotten, that a board, once formed, has the entire dominion over the institution; it is obvious that the acting Committee should never suffer themselves to be so overruled in their absence.

The inspection of the interior of these establishments, their necessary supplies, their repairs, improvements, nurses, and servants, in addition to the care of the patients, are all most important concerns, which devolve upon the Committee and the visitors, and require continual attention so long as the poor objects are made the principal end, as they were the cause of the foundation.

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I desire picture

Here (exactly the dea whose

Yo

Mr. I
I NO
you species
Pl. II.)

The largest o in leng breadth Ruy say gitadine agre se 72. It a whiti rives in of May, of Aug rocks, n tiling a brood in the year.

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T. FORSTER.

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GENT. MAG. May, 1823.

Mr. URRAN, *March 31.*
CONSIDERABLE time having elapsed since the last communication of "Byro's Compendium of County History," several of your Correspondents have expressed their doubts as to his intention of sending any more communications; while others

advance as a more probable reason, his absence from this country, or else that he has quitted for ever this world. The frequent repetitions of these doubts at length induced me to attempt to supply the deficiency of his researches.

Yours, &c.

S. T.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

"Ah! sad the reflection—scenes lovely as thine"

The hand of the Tyrant will frequently mar;
 Will disseminate hemlock, and root up the vine,
 And sully such glens with the horrors of war!

Not far from this spot have such scenes of disgust
 (In ages absorb'd) been observed on the plain:
 The blood of the Soldier has tinted the dust,
 And LANSDOWN been covered with wounded and slain.

There stands a remembrance, a COLUMN of stone
 Erected by man, as a record of fame:
 But it seems to the optics of Fancy to moan,
 While it proudly exhibits the Warrior's name."

Rural Pieces, &c. By W. R. T.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Boundaries, North, the Severn Sea, and part of Gloucestershire: East, Wiltshire: South, Dorsetshire and Devonshire: West, Devonshire.

Greatest length 68; *greatest breadth* 47; *square* 1520 miles.

Province, Canterbury; *Diocese*, Bath and Wells; *Circuit*, Western.

ANTIEN'T STATE AND REMAINS.

British Inhabitants, Belgæ.

Roman Province, Britannia Prima. *Stations*, Aquis Solis, Bath; Ischalis, Ivelchester.

Saxon Heptarchy, Wessex.

Antiquities. *Druidical Temples* of Chew Magna (the stones forming a circle of a reddish colour); Stanton Drew. *British Earthwork*, Wansdike (the boundaries of the Belgæans, and the Aborigines). *Roman Encampments* of Blacker's hills; Bowditch; Brompton Bury Castle; Burwalls; Cadbury; Camalet; Chesterton; Chew Magna; Cow-castle; Doleberry; Douseborough; Godshill; Hawkridge-castle; Hampton-down; Masbury; Mearknoll; Modbury; Mounceaur-castle; Neroche; Newborough; Norton Hautville; Stantonbury; Stokeleigh; Tedbury; Trendle-castle; Turks-castle; Wiveliscombe and Worleberry. *Roman Temples* at Bath (dedicated to Minerva), a very superb one (supposed to have been dedicated to Apollo, or the Sun), a Sacellum (dedicated to Luna). *Saxon Earthwork*, Salisbury-hill (thrown up at the siege of Bath in 577). *Saxon Encampment* of Harold at Porlock. *Danish Camp*, Jack's-castle, Kilmington. *Abbeys* of Athelney Isle (built by King Alfred); Banwell (in the time of Alfred); Bath (built in 1137, by Oliver King, Bishop of that diocese); Bruton (founded by St. Algar, Earl of Cornwall, in the reign of Ethelred); Cliff (founded by William de Romare, before 1188); GLASTONBURY; Hinton (founded by the 1st Earl of Salisbury); Keynsham (founded by William Earl of Gloucester); Muchelney (founded by King Athelstan, now a barn); WELLS (first founded by King Ina, re-erected by Bishop Joceline de Wells in 1239; the palace of the Bishop is like a castle). *Priories* of Barlinch; Barrow; Bath (built by King Osric in 676); Berkley (founded in the reign of John, by one William a Norman Baron); Buckland Sororum (founded about 1167, by William de Erleigh, Lord of the Manor of Durston); Cannington (founded by Robert de Courcy, sewer to the Empress Maud); Chewton; Dunster (built by William de Mohun, temp. Wm. I., now the parish Church); Frome (erected by Aldhelm,

* The Wick rocks, which border on this county.

hill (700 feet high); Enmore-castle (a fine view of Mendip-hills); Frome round-hill (rises to a vast height above the bed of the river); Stanton St. GEORGE; Lansdown-hill (513 feet high; the summit of this hill is attained by a steep ascent of 3 miles); Leighdown; Mendip-hills (extend from Frome on the East to Axbridge, and from Bedminster on the North to Glastonbury); Moorlinch (330 feet high); North-hill; Poulton-hill; Prior Park; Quantock-hills (an extensive ridge which runs from East Quantoxhead, through a rich country, as far as the vale of Taunton; a fine view of the Welsh coast); Taunton; Thorney-down (610 feet high); and White-down.

Natural Curiosities. Alford mineral spring; Ashill mineral spring; Castle-cary mineral spring (resembling that at Epsom); BATH bitumen, nitre, and sulphur springs; Chard spring (conveyed by leaden-pipes to four conduits which supply the inhabitants with water); CHEDDER ROCKS (about a mile and a half long); Culbone; DUNKERRY MOUNTAIN (the base of which is 12 miles in circumference, rising 1770 feet above the level of the sea); Dundry hills (produce *Cornua ammonis*, and *Echinis*); East Chenock salt spring (20 miles from the sea); Enmore (the source of the river Ex); Glastonbury mineral spring (near the Chain-gate); Langport (the source of the river Parret); Mendip-hills (the source of the river Frome); Neroche forest; Nether Stowey spring (running from a hill above the Church, covers every thing it meets with a stony crust); Queen's Camel mineral spring; Selwood forest (beginning at Frome and extending near 15 miles); Vallis Rocks (near Frome); Wellington mineral springs; Wells mineral spring; WOKEY HOLE (the source of the river Axe).

Public Edifices. Avon river, stone bridge over from Keynsham to Gloucester, of 15 arches. BATH General Hospital, foundation stone laid July 6, 1738; Guildhall, foundation stone laid Feb. 11, 1768; in Queen's-square an obelisk 70 feet high, erected by Rich. Nash, Esq. Master of the Ceremonies, to the memory of Frederick Prince of Wales, who visited Bath in 1738; in a grove near the Abbey Church, since called Orange grove, an obelisk 30 feet high, to the memory of the Prince of Orange, who here recovered from a dangerous sickness; FREE GRAMMAR SCHOOL, founded by Edward VI. in 1553; King's Bath, handsome building; Parade; St. John's Hospital, built in 1728, by Mr. Wood the Architect, upon the site of an old hospital erected temp. Elizabeth; St. Catherine's Hospital, founded on the site of an ancient Alms-house, built by two sisters of the name of Bimberry; Bellott's Hospital, founded by Thomas Bellott, temp. Jac. I.; Casualty Hospital, founded by a few inhabitants in 1778; Puerperal Charity, established in 1792; Charity School, founded by Robert Melson in 1711; Bath West of England Society for the encouragement of Agriculture, Arts, &c. established 1777; Philosophical Society, established 1799. BRIDGEWATER FREE-SCHOOL, founded by Queen Elizabeth in 1561; Church, the spire the loftiest in the county; Town Hall; Bridge over the Parret, commenced by William de Briovere in the time of King John, and finished by Thomas Trivet, a nobleman of Cornwall. Bruton Cross; Free Grammar-school, founded by Edw. VI. Crewkerne Free Grammar-school, founded by Dr. Hody, temp. Edw. VI. Exford Charity-school, founded by Mr. Cox and Mrs. Musgrave. Frome Church, 150 feet long, and 54 broad, from the towers rises an octagonal spire, 120 feet high; Free School, founded by Edw. VI.; Almshouse for widows, erected by subscription in 1720. GLASTONBURY cross; St. Michael's tower or tor (where the last Abbot of Glastonbury was executed), stands on a high hill North-east of Glastonbury; Glastonbury pump-room, opened Aug. 12, 1753; Ilminster-Free-school, founded by Edward VI. At Kilminster, 2 miles from the Church, is Alfred's Tower, erected by Hen. Hoare, Esq. of Stourhead; stone bridge. Langport Grammar-school, founded by Thomas Gillet in 1670. Martock Grammar-school, founded by William Strode in 1661. Mells Charity School. Shepton Mallet Church; Cross; Bridewell for the county; Almshouse founded 1699. Somerton Free-school; Almshouse. TAUNTON Free Grammar-school, founded temp. Hen. VII. by Richard Fox, Bishop of Winchester; Almshouses, one founded by Robert Gray, Esq.; Hospital; Bridewell. Wellington hospital, founded by Lord Chief Justice Popham, temp. Jac. I. WELLS Charity-school, founded in 1714; Town Hall,

Wilton, Bath, J. B.
 Wiltshire House
 Wiltshire House, N. A. A.

Peerage. Dukedom of Marquisate to Thynne & to Conway, Marquis of ville of Chewton Baron Barony to Boyle, Earl of more Barony to Perceval Waldegrave; Cooper of Glastonbury Barony to Count Clifden; Pitt of B Poulett of St. Hinton St Barony to Poulett; Inch lynch Baronies to Stranney; Wellesley Barony to dom, Marquisate, Earldom

Members to Parliament for 2; Milborne Port 2; Mi.

Produce. Stone, iron, salt, fruits, copper, lead, marl, minerals. Fuller's earth,

Manufactures. Woollen cloths, hats, gloves, sorges, druggists, sagathies, dunnage, stockings, Spanish medly-cloths, dowlas, ticking, kerseys, baize, bone lace, knitting of hose, pottery, Cheddar cheese.

POPULATION.

Hundreds 40. Liberties 7. Whole Parishes 472. Parts of Parishes 2. Market towns 34.—Inhabitants. Males 170,199; Females 185,115; total 355,314. **Families** employed in agriculture 31,448; in trade 27,132; in neither 14,957; total 73,537.—**Baptisms.** Males 48,777; Females 47,025; total 95,802.—**Marriages** 24,356.—**Burials.** Males 27,867; Females 28,044; total 55,911.

Places having not less than 1000 Inhabitants.

Houses.	Inhab.	Houses.	Inhab.	Houses.	Inhab.
Bath (city) -	5415 36811	Deucuman, St.	382 1865	Merriott -	226 1212
Frome Selwood	2409 12411	Bruton -	404 1858	Clutton -	362 1806
Taunton -	1549 8534	Cheddar -	324 1797	Congresbury	212 1202
Bedminster -	1485 7979	Keynsham -	351 1761	Curry Revell	223 1122
Bridgewater -	1084 6155	Nailsea -	298 1678	Ashton, Long	204 1162
Wells -	1086 5888	Beckington -	250 1645	Chewton Mandip	227 1159
Lyncomb and } Wincomb }	946 5880	Curry North	380 1645	Meare -	185 1151
Shepton Mal- } let }	1097 6021	Somerton -	313 1643	Mark -	208 1150
Yeovil -	806 4655	Castle Cary -	316 1627	Mells -	222 1147
Wellington -	841 4170	Tiverton -	295 1500	Dulverton -	208 1127
Bathwick -	535 4009	Kingsbury, } Episcopi }	223 1470	Cocker, East	212 1102
Crewkerne -	550 3434	Milborne Port	289 1440	Stoke St. Gre- } gory }	220 1102
Petherton, North	603 3091	Banwell -	260 1430	Pillow with } Wotton }	216 1100
Wedmore -	596 3079	Winscombe -	258 1428	Timsbury -	190 1090
Wiveliscombe	576 2791	Pitminster -	267 1418	Stoke-under- } Hambdon }	224 1072
Martock -	390 2560	Paulton -	275 1380	Blagdon -	212 1062
Glastonbury, } St. John }	465 2218	Stogursey -	255 1362	Bombe St. } Nicholas }	206 1062
Ilminster -	352 2156	Huntspill -	278 1337	Bishops Ly- } diard }	221 1052
Wincenton -	405 2143	Batheaston -	260 1330	Camerton -	184 1004
Easton-in- } Gordano }	403 2109	Chard -	192 1330	Langport- } East-over }	186 1004
Petherton, South	413 2090	Stogumber -	208 1331	Monkton, West	156 1004
Kilmerdon -	374 1991	Evercreech -	274 1253	Stokelane -	220 1000
Milverton -	327 1930	Old Cleeve -	229 1251		
Weston -	398 1919	Minehead -	264 1239		
Chew, Magna	376 1884	Ditoheat -	236 1228		
		Road -	236 1217		
		Bristolington -	178 1216		
		Cannington -	219 1215		

Total places 73; houses 85,901; inhabitants 200,000.

(To be continued.)

ERICARIS

Robertus Pechamo, Anglo, Equiti Aurato,

Philippo et Maria Anglia, et Hispan. Regi-
bus, olim a consilijs, genere, religioso, vir-
gato, praeclaro, qui, cum patriam suam a
regis catholicae defensionis adeptore esse
summo dolore non posset, relictis omni-
bus quam in hac vita carissima esse solent,
in voluntarium profectus exilium, post sex
annos, pauperibus Christi heredibus tes-
tamentaria instituta, sanctissime a vice mi-
nistri Idia. Sept. ann. MDLXIX. etatis ann
LIV. Thomas Goldouellus, Episcopus Ase-
nensis, et Thomas Kirtanus, Angli, Testa-
mentarii procuratores pos.

Mr. URBAN, May 12.
IN addition to your Correspondent,
of "J. B." p. 216, upon the subject
of Englishmen buried in the cemetery
of St. Mark at Venice, allow me to
send the following particulars of the
family of the Westons, Earls of Port-
land. The daughter of the 1st Earl of
Portland, viz. Anne Weston, married
the Earl of Denbigh, a nobleman in
favor of the restoration of Charles II.
She died at Venice, March 10, 1634,
and is most probably the person who
you says is buried there; but I have not
been able to ascertain whether her
father, mentioned by "J. B.," either
died or was buried at Venice. He
was son of Sir Jerome Weston, of
Roxwell, and Sheriff of the county
of Essex, in the 41st of Elizabeth;
he was made Chancellor of the Ex-
chequer; created Baron Weston of
Neyland, co. Essex, 1628; appointed
Lord Treasurer of England, upon the
removal of the Earl of Marlborough;
and, February 17, 1632, Earl of Port-
land. He died only two days after his
daughter Anne. Catharine Weston, who
died Nov. 6, 1645, aged 39, lies buried in
the cemetery of the English College at
Rome; see p. 217, where the inscrip-
tion to her memory is given. He was
succeeded by his son, Jerome Weston,
who died 16 or 18 March, 1662; and
was succeeded by his son and heir,
Charles Weston; who was slain in a
sea-fight against the Dutch, June 3,
1665, s.p. These Earls of Portland
bore for their arms: Or, an eagle, re-
gardant and displayed Sable. Tho-
mas Weston, 4th Earl, and uncle to
Charles Weston, 3rd Earl, married
Anne, daughter of John, Lord Butler

1. William
last. 1718
corresponding
six cross cross

See pedigree of
the Earls of Pow
Esderwicke's
137.

In addition
and "AN ART
the following
buried abroad
or Richard de
town of Barbe
Normandy) son of William de Flage-
tis, of the noble family of Flage-
Newton, co. Somerset, Earls of War-
wick, died "by
his body to be b
Church, near th
Clerby, his first
lived abroad, an
of land in Norm
ligious uses for:
John de Wrot
quality, bred up
I. and II. who
the Popes Benet
V. as a "person of great learning, pro-
bit, and courtesy," and in 82 Edw. I.
he was recommended, under the same
character, to Charles King of Sicily.
He died at Bologna in the year 1223,
and was there buried.

Yours, &c. STEMMALYONU.

Mr. URBAN, May 13.
IN the Quarterly Review, published
in Feb. last, (No. LV. pp. 181
—183) are some severe remarks upon
a Society denominated the "Royal
Society of Literature," in which it is
called a "Society lately erected for
the Manufacture of Poems and Es-
says." Having a friend, certainly not
one of those "deaf and dumb au-
thors," or "a wretched author, who
has never been fortunate enough to
hit the publick taste," or an usher of
a school, or an attorney's clerk, which
the Reviewers designate as the most
likely persons to obtain the patronage
of the Society, but, on the contrary,
a man of acknowledged talent and re-
condite learning, with a large family,
I was in hopes, as his friends had pro-
posed him, with the best recommen-
dations, that he would have been elect-
ed one of the associates. No proceed-
ings of the Society have been, how-
ever, made public subsequent to the
com-

straining' pithosai
 Linwell, and the
 are given to ang-
 and Waltham.
 as the excursion,
 minutes where it
 old Tottenham
 as said, no doubt
 ion of the times,
 'bottle of sack,
 sugar, which, all
 a drink like nec-
 ly in the morn-
 ere not tipplers.
 memory of man
 od a gill of Lis-
 oe as a nooning.

unimportant ex-
 ng twenty miles
 , from the occa-
 an Otter hunt*,
 ng, is founded a
 h instructions for
 iast, and so art-
 pastoral, rustic,
 scenes, of un-
 what is more so-
 r, an unlaboured
 iple Angler may
 i its present repu-
 English language

by Charles Cot-
 ton, is certainly not of equal literary
 merit. It is valuable for practical in-
 formation, and has found an extensive
 circulation in being continually ap-
 pended to the more interesting pro-
 duction of his 'father,' or predecessor.

To a work so replete with informa-
 tion and entertainment, the annota-
 tionist was not likely to supply more
 than a few incidental explanations,
 and, perhaps, it was not until the pre-
 sent period, when the press of learn-
 ing may be said to have given the fine
 arts a new dawn of streaming and vi-
 gorous light, that it was to be ex-
 pected the pages of an old, and what

was proposed as a miscellaneous com-
 piler, should be appropriately, if not de-
 vinely embellished. The first attempt
 at incidental prints originated with
 Moses Brown (whose editorial system
 it is better to avoid offering remarks
 upon), and the designs were rather up-
 blushingly (though somewhat improv-
 ed) adopted by Sir John Hawkins,
 without necessity, in the life-time of
 Brown. Neither of these editors, ex-
 cept in the first instance of the inter-
 locutors meeting at Tottenham Cross,
 appear to have considered it was either
 appropriate, or desirable, to increase
 the interest of the work by locality of
 scenery. But let us pass over the
 book-plates, text-worthy or not, what
 shall be said to the vaunting assertions
 from time to time of the more hum-
 ble, though more apposite and needed
 similitudes of the fish caught or de-
 scribed, and usually given with the
 letter-press. Of this incidental and
 very material ornament, is there any
 edition that affords such spirited like-
 nesses of subject, as that just published
 under the superintendence of the
 praise-worthy bibliopolist, Mr. Ma-
 jor of Fleet-street? Every representa-
 tion of this description has hitherto
 failed of interest, however accurate the
 likeness of the fish, from being taste-
 lessly executed. It requires no extent
 of genius to make the subjects of na-
 tural history appear like the old for-
 mal cut yew trees, or figures selected
 by a juvenile fancy, elaborately shaped
 by scissors, and formally pasted down
 where wanted. Birds soaring in flight,
 without accompaniment of either land-
 scape or sky, fish stuck like a patch, or
 ink-blot upon the page, and sometimes
 represented as swimming where no
 fish ever swam, on the surface of the
 stream, can no longer be countenanced,
 except in the wholesale representations
 of an Encyclopædia. Such absurd-
 ities have been too long tolerated, but

* Otter-hunt.—This diversion as attached to the River Lee, is probably now extinct.
 It is in memory when the hue and cry raised on the tracing of a single Otter, brought to-
 gether a few sportsmen, one or two bearing a long neglected spear-staff, and a pack of de-
 generated animals as Otter-hounds, for a day's sport. After tracing some half-devoured
 fish and other signs of the marauder, for a considerable distance, the whole ended in the
 disappointment of a blank day. The same animal, as was supposed, was afterwards killed
 in a large ditch near Hoddesdon, by a half-lurcher dog that belonged to one of the weir-
 men. The contest was said to have lasted above an hour, the Otter trying by every ex-
 ploit to drown his antagonist, whose owner, though a looker on, could render but little as-
 sistance, from being unprepared with weapons for such a contest. When killed it was ex-
 hibited at various seats in the neighbourhood, and the destruction of the animal considered
 of sufficient importance to entitle the owner of the dog to a liberal subscription.

and it takes the name of the "Ap-
road way," in the vicinity of which
ke, known by the name of Mare-
, or the Sea of Death, with num-
s, remains of ancient architecture.
e inhabitants in this part have
hout that English visitors collect
whenever any are offered for sale,
: is no less curious than true, that

leaving France with little inclination to enter on a *second Crusade* which would terminate similarly, independent of increased public debt, an useless spilling of blood, and a deep wound inflicted on her general and commercial prosperity. A deep-rooted hatred will naturally be generated between the two Kingdoms, and this cannot but operate favourably for Great Britain, in preventing co-operation in naval wars that have occasioned heavy expenditure in repeated instances.

Reverting to the sad state of Ireland, Mr. Urban, we must deem it fortunate, that the Union, which has been so highly advantageous to her, has obviated there, at least, all pretended necessity for an idle and clamorous gabbling on the threadbare subject of an absurd Parliamentary Reform. Ireland has her hundred members in the House of Commons; while Scotland has only the very limited number of forty-five. In forming the Union, she was paid for her Boroughs. Her proportion of debt and taxation is extremely moderate; and *moral education* is only wanting on an extended scale, to render her happy, and to compensate for the miseries occasioned by untoward circumstances.

The question of Moderate Reform is now much animadverted to in the public prints of opposite descriptions; and in a publication of so great extent as yours, touching on it occasionally, may do much good in checking the extravagance of wild and visionary theories, leading to the most dangerous innovations. The proposal of giving one hundred members to Counties, appears to be generally disapproved. On the contrary, the granting of members to populous Cities is generally assented to, because that in effect such will in a great measure represent the counties containing these cities. It cannot be

reasonably expected, that the public should sustain a loss by the just step to change of Boroughs becoming a vested property; and therefore the Cities may be fairly called on to repay the purchase-money into the public purse. The Close Boroughs, or those having fewest electors, would, of course, be those fairly selected, as far as may appear expedient. Forty shillings in former times were equivalent to nearly forty pounds of the currency of these times; and therefore, without disturbing the great privilege of the forty-shillings electors, all future freeholders entitled to a vote ought to be raised in some proportion to the diminution in the value of money. House-owners, who actually reside in such rated at not less than fifty pounds, appear in reason as fairly entitled to a vote as a forty-shillings freeholder. The subject of *temperate reform* is daily gaining more strength; and it cannot be but right to throw out ideas that may be acted on with general satisfaction, and perfect safety in due time. True, it is said, leave all to the wisdom of Parliament; and so, generally speaking, it ought to be: but, Mr. Urban, members of Parliament are but men among men; and hints suggested in works of great circulation, may prove not altogether useless when the hour of discussion arrives.

Yours, &c. JOHN MACDONALD.

Mr. URBAN, May 16.
YOUR Correspondent, "P. C." in March last, p. 327, in dissenting from the opinion of NEROS on the derivation of the name of Isabella, alludes to a circumstance from which he supposes it was derived, and which may be worth relating. The Infanta Isabella, wife of the Archduke Albert, vowed, before the siege of Ostend in 1601, never to change any of the garments which she then wore until the place surrendered; the besieged held out for three years and seventy-eight days, during which time she religiously adhered to her resolution. In this long period, her linen, particularly that next to her body, of course became changed from white to yellow, and although the latter colour was before held in great contempt, it was, from this circumstance, immediately introduced, and became very fashionable under the name of "Isabella." This anecdote is

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The History and Antiquities of Enfield, in the County of Middlesex, with Appendix, compiled from the best Authorities, from original Records, preserved in public Repositories and private Collections. Embellished with a coloured Plan of the Parish, and Sixty-five other Engravings. By W. Robinson, LL. D. F.S.A. Member of the Honourable Society of the Middle Temple; Author of the Histories and Antiquities of Tottenham, Edmonton, and Stoke Newington, in Middlesex. 2 vols. 8vo. Nichols and Son.

WE have seen more than one publication, in which an apology has been made for the author's engaging in Topography, because it was (wrongly) called the humblest species of Literature. From this aspersion, Dr. Robinson has ably vindicated it in his preface. For our parts, we can say, with veracity, that during our critical labours we never met with more pressing, common-place, and error, than in the greater part of original publications. What are more than two-thirds of the poetry published but absolute nonsense in metre, a mere expression of things in figurative language, which are not worth saying at all? what are more than half the sermons, and half the essays daily almost issued from the press, but words without ideas; sentences formed of mere truisms and obvious things? As to politics, they are in the main made up of inflammatory harangues, with perfect ignorance of circumstances, and real injury to the publick, because misleading it. On the contrary, it would be difficult to write a topographical work of any kind, without its having a useful bearing somewhere, independently of a large portion of curious history, which it frequently involves. Why a man should be considered of inferior intellects, because he takes an interest in investigating the changes of property, times, and persons, we are utterly at a loss to conceive. Such things form integral parts of the history of man in various stages of society; the progress of law and civilization; the improvements effected by genius and reason; and many other things connected with

philosophy in its fullest view. If the Senate and the Judicature collect minute facts, as being essential to accurate conclusions; if they patiently harken to petty details, inventories, and catalogues; if they dive, should the occasion require it, into the veriest trifles, if no imputation of imbecility attaches to these high persons for such necessary and important patience, we cannot conceive why Antiquaries and Topographers, who only do the same things for a different object, should require any vindication. If it be at all important that records should be carefully preserved, it is of double utility that they should be printed. If a family portrait is mostly a gratification, an epitaph is often doubly such. If a deed or a will be an indispensable necessity, a published whole or abstract of it often preserves the property, or prevents it from misapplication. In short, we consider Topographical works as always useful, often of high philosophical importance; and to be so far from degrading their authors in an intellectual view, that they frequently are the works of men engaged in learned professions, of whose talents and knowledge the world never entertained the shadow of a doubt. The real and solid objection to Archæological and Topographical works of the first character is their very heavy expence; but we are glad to find that even this sometimes unavoidable evil may be got rid of, as in the elaborate work before us, which comprises in two volumes, 8vo, handsomely embellished, the contents of an expensive folio.

A parish so near London as Enfield, must contain a large portion of materials, because where there is contiguity to the Metropolis, the habitations of men eminent in the national annals are most likely to be found, and more ample portions of curious history be attached to such places. Indeed it is singularly odd, that some of the most interesting spots near London, in regard to scenery, convenience, and every thing desirable in a rural view, should now be utterly deserted, sometimes absolutely unknown. For instance,

of North America were completely unknown; but since the publication of Captain Parry's Voyage, the present highly interesting Narrative, our geographical knowledge has wonderfully extended.

Although Captain Franklin's Land Expedition has not afforded all the information that could be desired, many important results have been obtained. The main object was to determine the latitudes and longitudes of the northern coast of North America, and to tread the coast from the mouth of the Copernic River, to the eastern extremity of that continent. The hardships endured by our countrymen in this Expedition, are heart-rending in the description, but they appear to have produced no other effect than that of arming them with patience and perseverance.

The Narrative comprises all the particulars of the "Journey to the Shores

of the Polar Sea, in the years 1819, 20, 21, and 22." Captain Franklin and his party embarked at Gravesend, on board the Prince of Wales, belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company, on the 23d May, 1819, and arrived at York Factory, Hudson's Bay, on the 30th of August. Preparations were immediately made for the journey. The party proceeded across the country to Fort Chipewyan, where they were joined by Dr. Richardson and Mr. Hood. On the 18th of July, 1820, they embarked in three canoes; coasted the Lake, entered the Stony river (one of the discharges of the Athabasca Lake into the Slave River), and dashing down the same noble streams which Mackenzie navigated, soon reached the establishments on the great Slave Lake. Here, procuring Copper Indians for guides, and consulting with them, Captain F. determined to abandon his original intention of descending Mac-

kenzie's River, as the timber of the neighbourhood, even in its greatest prosperity, was so crooked and decayed, that it could have been of little use for any other purpose than fire-wood.

Early in the morning of the 15th of July, Mr. Hearne began his survey. This he continued about ten miles down the river, till, heavy rain coming on, he was compelled to cease. The whole course of the stream he found to be as full of shoals as the parts he had seen the day before; in many places its width greatly diminished; and, in his progress, he passed two lofty cataracts.

Copper-mine River was at this time frequented by considerable numbers of Esquimaux, who came thither to hunt and fish; and, notwithstanding the general good character and conduct of the American Indians, who had accompanied Mr. Hearne, they frequently attacked such of the Esquimaux as they could find; and destroyed every individual in the party. Mr. Hearne earnestly endeavoured to divert them from this intention, but in vain. When Mr. Hearne arrived at the sea, the tide was out. He was certain that it was the same branch of it, by the whalebone and the seal-skins which had been found in the mouth of the Esquimaux, as well as by a great number of seals which he saw on the ice. At the mouth of the river the sea was full of islands and shoals as far as he could discern with the assistance of a telescope. He had completed his survey about one o'clock in the morning of the 18th of July, at which time the sun was a considerable height above the horizon; so that he had not only day-light, but even sun-shine during the whole night. After some consultation with the Indians, Mr. Hearne erected a mark, and took possession of the coast, in the name of the Hudson's Bay Company; and then set out on his return to Prince of Wales's Fort. About thirty miles from the mouth of the river he went to one of the places called by the Indians a copper-mine, and represented by them to be so rich in metal, that if a factory were built at the river, a ship might be ballasted with copper ore instead of stone. By their accounts the hills were entirely composed of metal, in lumps, and like immense heaps of pebbles. But these accounts were so far at variance from the truth, that, after a search of nearly four hours, Mr. Hearne found only one piece of this metal of any size worth notice.

The Indians, being extremely anxious to rejoin their wives and families, hastened back with such rapidity towards the place where these had been left, that, in one day, they travelled forty-two miles; and before they reached the place, the feet and legs of Mr. Hearne had swelled considerably, and his ancles had become quite stiff. The nails of his feet were bruised to such a degree, that several of them festered and dropped off. To add to his misery, the skin was entirely chafed from the tops of both his feet, and from between every toe; so that the sand and gravel irritated them in such a manner, that, for a day before the party arrived at the women's tents, he left the print of his feet in the sand at almost every step he took. Had the Indians continued to travel at the same rate for two or three days longer, Mr. Hearne must unavoidably have been left behind. Immediately on his arrival at the tents he washed and cleansed his feet in warm water; and after other simple applications, and a little rest, they were healed.

among some willows, where they had a welcome picnic of skin, and a few sufferer that had been devoured by the last spring. They had rendered the stable by burning, and eaten them as the skin; and several of them had their old abode to the report. Peltier, who were with them, having left with, which, they said, was so common by another fall, as to be remarkable of repair, and entirely useless. The anguish this intelligence occasioned they be conceived, but it is beyond our to describe it. Impressed, however, with the necessity of taking it further in the state these men represented to be, we urgently desired them to go; but they declined going, and the will of the officers was inadequate to do. To their insatiable obstinacy on this point, a great portion of the melancholy circumstances which attended our present progress may, perhaps, be ascribed. The men now seemed to have lost all of being preserved; and all the means we could use failed in stimulating to the least exertion. After consuming a remnant of the bones and horns of caribou, we resumed our march."

Last weakness forced the party to stop; Mr Hood, Dr. Richardson, Hepburn, remained; while Captain Franklin pushed on for Fort Enterprise to procure assistance, but Fort Enterprise had been left desolate. Two, out and Credit, dropped behind in snow, and the state of the rest gathered from the following:

scarcely were these arrangements finished, when Ferrault and Fontano were seized with fits of dizziness, and betrayed other signs of extreme debility. Some tea and sickly prepared for them, and after taking it, and eating a few morsels of leather, they recovered, and expressed desire to go forward; but the other, alarmed at what they had just witnessed, became doubtful of their own strength, and, giving way to absolute dejection, declared their own inability to move. earnestly pressed upon them the necessity of continuing our journey, as the means of saving their own lives, as those of our friends at the tent."... Fontano next fell, he was an Italian, had served many years in Dr. Meunier's regiment. He had spoken to me that morning, and after his first attack of sickness, about his father; and had begged, should he survive, I would take him home to England, and put him in the teaching home.

His party was now reduced to five persons, Peltier, Beauvois, Samardé, and

length we reached Fort Enterprise,

recent from this place.

Some of the sufferings of these in the rear are thus detailed:

Sept. 11.—"On arriving at the place, we were much alarmed to find that Michel was absent. We feared that he had lost his way in coming to us in the darkness, although it was not easy to conjecture how that could have happened, as our directions of yesterday were very distinct. The party went back for the tent, and returned about after dusk, completely worn with the fatigue of the day. Michel was absent at the same time, and relieved our anxiety by his account. He reported that he had been in chase of some deer which passed near his sleeping place in the morning, and although he did not come up with them, yet that he found a wolf which had been killed by the stroke of a deer's horn, and had brought off part of it. We implicitly believed this story then, but afterwards became convinced from circumstances, the detail of which may be spared, that it must have been a portion of the body of Belanger or Perrault. A question of moment here presents itself; namely, whether he actually murdered these men, or either of them, or whether he found the bodies on the snow. Captain Franklin, who is the best able to judge of this matter, from knowing their situation when he parted from them, suggested the former idea, and that both Belanger and Perrault had been sacrificed. When Perrault turned back, Captain Franklin watched him until he reached a small group of willows, which was immediately adjoining to the fire, and concealed it from view, and at this time the smoke of fresh fuel was distinctly visible. Captain Franklin conjectures, that Michel, having already destroyed Belanger, completed his crime by Perrault's death, in order to screen himself from detection."...

"Sunday, Oct. 20.—In the morning we again urged Michel to go a hunting that he might if possible leave us some provisions; to-morrow being the day appointed for his quitting us; but he showed great unwillingness to go out, and lingered about the fire, under the pretence of cleaning his gun. After we had read the morning service I went about noon to gather some traps & rocks, leaving Mr. Hood sitting before the tent at the fire-side, arguing with Michel. Hepburn was employed cutting down a tree

Irish in Ireland, in the Year 1822, being Brief Sketches of the Moral, Social, and Political State of the Country with Reflections on the best Means of improving its Condition. By Thos. Reid, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, p. 375. 8vo.

Three acres per head be estimated average annual consumption of arson, then a square mile, or 640 divided by three, leaves 213 per acre a fraction, as the proper number every such portion of soil. But and, according to the table in the book (p. 333), the number is 277 per square mile, and this in a country where manufactures are only a few, where few great landholders, where there are no poor-rates, where the population, overpowering means of subsistence, enormously the rent of land, where the produce is exported (to raise rent for landlords who reside in England, whence the money comes, and whither it returns) and where the labourer who has no time and work to offer, cannot employ on demand. To a sensible man, therefore, unbiassed by party, the question is not whether Ireland is a distressed country, but whether the population can possibly subsist, under such awful circumstances; and we are sure, that so far from blame attaching to Government, much praise is due to them, for having preserved their estates and lives of the Gentry, which, under the circumstances stated, could not have been effected, but by great vigilance and firmness (we use the word *fear*) on the part of our modern rulers. It is certainly indispensable that Rebellion should be checked, and that when hunger is the stimulant, and Government cannot invade private property, all they can legislatively do is to reduce Poor's Rates, a measure in this country, has done much towards the prevention of oppression and distress; and we make not the least doubt, but, under such a heavy burden, the Gentry would have invented means of finding the poor employ. We do not say that the institution of Poor's Rates in the present form is unalterable, or that any Ministry could attempt such an introduction into Ireland, without incurring ruinous expence and unpopularity; but we think that they and the framers of the Act.

terminizing people of England have a right to ask of Parliament the best substitution of employ and wages, upon demand, to be paid out of a County Rate. Such, we believe, was the usual plan of Buonaparte. Persons distressed were employed upon the fortifications or other public works; and the expence levied upon the district once a year. We make no apology for quoting Buonaparte, because, in defence, we say, that we are not inclined to be his advocates in general; but this we know, that the land is by Providence saddled with the population; that it is the condition by which its being private property can alone exist; and that England, by means of its Poor's Rates, puts an end to oppression on this head; whereas, in Ireland, instead of this check upon neglect of the poor, Government is forced to tell them in plain English, "Labour you cannot have, because your landlords will not give it you; but we, the administrators of Government, dare not irritate them, and you must do the best you can. They compel us to keep you down; and you must live, and give them any price for potatoe ground, sooner than starve." The question of Ireland then is simply this; an unemployed population pressing upon subsistence; and a situation in which Government cannot interfere, without meddling with private property. Since the Union, we apprehend, no restriction can be placed in regard to the manufactures of Ireland; nor do we think that any Government acting upon the correct principle of governmental institution, viz. public protection, has a right to impose restraints upon an incorporated nation, except so far as such a nation does not contribute to support the expence of that protection; and to that amount it has a right to be taxed, leaving all profits to commerce. But the competition of population will reduce that to nothing, unless there be foreign trade and exportation. Ireland has no monied interest, no manufactures except linen, and it shoulders England, unless there be war and extraordinary demand, in its agricultural interests. It fixes the population on the land in the form of a rabbit warren; it shows what Mr. Owen's system (we speak without disrespect), and all similar systems, must inevitably end in; but it

and so far softened in their effect, in the present work.

90. *The Blessings resulting to this Country from Maritime Pursuits; a Sermon preached on Trinity Monday, June 8, 1822, before the Corporation of the Trinity House. By the very Rev. James Henry Monk, D. D. Dean of Peterborough, and Regius Professor of Greek in the University of Cambridge. 4to. pp. 19.*

91. *The Duty of Attention to the Objects of Academical Institutions; a Sermon preached before the University of Cambridge, June 30, 1822. By the same. 4to. pp. 17.*

THE caution and temper of a Dignitary lead us to expect in the writings of such persons sound positions exhibited in a grave and solemn form. As guardians of the public morals, and in elevated situations, we expect from them didactic impressions; and as scholars of the first class, high reason and instruction. In none of these valuable qualities have we found the learned Professor before us deficient.

His first Sermon, very limited of course, from the indispensable proprieties of pulpit eloquence, justly turns upon our obligations to Providence, as the real source of all blessings.—The second Discourse we hail with warmth, because such has been the effect of Fanaticism, in confining the clerical character to mere cant and haranguing (however useless and bigotted, and ignorant may be the man, sometimes an absolute rogue), that the just and necessary consideration of a Clergyman being a scholar, a philanthropist, and a gentleman, is utterly disregarded. This ensues merely because toleration has enabled vulgar and unwise opinions, by the physical exertions of party, to obtain a rank which such opinions by no means merit, and to introduce “high life below stairs” into a system which has for its basis the sublimity of reason, viz. Christianity; a system like that of a high court of justice, and in reality profaned by being made a subject of auctions and pedlary. What sound patriot would not rather prefer seeing his son an enlightened, amiable, and accomplished philanthropist, than a mere hawker of extemporaneous parrottry, a retailer of words and passion? Our ancestors thought in this wise way, as the learned Dean thus shows,

“By ordaining a provision for the edu-

cation of youth to be an integral and essential part of their establishments; and by blending with religious discipline instruction both in solid and refined literature, as well as in the abstract sciences, our founders have secured a perpetual union between worldly accomplishments and sacred knowledge; and have determined that the studies which strengthen the mental faculties, as well as those which enlarge and cultivate the intellect, should here be turned to their proper purpose, and become subservient to the knowledge of true Religion. It would not be difficult to enumerate the various benefits which have for ages accrued to this country from such institutions; no one can meditate upon our national history, without observing how much of the public feeling, public principle, and all other points, which mark the character of a people, may be traced to these venerable Establishments.” P. 8.

92. *Another Cain. A Poem. 8vo. pp. 15. Hatchard.*

THE poem before us has been for six months in a progressive state, from which circumstance, in spite of a deficiency of ideas, correctness of style, grammar, punctuation, and rhyme, might reasonably be expected. We regret to say, that little attention has been paid to these necessary proprieties.

Admitting the dangerous tendency of Lord Byron's works, which we never were the last to expose, it is a matter not of surprise, but of sorrow, that so injudicious an outcry should have been raised against them. An enlightened reader must view the writings of the Satanists with disgust, but will revolt with equal distaste from the exaggerations of their opponents. During the controversy in the reign of James II. the people were warned to “beware of an ox before, of an ass behind, of a friar on all sides;” it is the same with the Satanists; they are provided with poisoned weapons at every point; satire and infidelity are alike their element; witness Lord Byron's caustic and triumphant epistle to his “dear Roberts,” in the *Liberal*. To engage in a boxing match with a sweep, or throw mud with a scavenger, can only end in pollution and defeat.

It is obvious that all who can understand the first-rate Satanists, carry the antidote in their own minds. Others may read, but can derive no instruction from what they do not comprehend;

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small volume, entitled "Serious
ngs," by the same author, has
een published, and as favourable
: encouragement of devout medi-
., it is deserving of praise. We
it, however, approve of that
: of composition between prose
detry, in which the author has
ht proper to communicate his
tions.' The rejection of rhyme
e grateful to his indolence, but
: reader the Poems will have lost
of their attraction, by the un-
garb in which the sentiments
lothed. We by no means con-
hat rhyme is a necessary adjunct
d poetry, but we think the style
aims at the *prosaic*, can never
popular. We should be sorry to
te what Horace has so well join-
the 'delectando pariterque mo-
' and we regret that a writer
r. Jones's talents should endan-
is usefulness by an experiment
he one before us.

CT. MAG May, 1923.

at least, referred to events not far dis-
tant. It is proper to observe this, be-
cause infinite nonsense has ensued,
through not noticing this premonition,
such as stating that the three first an-
gels were Queen Elizabeth, Chemni-

"In these he tells us, that Polycarp used
to detail many anecdotes respecting St.
John, his mode of instruction, habits, and
manner of living. In the 26th chapter of
his 5th book, he speaks of the Revelations
as given to that Apostle, without any hesita-
tion,

A Dissertation on the Passage of Hannibal over the Alps. By a Member of the University of Oxford. 8vo. pp. 244. Parker, Oxford.

THE passage of Hannibal has been recently discussed by foreign commentators, as well soldiers as philosophers, who have varied as they follow the Grecian or Roman historian. Strabo has confessedly omitted the names of places, and Livy has confused them: he observes, indeed, that more than one route had been laid down by the Romans, and endeavours to show that the statements incongruous, while the two can hardly be reconciled with each other.

Hooke, who delights to examine contested points, though he does not always clear them, has given a curious summary of the different opinions extant in his time*. Chevalier de Buffon, who had served in Piedmont, relying on his local knowledge, recalled antecedent criticism, and led Hannibal by the shortest and safest route from the country of Brancus to Lyons; leaving Grenoble on the left, crossing the Drac, and proceeding through Bourg d'Oisons, Briançon, and Mont Sestieres, and Pignerol, "at a great distance from which last he emerged in the plains."

The Jesuits Catron and Rouillé (in their voluminous Roman History) supposed Hannibal to have crossed the Alps at its conflux with the Saone, turning Eastward, to have marching along the Rhone on its North side, crossing it again, marched to the sea, and by the Great St. Bernard one of the Pennine Alps. Mr. Hooke also supposes Hannibal to have gone by the Great St. Bernard. General Melville, who had travelled through that country, and examined carefully the scene of the war, concluded that Hannibal passed by the Great St. Bernard, or Little St. Bernard, as "the most probable in itself, agreeing beyond all comparison closely than any other with the tradition given by Polybius†." This tradition had fallen into disuse, in consequence of the establishment of that by the Great St. Bernard, constructed in 1670, and

of that by the Mont Cenis, the great passage into Italy on that side. He did not publish any account of his observations, but they were given to the world by M. de Luc of Geneva, in his *Histoire du Passage des Alpes par Annibal*. The new system was attacked by M. le Comte Fortia d'Urban, who was refuted by M. Letrouve, in the *Journal des Sçavans* for January 1819, and who is disposed of in his turn by the Oxonian Commentator.

"It may be proper here (says our author) to state briefly the precise road which I conceive Hannibal to have taken, and which we shall develop more at length hereafter. After crossing the Pyrenees at Bellegarde, he went to Nismes, through Perpignan, Narbonne, Beziers, and Montpellier, as nearly as possible in the exact track of the great Roman road. From Nismes he marched to the Rhone, which he crossed at Roquemaure, and then went up the river to Vienne, or possibly a little higher. From thence, marching across the flat country of Dauphiny, in order to avoid the angle which the river makes at Lyons, he rejoined it at St. Genis d'Aoste. He then crossed the Mont du Chat to Chambery, joined the Isere at Montmeillan, ascended it as far as Scez, crossed the Little St. Bernard, and descended upon Aoste and Ivrea, by the banks of the Doria Baltea. After halting for some time at Ivrea, he marched upon Turin, which he took, and then prepared himself for ulterior operations against the Romans." Preface, p. xviii. xix.

Rollin is the chief supporter of the vinegar (Livy, b. xxi. c. 37) which Swift has ridiculed. Hooke observes, from Polybius (b. 3, c. 55), "there was not a tree in the place where he then was, or near it," and our author fairly closes the controversy: it is quite impossible (he says) that the Carthaginian army should have had any supply of that acid, or if they had, that it could produce any effect on primitive rock. M. de Luc notices another error into which Livy has fallen (c. 36), "when he represents the road as having fallen away, and formed a precipice of 1000 feet high; whereas, in Polybius, this slip of the road is clearly stated to have taken place, not in respect to height, but length." P. 107, 8.

We have thus given a brief statement of the controversy, and our author's summary of his theory, in which he generally follows de Luc, but occasionally differs from him. His journey was performed in the autumn of 1819; he carried Polybius with him, and

* *Roman Hist.* b. iv. c. 17.

† Julius Antipater, contemporary with Scipio, first represented Hannibal as having taken this direction, but his opinion was a long time superseded by modern theories.

of the enemies of Revealed Religion, can only be legitimately and effectually accomplished by two modes, the chief and most efficacious of which is to *live* them down; and the other acting as its most powerful auxiliary, is to *write* them down. The person who united both these requisites in as high a degree as it has been the happiness of any human being to evince, was Dr. Isaac Watts, whose profound knowledge of human nature was on all occasions rendered subservient to the cause of cheerful Piety, and rational Religion."

The Editor then quotes some apposite passage from Dr. Johnson, in reference to the apostolic piety and high intellectual attainments of Dr. Watts.

"It would not be easy to adduce a character of more consistent piety than that of Dr. Watts, in any age or country. France has produced two great names in Fenelon and Pascal, but there were shades of inconsistency in both; the former wandered into the regions of seraphic love, and suffered himself to become the dupe of Madame Guyon's Visions, and to be censured for so doing by that proud priest Bossuet; whilst the transcendent talents and high reasoning powers of Blaise Pascal failed to protect

main a mute spectator of the injuries with which it is assailed, and which it is not in his power to serve more effectually than by invoking the aid of Dr. Watts, who, though dead, yet thus still speaks, and still promotes the sacred cause of his beloved Master.
W. T. Bedford Row."

102. *Opinions as to the real State of the Nation, &c.*

(Continued from p. 221)

WE en-
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with regard

The new
abandonment.
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"Would
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act to raise
beer cheaper

Our author next proceeds to local
taxation

and contribute 200 to the income of pasturage 148."

the soundness or fallacy of this
ge, we shall not inquire, be-
we believe that the landhold-
ld by no means be induced to
to such a defalcation of their
, and that no law to compel
ould even be moved in Parlia-

With regard to a compromise
Mr. Goulburn's plan, which we
entured to modify, and were
eterred from giving before his
was made, by a very worthy
who thought with Mr. Thac-
that the present system does
mit of alteration at all, we be-
at the House of Commons was
wholly or almost unanimous.

cerning the *bubble* (as we con-
t) of Parliamentary Reform, our
makes the following excellent
tions, viz. that it is better to re-
t interests, than population; and
represent both. We shall with
re give his own words:

the mode of returning the Member

cruelty to animals. The negroes of Africa
are represented in the House of Commons
by a Member from a rotten borough. In
truth, and in fact, the more "Reform" is
agitated, the more it will be found that the
House of Commons represents that which
is of as extensive importance as population."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

OXFORD, *May* 24.

names of those candidates, who at
e of the Public Examination this
ere admitted by the Public Exa-
into the first Class of *Literæ Hu-*

Robert Bryan, Christ Church.

Donald, Balliol College.

Richard, Oriel College.

Henry W. R. Trinity College.

William, Wadham College.

William Carpenter, Balliol College.

Leveson, Christ Church.

Honoratus Leigh, Christ Church.

Whole number of Degrees in Easter

as D.D. one; D. Med. three; B.D.

B.C.L. one; M.A. forty-two; B.

sc. B.A. seventy-nine; Matricula-

eighty-four.

Man. May, 1823.

ROYAL ACADEMY.
The fifty-fifth Exhibition of the Royal Academy opened on Monday the 5th of May. The unusual number of uninteresting pictures greatly detracts from its interest; and it is, we think, on the whole, inferior to many preceding ones; but the architectural department contains subjects of classical merit; and in the Model Academy there are some beautiful pieces of sculpture.

SURREY INSTITUTION.

The Library of this Literary Establishment had been recently valued at about 1800*l.* and an offer was made for the purchase of it, for the use of the Norwich Literary Society, at 1400*l.* The sale, by Mr. Saunders, is just concluded; under whose judicious management and exertions it has produced upwards of 2775*l.*, being nearly double the amount which it was expected to realize.

MR. GARRICK'S LIBRARY.

We refer our Readers to our last Number for a brief historical notice of this celebrated Collection; the ten days sale of which, by Mr. Saunders, closed on the 3rd of May; having exceeded, as to its produce, the most sanguine expectations of Mrs. Garrick's executors. The Collection was particularly rich in rare Tracts, Masques, Old Poetry, and Ballads, obsolete Dramas, and the best works of the age of their distinguished possessor, as well as in fine books of Prints; for all which, liberal prices were given by the noblemen and gentlemen into whose splendid libraries they have now passed. Some booksellers of taste, spirit, and enterprize, such as Hurst and Co. Payne, Thorpe, Triphook, &c. have also added considerably by this important sale to their respective stores.

We shall notice, as a guide to bibliographers, a few of the more prominent lots, and the prices obtained for them.

A small quarto, containing, amongst others, Byrchensa's Defeat of the Rebels of Tyrone and O'Donell (in verse) 1602, produced 8*l.* 5*s.* Another, containing some rare Masques of the reign of James the first, 18 guineas. Baron's Fortune's Tennis Ball, and others, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* Breton's Olde Man's Lesson and Young Man's Love, 1605, and some rare Tracts by Dekkar and Daye, of the period of Charles the First, in one small quarto, 40 guineas. Drayton's Pean Triumphant of the Society of Goldsmiths, 1604; London Triumphant, by Dekkar, 1612; and other curious pieces, in one volume, 40 guineas. Drayton's Poly-Osion, with autographs of Killigrew (to whom the volume had once belonged) and Garrick (to whom it had been presented by the Duke of Devonshire in 1760), 10*l.* Gosson's Playes confuted, black letter, 1675, 9 guineas. A curious and rare col-

It was to be expected that the most rare editions of Shakspeare would be found in the collection of so eminent a votary to the immortal bard. A copy of the editio princeps, folio, 1623, would have produced a much larger price, but for a deficiency of two of the preliminary leaves by the editor. It sold, however, for 34*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* A tall copy of the second edition, folio, 1632, only 3 guineas. A copy of the excessively scarce edition, printed in 4 vols. 8vo in 1766, and on fine paper, produced the large sum of 25*l.* 4*s.* Warburton's edition, a presentation copy by the editor to Garrick, 4*l.* 14*s.* 6*d.*; and the other editions produced proportionately good prices. A fine copy of Montfaucon, 50*l.* 2*s.* Of the books of Prints, a fine copy of Hogarth's Works, 96 guineas. Catesby's Carolina, 10 guineas. Cabinet de Crozat, 22*l.* 1*s.* Collection of Vandyck's Works, 9 guineas; and those of Rubens, 58*l.* 16*s.*

The zeal and discrimination evinced by Mr. Saunders in the conduct of this interesting sale, cannot fail to increase considerably his professional reputation.

LITERARY FUND.

May 14. The thirty-fourth anniversary of this benevolent and most useful Institution was celebrated this day by a dinner at Freemasons' Tavern, at which the Duke of Somerset presided, supported by the Duke of Sussex, Sir J. Malcolm, Sir H. Davy, Sir T. Lawrence, Sir J. Swinburne, and a numerous assemblage of men of letters and persons of distinction. We are happy to find, by the annual report of the state of the charity, which was read in the course of the evening, that it is going on prosperously, and above all, that it is acquiring an extensive capital in the funds, by which alone permanency can be given to its valuable objects. It was observed, however, that the claims on the Fund are increasing, and during the last year have exceeded any former period. There was not a branch of knowledge that had not been benefited by relief from the Institution: the History, the

SELECT POETRY

CORONATION,

A Poem descriptive of that splendid and august national Ceremony, the Coronation of King GEORGE the FOURTH, on the 19th of July, 1821. Addressed to the King. By WILLIAM BUNCE, of Northiam in Sussex, and presented in MS. to His Majesty at Brighton.

Scene—Westminster Abbey, in which the Kings of England are crowned, and wherein they are also usually buried.

INTRODUCTION.

TO the great power on Heaven's eternal throne

Let George's subjects high their voices raise,
And, in a Nation's chorus, grateful pay
The general tribute of their prayers and praise:

On this auspicious day when he assumes
Th' imperial Crown of his illustrious race,
Impress the Father's virtues on the Son,
And, with his diadem, transmitted grace!

Within these ancient, venerable walls,
Where former Kings in death's deep silence sleep,

The Sons of Empire to their thrones repair,
With robes of Tyrian dye their ashes sweep;

While brilliant pageantries their steps attend,
As through the spacious aisle they take
their way, [pow'r,

Commence in pomp the transient reign of
Which passes like the splendour of a day*:

Not so the throne of thy departed Sire,
Firm on the base of Equity and Truth,
Through a long period of successive years,
Heaven's righteous Laws he kept from early youth;

And now th' inevitable hour is past,
Which laid his venerable form to rest,
Still shall he live in every Briton's heart,
Rever'd his virtues, and his memory blest;

Mature in judgment, thou shalt now confirm
The promise of thy delegated trust†;
While British loyalty shall still prevail,
And Faction's envious demon lick the dust.

THE ROYAL PROCESSION ENTERING THE ABBEY.

Unfold the portals of this holy fane,
Wherein the King of kings vouchsafes to dwell, [notes

His "chosen Servant" comes, with sacred
Of joyful import the loud Anthems swell.

* Alluding to the short duration of usurped or oppressive Governments.

† The Regency.

STANZAS

For the Anniversary of the LITERARY FUND SOCIETY. May 14th.

THO' Genius in his day of pride
Move gaily with the favouring tide,
Yet wreck and death are near;
Or if his bark outlive the gale,
With anchor lost and shiver'd sail,
He finds a haven—here.

Here, may the eye of Anguish turn,
Where Mercy's beacons brightly burn,
Thro' Sorrow's stormy night;
While Billows that ingulph the soul
Flash the pure radiance as they roll,
And sparkle in the light.

Here, gush the living springs that flow
In streams of peace to hearts of woe,
With silent, healing power;
Heaven's blessing aids your generous zeal,
Nor fails the cruise, nor wastes the meal,
In Famine's evil hour.

Blest is this Temple, pure these rites—
And HE whom Mercy more delights
Than sacrifice, will see,
Well pleased, the Noble and the Good
Leagued in this holy brotherhood,
The Priests of Charity!

JOSEPH SNOW.

TO THE SWALLOW.

HAIL, messenger of gladness,
From lands beyond the sea!

The minstrel sings in sadness,
But sings to welcome thee!
Thou art reverenc'd as a stranger,
Whose tidings are of joy,
And to thy praise, in his humble lays,
Sings the lowly peasant boy.

Thou hast been in flowery valleys,
Where my steps have never been;
Thou hast dwelt in garden alleys,
Haply those of Eastern Queen;
Thou hast heard the Bulbul† singing
In the shade at evening's hour,
And listen'd the lute, when the birds were mute,

In some fair Sultana's bower.

Thou seem'st to be a stranger
And pilgrim in this land;
Dost thou apprehend no danger,
From the fowler's ruthless hand?
May the birds of air acquaint thee,
That thy time should be employ'd,
In searching sure, for a nest secure,
Or thy young will be destroy'd.

* See p. 451.

† The Indian Nightingale.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, April 22.

Mr. C. Grant, in allusion to some observations thrown out on a former evening, intimating that the Irish Government of Lord Wellesley was more impartial in extending protection to the Irish Catholics than former governments had been, vindicated the Irish Administration, of which he had been a member, from the imputation of partiality.—Mr. C. Wynn denied that he made any charge of partiality against former Administrations in Ireland; that his observation had merely gone to the extent that the appointment of Lord Wellesley, and Mr. Plunkett, was a pledge for a more conciliatory and dignified administration in Ireland.—Mr. Peel claimed for himself, and those who had acted with him in Ireland, the credit of having acted with the most perfect impartiality; and appealed to the present Chief Justice of Ireland, and to Mr. Fitzgerald, who had been his colleagues in office, and were well known as the most attached friends of the Catholics. For himself he declared, that in returning to office he did not assent to any understanding that the affairs of Ireland were to be conducted upon a new system, and that with such an understanding he never should have accepted office.—Mr. C. Grant affirmed, that under Lord Talbot's administration the slightest distinction had never been made between Catholics and Protestants.

Mr. Ellis (of Dublin) presented a petition from one of the High Sheriffs of Dublin (Mr. Thorpe), and the Foreman and Jurors of the Christmas Grand Jury of that city, praying for an enquiry (in such manner as the House should direct) into the charges preferred against them by the Irish Attorney General. Mr. Ellis took the opportunity of announcing that Mr. Thorpe and six of the Grand Jurors, deputed by their fellows, were then in attendance. The annunciation was received with acclamations; and Mr. Brougham complimented the Sheriff and Jurors upon the promptitude with which they had solicited enquiry. Sir Francis Burdett then brought forward his promised motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the High Sheriff of Dublin, which, he said (assuming the truth of the charges made by Mr. Plunkett), deserved the severest animadversion of the House. The Hon. Baronet, in a very able speech, argued that the question was of a magnitude very worthy of a Parliamentary investigation; and concluded by asserting, that

justice to all parties imperatively demanded an investigation.—Mr. Plunkett, in a speech of some length, denied that the establishment of the charges which he had made against the High Sheriff was necessary to his defence, submitting that it was enough if he could make out such a *prima facie* case against that officer, as might be supposed to have influenced him in the course which he had adopted. He was, he said, most unwilling to oppose a parliamentary enquiry; but he lamented that such an enquiry was likely to preclude him from the kind of investigation which he had long resolved upon, namely, a prosecution of the High Sheriff *ex officio* before a Jury of some adjacent county.—Mr. Banks censured the conduct of Mr. Plunkett, but said that an examination at the bar of the House was not a proper course.—Mr. Brownlow, in a short speech, replied, upon the authority of the parties accused, to each of the allegations offered by Mr. Plunkett in a former debate against the Sheriff and Grand Jury. With respect to the first charge,—that the Grand Jury was packed for the occasion, he asserted that of the 28 Grand Jurors, 19 had been upon almost every commission grand jury for the ten preceding years; and had been frequently thanked from the Bench for the intelligence and impartiality with which they had exercised their high judicial functions.—Col. Barry called upon the members of the House, as they loved justice and detested calumny, to give the Sheriff and Grand Jurors an opportunity of vindicating themselves. In allusion to Mr. Plunkett's declaration that he had intended to put the case in a train of enquiry by an *ex officio* prosecution of Mr. Sheriff Thorpe, Colonel Barry stated that Mr. Plunkett had assured him, that he meditated "no ulterior steps whatever." This flat contradiction produced a great sensation, which manifested itself in a murmur that lasted several seconds.—Mr. Plunkett explained that his statement to Col. Barry related to Parliamentary proceedings.—Col. Barry resumed by stating the impression on his mind to be that Mr. Plunkett had pledged himself against any ulterior proceeding whatever, except it should be commanded by the House. He then alluded to the death-bed confessions of a person who declared himself the thrower of the rattle. On a division, the numbers were, for the motion, 219, against it, 185; being a majority against ministers of 34.

I to most of Mr. Connel's professed to exist in the motion with which the case had been marked by every I spoken to preserve that which the original motion; this, however, Mr. Connel; and on a division, (approving of the neutral re) was carried by a major

House resolved itself into the purpose of inquiring preferred by Mr. Plunkett, the High Sheriff of was believed, had been the of Indictment against the in the theatre, being ignored, attempted to be established by the evidence, and intended to infer that he

was present was jury, were that the panel contained an unprecedented number of the members of the Corporation; that the Grand Jury answered with a suspicious promptness to their names; and, that the panel was altogether more than upon any former occasion.

May 5, 6. The House in a Committee resumed the investigation into the conduct of the High Sheriff of Dublin.—Mr. Terence O'Reilly, attorney, stated, that on the day on which the indictments were ignored, Mr. Sheriff Thorpe, in a room adjacent to the Court, and about three quarters of an hour before the fate of the Bills was announced in Court, addressed a gentleman, named Ward, on the subject of these bills, predicting that they would be ignored, and enquiring as to the management by which he had insured that such would be the case. Mr. O'Reilly said that the Sheriff had spoken in a very loud voice, and that there were several other persons in the room, but he could name none of them except the Sheriff, and Mr. Macnamara. John M'Connell stated that at a card party at a Mr. Sibthorpe's, about three days after the riot in the Dublin Theatre, he heard Mr. Thorpe say to Graham, one of the persons who were afterwards (but not then) accused, that he had the Orange panel in his pocket.—Mr. Sheriff Cooper proved that the panel which, according to M'Connell's statement, was in Mr. Thorpe's pocket on the 17th of December, was not prepared for several days after. He proved that the panel which, according to Tomlinson's statement, was to be packed by Mr. Thorpe, was, in fact, prepared by him (Mr. C.) He negatived, in the strongest manner, the imputation of partiality cast upon the Grand Jury, in the preparing of which Mr. Thorpe called in his assistance. He denied that the Grand Jury were persons more remarkable for party

and than any other gentlemen that could be found in Dublin, and affirmed that if the January Grand Jury differed in any thing from former Commission Grand Jurors, it was in its extraordinary respectability.—Mr. Plunkett produced a list of candidates to represent the Merchant's Guild, recommended "as good men in bad times," of the head of which was a vignette of King William, his horse trampling upon a Lamb of Clubs (the symbol of the Dublin Lord Mayor, as it should seem). Mr. Cooper admitted that seven of the fifty returned on the Grand Jury panel were to be found in this list, but denied that they were violent party-men. In conclusion he said, that though he considered his colleague Mr. Thorpe a high party man, he would from his knowledge of him consider him as a Juror altogether above exception.—William Poole stated that, being anxious to sit upon the January Commission Grand Jury, in order to guard the interests of a certain Mr. T. O'Meara, he applied, in November, to Mr. Thorpe, and obtained from him a promise that he should be returned in the panel. Finding himself excluded from the panel, he remonstrated with Mr. Thorpe, who apologized by saying, that he had a hard card to play, and that it was impossible to please all parties. Mr. Poole then gave a long oratorical detail of misversations on the part of the Dublin Corporation. Other witnesses were examined whose evidence it is unnecessary to detail.

May 7. The House, in resuming the charges against the High Sheriff of Dublin, examined several witnesses, who spoke of the rude treatment they experienced from the Grand Jury. Christopher Moore complained that the Grand Jury having heard from him all the particulars of the riot with which he was acquainted, refused to listen to a story he wished to tell, about the arrest of one of the Handwiches.

It was here stated that the case against Mr. Thorpe was closed.—Mr. N. Murray Mansfield was the first witness called for the defence. He stated that he was clerk in the sub-sheriff's office, and described the mode in which the panel was struck, stating that Mr. Thorpe proceeded expressly upon the principle of excluding from it all men of violent politics.—Sir George Whitford, foreman of the grand jury, stated that he was solicited by Sheriff Thorpe to preside over the January grand jury several weeks before the riot; that having heard M'Connell's statement, that Mr. Thorpe boasted of having an Orange Panel, he refused to sit upon the jury, until Mr. Thorpe assured him, upon his honour, of the falsehood of M'Connell's story; that he never saw a body of men more conscientiously anxious

He gave a lively description of the sufferings of the labouring population in the West Indies, and pointed out the danger to be apprehended from perpetuating their bondage. He explained his own plan of emancipation, which was necessarily mild, steady, and gradual in its operation, namely, to declare that all children born after a certain period should be free; a measure which had the sanction of experience in New York, where it extinguished Slavery in perfect silence, and in several other of the North American States. In conclusion, Mr. Buxton enforced the obligation of atonement due by the British nation in a high strain of moral indignation.—Mr. Canning treated the question as one of great difficulty and danger; he deprecated the introduction of the Christian Religion into a question of political expediency, and quoted from "Dr. Paley's Moral Philosophy," a passage of some length, to show that on the question of Slavery or Freedom the Christian Religion was silent. The Right Hon. Gentleman moved an Amendment, declaring the expediency of ameliorating the condition of the Slaves, and preparing them to receive, with safety and advantage, the blessings of Freedom at a future day.—Mr. Wilberforce supported the original motion in a short speech.—Sir T. Baring professed himself a zealous Abolitionist, and disclaimed any connection with the West Indies; but he opposed the original Resolutions, as fraught

with danger.—Mr. P. Buxton replied to the arguments which had been used against his motion. In the end, the original resolutions were withdrawn, and the amendment carried without a division.

May 16. Mr. Goulburn moved the order of the day for the second reading of the IRISH TITHES COMPOSITION BILL.—Mr. P. Fitzgerald opposed the Bill, as, by estimating the equivalent to be bestowed on the Clergy on the dormant right instead of the actual receipt, it would greatly increase the income of the Clergy.—Mr. Goulburn defended the principle of the Bill, though he admitted that its details were open to considerable improvement, which he hoped they would receive in the Committee, from the knowledge and attention of the Irish Members.—Mr. Wetherell objected to the compulsory character of the measure, which, as changing the condition of the Clergy from territorial proprietors to pensioners of the Crown, would inflict a fatal wound upon the dignity and independence of the united Churches; and as a violation of ecclesiastical property, would go to shake the foundation of all property in whatever hands.—It was ordered that the Bill should be committed on Wednesday, the 21st.

Both Houses of Parliament adjourned this night for the Whitsun Holidays; the Lords to Thursday, and the Commons to Wednesday following.

FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE AND SPAIN.

The progress of the French army in Spain has not been so rapid as the advocates for the invasion of that country were disposed to anticipate. The head-quarters of the Duke d'Angoulême were at Villa Franca on the 14th, and subsequently at Vittoria. The plan of the Spanish Generals is strictly defensive—a system which had been previously resolved upon, and from which they are not to depart, even to save the capital. A part of the French army have entered Bilboa. A detachment of Spanish Royalists, under General Quesada, first took possession of the place. San Sebastian defies the efforts of the besieging army; it is said to be provisioned for six months; and the loss sustained by the French in a sally is described as serious. Pampeluna is in a state of blockade, by a division under General Conchy. The French Generals sent two deputies to Pampeluna; the first was well received, but the second was received by a discharge of musketry, and compelled to retreat. The van-guard of the 2d corps entered Saragossa on the 25th.

The 4th corps of the Army of the Pyrenees, under Marshal Moncey, entered Spain

on the 18th of April, by the passage of Perthus: the following day a column passed by the Col de Custaja.

The fifth and ninth divisions of the 4th corps of the French army, and three Spanish battalions commanded by D'Eroles, began on the 23d ult. the blockade of Figueras. An officer with a flag of truce was sent to summon the garrison to surrender to Ferdinand VII. The officer was treated with respect, but sent back with an answer by the Governor, St. Miguel, to the following effect:—"Senor General,—The fortress of St. Fernando de Figueras, which the nation has intrusted to my care, and to whose confidence I desire to make a return becoming a true Spaniard and a freeman, shall not be surrendered, nor placed in the hands of the royal armies of France and Spain, as your Excellency requires in your letter of this date, delivered to me by Captain Laserra, your aide-de-camp; and its garrison, penetrated with the same sentiments as myself, are resolved to bury themselves under its ruins rather than fall in the observance of their honour and their oaths."

The following Proclamation has been issued by El Empecinado, dated from Valladolid:—

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

Some private letters from Ireland are filled with the most gloomy apprehensions for the future security of that part of the Empire.

The last Cork papers relate several recent instances of houses and corn being destroyed in the neighbourhood by fire. A very few nights since, a large party of fellows attacked a gentleman's house within four miles of the city of Cork. After firing a blunderbuss, the contents of which passed through the front door, they obtained admittance, and demanded what fire-arms were in the house; having thus forcibly got possession of them, they went off.

The Dublin Evening Post says, "The horrors of the South are thickening to an extent almost inconceivable. Perhaps there were never in the history of Ireland any scenes comparable to those which have been enacted, for the last three or four months, in Cork and Limerick. Even in the rebellion of 1798, there were not, we are almost convinced, during its entire continuance, so many houses burnt; and, though more property must have been destroyed in the whole kingdom, yet certainly no two counties have suffered as severely as Cork and Limerick are doing at this moment."

LONDON AND ITS VICINITY.

By a late Act of Parliament, the Magistrates are empowered to suppress all fairs within ten miles of the metropolis, unless legal cause can be shown for their origin and continuance.

A public meeting, for the purpose of assisting the Greek nation in their efforts to emancipate themselves from the Turks, was lately held at the Crown and Anchor Tavern in the Strand, Lord Viscount Milton, M. P. in the Chair. His Lordship, on taking the chair, addressed the meeting, which was very numerous and respectable, in an eloquent speech. Several most animated speeches were made by Sir J. Mackintosh, Lord John Russell, Mr. John Smith, Mr. C. Hobhouse, Lord W. Bentinck, Lord Archibald Hamilton, Mr. Charles Sheridan (son of the late Mr. Sheridan), Archdeacon Bathurst, and others, which were most enthusiastically received by the meeting. The Committee have published an address on the present state of Greece. It states, that nearly the whole of Southern Greece has been freed, and the Greeks are making continual progress: that in Germany, Switzerland, and France, societies have sprung up for the purpose of advancing the cause. The sums they have raised have been very

considerable. The Committee state, that they have been for some time occupied in deliberating on the best means of promoting so noble a cause. They have opened a direct communication with the existing authorities in the Morea, and have also been actively engaged in correspondence with the different continental committees.

April 23. Cabriolets were, in honour of his Majesty's birth-day, introduced to the public this morning. They are built to hold two persons besides the driver (who is partitioned off from his company), and are furnished with a book of fares for the use of the public, to prevent the possibility of imposition. These books will be found in a pocket hung inside of the head of the cabriolet. The fares are one-third less than hackney-coaches.

May 17. The 17th annual meeting of the London Hibernian Society was held at the Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen-street. The Duke of Gloucester in the chair. The meeting was very numerously attended. The Secretary read the Report, by which it appeared, that the Society had 54 schools in operation, at which were 86,000 scholars; 50,000 of whom were Roman Catholics. The Report stated, that the principles on which the schools were conducted, were adapted to the conscience of every class of people. Notwithstanding the great progress of the Institution, many counties in Ireland were in a state of absolute ignorance; and it was a fact, that where education made the least progress, the disturbances of the country were the most violent and the most frequent: such was the case in the county of Limerick, where not one in 800 were sent to school. The Report went on to complain, that the Roman Catholic Clergy had thrown obstacles in the way of the society, and opposed the principles on which they acted.—Lord Lorton, Lord Gambier, the Earl of Gosford, and several other persons, addressed the meeting, urging the usefulness of the Society.

THEATRICAL REGISTER.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

May 8. *Clari, or the Maid of Milan*, an Opera adapted from the French. The plot is interesting. Clari, the daughter of a peasant, is seduced from her home, under promise of marriage, by the Duke Vivaldo. He wishes to evade his promise, which is the cause of much misery to Clari; but in the end the union is happily consummated. The music, composed by Bishop, was admirable, and the piece was announced for repetition, amidst universal plaudits.

PROMOTIONS.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 1. *Lately.*—Rev. E. Booth, Vicar of Frickney, to Lucy-Burrough, dau. of late Rev. S. Partridge.—Rev. Rich. Davies, Archdeacon of Brecon, to Eleonora, dau. of late Rev. F. Brickenden, Rector of Dyndor and Bampton Abbots.—At Manchester, Rev. M. Formby, to Carolina, dau. of L. Peel, esq. of Ardwick.—At Peterborough Cathedral, Rev. T. S. Hughes, Christian Advocate and Fellow of Emmanuel College, to Ann, dau. of Rev. John Foster.—At Colchester, Rev. Henry Hutton, to dau. of late Rev. Mr. Beevor.—Rev. Luke Ripley (Master of Free School, Morpeth,) to Miss Taylor.—Rev. R. Roberts, D.D. Rector of Barnwell, Northamptonshire, to Sarah-Anne, dau. of late C. A. Wheelwright, esq. of London.—Rev. John Shillibeer, of Oundle, to Mary, dau. of Rev. Henry Freeman, Rector of Alwalton.—Rev. Procter Thomas, of Bradford, to Anne, dau. of late John Husband, esq. of Nartham.—At Jamaica, the Rev. Dr. Towton, to Mary, dau. of Rev. T. Thorn, of Bath.—Rev. James Williams, M. A. Rector of Wiverton, Norfolk, to Miss Abdy, of Bathford.—Rev. W. Wing, jun. of Thornhaugh, to Anne, eldest dau. of W. Margetts, esq. of Huntingdon.—S. Gale, esq. of Bullege House, Wilts, to Catherine, youngest dau. of J. Turner, esq. of Hatherleigh, Gloucestershire.—Henry, son of Abraham Leach, esq. of Corston-house, to Elizabeth, youngest dau. of Wm. Owen Brigstoke, esq. of Blaenpant, Cardiganshire.—Elias B. Slater, esq. of Hambrook, to Miss C. Lewis, of Bridgnorth.—William Brade, esq. of Liverpool, to Mary-Anne, dau. of J. Barnes, esq. of Tavistock-square.—Dr. Gibbs, of Old Quebec-street, to Sarah-Elizabeth, dau. of T. Armstrong, esq. of Baker-street.—Charles Lillie, esq. Surgeon, to Matilda, dau. of Mr. Stammers, late of Foxeath Mills, Essex.—At Hedsor, W. Lunnun, esq. to Caroline, dau. of late H. Round, esq. of Woodburn, Bucks.—At Ilfracombe, George-Flower Herbert, esq. Lieut. R. N. to Mary, dau. of late Capt. Harding, R. N. and niece of Commissioner Bowen.

Oct. 19, 1822. At Killadjee, Augustus Clarke, esq. of the Hon. E. I. C.'s service, to Lucy, dau. of the late Mr. Trewman, proprietor of the Exeter Flying Post.

Nov. 14. At Calcutta, Turner Macau, esq. Capt. 16th Lancers, and Persian Interpreter to the Commander in Chief, to Harriet, dau. of the Rev. Wetenhall Sneyd, of Newchurch, Isle of Wight.

Dec. 13. Capt. Wm Miller, of E. I. C.'s Artillery, to Catharine-Sarah, dau. of Jas. Graves Russell, esq. Clifton.

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Feb. 20, 1823. At St. James's Church, G. A. Park, esq. to Maria, dau. of Rev. Dr. Coppard, Rector of Gravely.—At Kirby Knowle Church, Rich. Dalton, esq. late of Lisbon, to Elizabeth-Enom, dau. of the late Francis Smyth, esq. F.A.S. of New-buildings.—At Paris, Robert Woodhouse, esq. President of Caius College, Cambridge, to Harriet, dau. of the late Wm. Wilkins, esq.—22. At Bodiam, Sussex, Wm. Cotton, esq. of Clapham, to Mary-Anne, dau. of Rev. J. Collins, Rector of Thorpe Abbots.—23. T. Everett, esq. of Upavon, to Anne, dau. of H. Cowdry, esq. of Heytesbury.—25. At Bath, Rich. Jones, esq. of Clifton, to Anne Rich, dau. of R. S. Collicott, esq. of Weston Isle.—27. Thos. T. P. Robson, esq. to Margareta de l'Angle, dau. of Rev. Richard Davies, Vicar of Tetbury.—At Walcot Church, A. G. Barrett, esq. R. N. to Sarah, youngest dau. of late Mr. Thos. Jelly, solicitor, Bath.

March 8. W. Wybergh How, esq. of Shrewsbury, to Frances-Jane, eldest dau. of Thomas Maynard, esq. of Wokingham.—Lieut. John Lamb, R. N. to Emma, dau. of J. Robinson, esq. of Holloway.—James Davidson, esq. of Axminster, to Mary, dau. of T. Bridge, esq. of Winsford Eagle.—31. Col. Adama, of Great Ormond-street, to Gabrielle, dau. of J. White, esq. late of Selborne.

April 2. Capt. James Lindsay, Grenadier Guards, eldest son of the Hon. Robert Lindsay, of Balcarres, to Anne, eldest dau. of Sir Coutts Trotter, of Grosvenor-square, bart.—3. At Cambridge, Rev. Edw. Miller, of Emmanuel College, to Emily Mansel, dau. of late Bp. of Bristol.—7. At Ipswich, Rev. C. Martin Torlesse, of Trinity College, Cambridge, to Catherine Gurney, dau. of Edw. Wakefield, esq.—21. At Ormskirk, Edward Boyer, esq. of Lathom, to Mary, only dau. of Thomas Walkden, esq. of Bickerstaff, co. Lanc.

May 8. At Brighton, St. Leger Hill, esq. Capt. 12th Lancers, to Catherine, dau. of late John Nugent, esq. of Clay Hill, Epsom, and niece of late Right Hon. Edmund Burke.—6. John Raymond Barker, esq. 3d Reg. of Guards, to Harriet, youngest dau. of late Wm. Bosanquet, esq. of Upper Harley-street.—7. W. Man, esq. of Bromley, to Louisa, dau. of late Peter Bowers, esq.

[P. 368. The reported marriage of the Duke of Norfolk with Lady Gage, is a mistake. We copied it from the Newspapers.]

OBITUARY.

his Majesty's Counsel, learned in the Law; and formerly one of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury; late Governor of the Cape of Good Hope; Joint Paymaster-General of the Forces; and late Surveyor-General of the King's Woods, Forests, and Chases.

He was the eldest but only surviving son of John Douglas, Esq. of Pechil, in the parish of Ellon, co. Aberdeen (a lineal male descendant from William first Earl of Douglas, who was descended from Sholto Douglas, who flourished in the year 700), and was born May 24, 1743. After receiving the rudiments of his education near the place of his nativity, Mr. Sylvester Douglas was sent to a neighbouring University, and brought up under the auspices of Professors noted for their talents, in science and the learned languages. He then removed to London, entered himself a Member of one of the Inns of Court, was called to the bar, obtained a silk gown, and having distinguished himself by his talents in controverted elections, published four volumes on that subject. After he had acquired considerable eminence as a professional man, he married, Sept. 26, 1789,

the House decided on the conduct of Visc. Melville, who had been implicated in a Report from the Naval Commissioners, his Lordship voted with a minority of 216 to 217. On the 26th of June he was chosen by ballot one of a committee of seven, to inquire into and examine the secret matter contained in the 11th Report of the Commissioners of Naval Inquiry, and afterwards, as chairman, delivered in the result of the proceedings.

Besides an account of the Tokay and other wines of Hungary, in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1773, he was the author of "History of the Cases of Controverted Elections determined during the first Session of the 14th Parliament of Great Britain," 4 vols. 8vo, 1777. 2d edit. 1802;" "Reports of Cases determined in the Court of King's Bench in the 19th, 20th, and 21st years of George III." fol. 1783. 3d edit. 2 vols. royal 8vo, 1790. Many years ago his Lordship published "Lyric Poems," written by the late James Mercer, Esq. who had married his sister, to which a life of the author was prefixed, and an account of his own family. To console himself as much

of Charles I. and his ancestors are known to have been the Lords Poltimore, near Exeter, as early as 1272. He was born Jan. 23, 1753; succeeded his father, Sir Richard-Warwick, Aug. 15, 1776; married in the same year the eldest daughter of Sir John Moore, Bart. by whom he had issue, George-Warwick Bamfylde, Esq. who succeeds him in his title and estates, and one other son, Sir Charles, after being educated at one of our great public seminaries, repaired to Oxford, where he received the degree of D.C.L. At a proper age he was returned Member for Exeter, which city he represented in seven Parliaments.

His remains, on April 28, arrived at Hardington Park, and on the following day were consigned to the family vault, in Hardington church, attended by his two sons, and a few of his intimate neighbours; also by a vast body of his tenantry, eager to pay the last tribute of respect to the memory of one who always proved himself a most kind and liberal landlord.—The service was performed in a very impressive manner by the Rev. J. R. Jolliffe, of Ammerdown. Thus finished the career of a man who

Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. elected a Verdurer of Waltham Forest, Nov. 21, 1791; and Lieutenant of the same Aug. 5, 1811, when he resigned the Verdurership.

The family of Smijth are descended from Sir Roger de Clarendon, natural son of Edward the Black Prince, and are of the highest antiquity, whereof was John Smijth, High Sheriff of Essex and Herts, 30 Henry VIII. who was father to the celebrated Sir Thomas Smijth, born at Saffron Walden, 28 March, 1514, M. P. for Essex in the 13th and 14th Parliaments of Elizabeth; in 1548 made Secretary of State, and Chancellor of the Order of the Garter; for more detailed particulars of whom see his life by John Strype, in the "*Biographia Britannica*," and a good portrait of him in Ogborne's *History of Essex*. He died 12 Aug. 1577, and was buried at Theydon Mount, where also the remains of the nine Barons of this family have been subsequently interred.

SIR G. W. GUNNING, BART.

April 7. In Saville-row, aged 61, Sir George William Gunning, Bart. He was second child and first son of Sir Robert

Stafford, and by her had no issue: 2d. March 1799, Jane, youngest daughter of Thomas Bagge, Esq. of King's Lynn, co. Norfolk, and had issue 4 daughters. In 1805, he took the name and arms of Preston, by royal sign manual, and on the 30th of May 1815, received the patent of Baronetage.

SIR THOMAS WEBB, BART.

March 26. At Grillon's Hotel, Albermarle-street, in his 49th year, Sir Thomas Webb, Bart. of Odstock, co. Wilts. He was son of Joseph Webb, Esq. second son of Sir Thomas W. 4th Bart. and nephew to the late Sir John Webb, Bart. whom he succeeded on his death in 1796. On the 14th of March, 1799, he married the Hon. Frances-Charlotte, daughter of Charles 12th Viscount Dillon, by Henrietta-Maria-Phipps, only daughter of Constantine first Lord Mulgrave; and by her had issue a son and heir.

SIR W. DUFF GORDON, BART.

March 8. Sir William Duff Gordon, second Baronet. He was son of Alexander Gordon, Esq. third son of William

in Ireland, with a small force, and defeated General Lake, &c.; but met with considerable resistance from Brigadier-General Robert Crauford, and the Rt. Hon. Charles Vereker, now Viscount Gort, whose gallant conduct at Colony, in opposing the progress of the French, occasioned a gracious mark of his Majesty's approbation, in an honourable augmentation to the arms of Vereker, with the motto of "Colony."

He emigrated to the United States in 1812, and acted under General Jackson when New Orleans was attacked by a British force. For the last five years his mind had been disordered, a deep melancholy preyed on his spirits, and he died without leaving sufficient to defray the expenses of his funeral.

SIR JOHN EAMER, KNT.

March 29. At Brighton, in his 74th year, Sir J. Eamer, Knt. Alderman of

* In our vol. LXXXIV. pt. ii. p. 509, the death of General Humbert is said to have taken place in 1814; but we suppose that report was untrue.

London.

would but inadequately describe his amiable character in these several relations. When the patriot sons of Hamburg nobly came forward in defence of their country, a short time prior to the downfall of Napoleon, the gallant Dr. Von Mass was appointed Generalissimo of these brave men; and there is no doubt, that, by the happiest display of military and civil talent, he very essentially contributed to the restoration of things in his adopted country. One who was not unacquainted with his worth, and who has partaken of his refined hospitality, feels a sort of melancholy pleasure in paying this humble tribute to his memory.

T G.

MR. PETER BAILEY.

Jan. 25. Suddenly, in a coach, in his way to the Italian Opera, by the bursting of an aneurism of the aorta in his inside, Mr. Peter Bailey, late Editor of the weekly periodical *The Museum*. Mr. Bailey possessed considerable literary acquirements, and he was about pursuing his avocation, in attending the Opera, for the purpose of making his observations on the same, and on the performers, for the publication of which he was the editor, when his sudden death took place. He has left a wife and three children to bewail their loss.

"Mr. Bailey was the son of a solicitor near Nantwich, who had realised great property in Cheshire. His scholastic career commenced at Rugby, and continued at Merton College, Oxford, from whence he removed to London, and entered at the Temple to follow another branch of the profession of his father. Instead of following the law, Mr. B. seems to have let the law follow him, until it left him, where it frequently does the more mercurial spirits, carried along in this gay metropolis, like atoms in the system of Des Cartes, and in a place which few have quitted so completely unsoiled by the contact with vicious characters, and full of feelings as fine, actions as honorable, and heart as pure, as when he knew but by name of the Palace of Thoughtlessness. We make no hesitation in alluding to this period of Mr. B.'s life, since it enables us to direct the attention of our readers to a publication of his, which does equal credit to the pen and pencil of the author of "*Sketches from St. George's Field's, by Giorgione di Castel Chiuso.*" From this publication, of which we have seen only the first volume, although some copies of the second have got into circulation, we could make many extracts

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to prove that Mr. B. possessed all the fluency of Pope's versification, with the accuracy of Crabbe's description.

"Mr. Bailey's first essays were in the higher flight of epic poetry; some specimens of whose power were shown in a printed, but not published, volume, under the title of "*Idwal.*" The poem, of which only portions are there given, but the whole or at least the greater part of which has been left in MS. by the author, was founded on the events connected with the conquest of Wales. At the end of the same volume is found a Greek poem, originally published in the *Classical Journal*, a few years ago. The last publication of Mr. B. was an anonymous poem, called, "*A Queen's Appeal,*" of 165 stanzas, in the Spenser measure. His taste in the *beaux-arts* of painting and music (to the love of which, all the unhappiness of his life was to be attributed, and of which he was no mean proficient practically), although it was correct *ad unguem*, still it not chill the fervor of enthusiasm; but while his eye and ear, fixed by the mighty masters of colors and of sounds, drank deeply all the beauties of an original spirit, they instinctively rejected the feebleness of imitation, and turned with scorn from the impudence of successful quackery."

Museum.

MRS. MAXWELL.

Jan. 9. In child-bed, at the Government House of the Island of St. Kitts, the lady of his Excellency Charles Wm. Maxwell, the Governor. From the period of her arrival in the island till the day of her death, her life was one continued round of benevolence and charity; she was universally beloved, and at the early age of twenty-six quitted a world of which she seemed destined to be one of the brightest ornaments. She was of the noble family of Douglas, and was the only daughter of Col. Douglas of Lockesby House, near Dumfries, and niece to the Admiral of the same name. We believe she was second cousin to the Marquis of Queensbury, and to the afflicted partner who survives her.

Her features and her person were lovely. With the highest polish of manners and address, there were united a simplicity and an unconsciousness of superiority, which spread a charm and a grace around her, that made her the delight of the circle in which she moved. Such exalted virtue, and such sincerity and fascination of manner in the high station which she filled, could not fail to have an influence upon the manners and happiness of the youth of her own

sex,

1. **March 22.** At Lancaster, aged 82, Elizabeth Foster, an eminent speaker among the Society of Friends.

3. **March 23.** Was interred, at Pilling, Anne Grimes, widow. She was married the first time at the age of 17, was a wife 18 years, then continued a widow 14 years; married again, and was a wife 27 years; again a widow 4 years; at the age of 80 she married for the last time, and continued a wife 12 years. She died at the age of 93, being only a widow a few months.—She had no children save to her first husband, from whom sprung upwards of 300 children and grand children, 40 of whom were great great grand-children.

April 19. Aged 76, Mr. Tho. Robinson of Halton, near Lancaster. For more than 30 years he carried on the Cotton Mills at that place with great respectability. He was followed to the grave by a large concourse of both sexes, all in decent mourning.

May 7. Aged 48, Thomas Cunliffe, M.D. of Preston.

LEICESTERSHIRE.—**March 9.** At Aylestone, aged 88, Mary, widow of Jonathan Foster, esq. formerly Clerk of the Peace for Leicestershire.

April 15. Aged 84, Thomas Henton, Gent. of Hoby.

April 25. At Market Harborough, in her 94th year, and not more venerable from her years than for her virtues, Catherine, relict of the Rev. Christopher Hutton Walker, M.A. formerly Rector of Kibworth, co. Leic. and of Harrington, co. Northampton. She was youngest dau. of the late Richard Greene, esq. of Rolleston.

May 15. At Scraftoft-hall, aged 61, Thomas Peach, esq. Lieutenant-Col. of the Yeomanry Cavalry, and Receiver General of the county.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—**April 2.** At an advanced age, Mrs. Broadley, of Blyborough, relict of John B. esq. formerly Major of Lincoln Militia.

NORFOLK.—At Shipdham, aged 101, Francis Clemence; Anne Maidwell, aged 102; Elizabeth Payne, aged 109.

March 21. At Norwich, aged 80, Joseph Geldart, one of the Society of Friends.

April 30. At Keswick, aged 75, Capt. Muckle, R. N.

May 10. Aged 30, John C. Bignold, esq. of Catton.

NORTHAMPTON.—Advanced in age, Mr. Henry Newland, late of Leighton Buzzard, second cousin and heir-at-law to Abraham Newland, esq. of the Bank of England, from whose will he enjoyed a liberal annuity.

Feb. 19. At Clipstone, Isabella-Freeman, youngest dau. of H. Coleman, esq. At the same place, on the 19th and 22d inst. the Lady and infant son of Major W. Fawcett, eldest daughter of Henry Coleman, esq.

May 5. Aged 88, the relict of Mr. Christopher Cave, formerly an eminent master of the Free Grammar School, at Castor.

NORTHAMPTON.—**April 17.** At Bellingham, aged 84, Mr. J. B. B. Scott, sister of the Lord Chancellor and Lord Stowell.

OXFORDSHIRE.—**Dec. 27.** At Headington, after a short illness, Mary, relict of late Rev. Wm. Wilson, Rector of Great Shefford, Berks.

At Headington, aged 82, the widow of the late Rev. Dr. Popham, Rector of Chilton, Berks, and formerly Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

SALOP.—**April 29.** At Ellesmere, aged 70, Alicia Maria, relict of late John Young, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.—**Lately.** At Somerton, aged 92, the widow of late Mr. Chapel; and Mrs. Rachel Brain, widow, aged 91.

At Bridgewater, aged 79, Frances, daughter of the late John Sealy, and sister of Edw. Sealy, esq. of Nether Stowey.

In Pulteney street, Bath, Joseph Labalmondieu, esq.

At Bath, J. S. second son of Jonathan Morgan, esq.

At Bath, aged 78, Barbara, wife of Lieut.-col. Wams.

Jan. 19. At James Field, late time resident at which place he guided himself 1759, under W. last surviving of most. He also Bunker's Hill, body, and passer

March 15. At Bath, Captain Thomas Fraser, of the Engineers of the Madras establishment; of Woodcut House, and of Beniskirk, Scotland. He served the office of Sheriff of Oxfordshire in 1820.

March 27. At an advanced age, the relict of Robert Tudway, esq. and mother of Payne Tudway, esq. M.P. for Wells.

At Bath, Michael Keogh, esq. barrister-at-law.

March 28. At Bath, aged 80, Mrs. Elizabeth Eccles.

Aged 78, Frances, sister to E. Sealy, esq. banker, of Bridgewater.

March 31. At Bath, aged 64, Margaret, sister of Sir John Williams, bart. of Bedelwyddan, co. Flint, daughter of J. Bennet Williams, esq. by Sarah, dau. of Rob. Hesketh, esq. She was unmarried.

April 15. At Taunton, aged 86, the relict of late Ferdinando Anderson, esq. of Bath.

May 6. At Kingsdown, Hugh Barnett, esq. formerly of Jamaica.

At Portishead, aged 67, Hannah, widow of late John Tanner, a respected member of the Society of Friends.

SUFFOLK.—**Lately.** At Aldersfield Green, aged 84, George Fryke, gent. formerly of Aldersfield Hall, Wickhambrook.

April 21. At Cockerton, aged 85, Gre-
ory Seale, esq.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—At Worcester, aged
6, John Hopkins, esq. late of Westmore-
land-cottage, Bath.

March 29. Aged 79, Josh. Creme, esq.
senior Alderman of Bewdley.

April 16. At Malvern, the Lady of the
Rev. Dr. Bathurst, Bishop of Norwich, sis-
ter to late Lord Castlecoote.

YORKSHIRE.—Lately, at Tadcaster, ad-

vanced in age, Mary, late Ann,
Epworth, of Epworth, in Lincolnshire.

Feb. 2. At Beverley, advanced in age,
Joseph Dickenson, one of the Society of
Friends.

Feb. 8. William Brown, esq. of White-
field, and formerly of Leeds.

Feb. 5. Aged 70, Alex Forbes, esq. M.D.
once an active and eminent physician in
Hull. He was a man of great benevolence,
united to the strongest understanding.

BILL OF MORTALITY, from April 23, to May 30, 1823.

Christened.	Buried.		
Males - 1095	Males - 893	} 1706	Between
Females - 994	Females - 813		
Whereof have died under two years old		484	

2 and 5	150	50 and 60	170
5 and 10	70	60 and 70	148
10 and 20	49	70 and 80	148
20 and 30	100	80 and 90	67
30 and 40	148	90 and 100	9
40 and 50	178	100	1

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation,
from the Returns ending May 10.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
57 8	33 3	25 4	30 10	32 7	34 3

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, May 19, 55s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, May 14, 34s. 7½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, May 23.

Kent Bags	2l. 4s. to 4l. 8s.	Kent Pockets	2l. 16s. to 5l. 0s.
Essex Ditto	2l. 0s. to 2l. 12s.	Sussex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 3l. 0s.
Essex	2l. 4s. to 3l. 3s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 14s. to 3l. 12s.

Farnham, fine, 6l. 6s. to 8l. 0s. Seconds, 3l. 10s. to 6l. 6s.

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, May 19.

James's, Hay 4l. 13s. Straw 3l. 14s. 0d. Clover 4l. 15s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 12s. 0d.
Straw 2l. 14s. 0d. Clover 4l. 16s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 4s. Straw 2l. 8s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, May 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Butter	3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.	Head of Cattle at Market May 23 :	
Calves	3s. 4d. to 5s. 4d.	Beasts	327 Calves 320.
Sheep	2s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.	Sheep	10,880 Pigs 240.

COALS, May 21 : Newcastle, 32s. 0d. to 40s. 3d.—Sunderland, 38s. 0d. to 40s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 41s. 0d. Yellow Russia 37s. 0d.

HAP, Yellow 70s. Mottled 78s. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE
INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES, (to the 25th of May, 1823), at the Office of Mr.
RAINE, successor to the late Mr. SCOTT, 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, Lon-
don.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2000l. Div. 75l. per annum.—Coventry Canal, 1050l. Div.
75l. per annum.—Birmingham Canal, (divided Shares), 305l. Div. 12l. per annum.—
Warwick and Birmingham, 230l. with the last half-yearly Div. 5l. 10s.—Warwick and
Stratford, 210l. ex half-year's Div. 5l.—Neath, 390l. Div. 22l. 10s. per annum.—Swansea,
20l. Div. 10l.—Monmouth, 175l. with half-year's Div. 4l. 10s.—Grand Junction, 245l.
with approaching Div.—Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, 100l. with approaching Div.
Old Union Canal, 73l.—Rochdale, 70l. Div. 3l. per annum.—Ellesmere, 62l.—Regent's
Canal, 17l. 10s.—Thames and Medway Canal, 17l. 10s.—Portsmouth and Arundel, 30l.—Severn and
Arden Railway and Canal, 35l. Div. 16s. for the last half-year.—Lancaster, 27l. Div. 1l. per
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 and the SEAT of the late RICHARD GOUGH, Esq. Enfield.

By SYLVANUS URBAN, GENT.

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THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE.

JUNE, 1823.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE SAILING OF SHIPS SUGGESTED.

Mr. URBAN, *Summerland Place,
Exeter, June 7.*

IT is a general duty, in a work of permanence and repute, such as yours, to state briefly whatever may have a tendency now or hereafter to advance the interests of either moral or physical science. No improvement in mechanical science can be deemed valid or conclusive by mere reasoning, however apparently convincing. Mathematical demonstration, of which reasoning is but the means, or actual experiment, which is the highest test of physical truth, can alone establish the validity of any projected improvement productive of public utility. Men composing our various establishments for carrying on the Government of the country, though possessing the usual share of information and knowledge, may not be precisely the description of people best qualified to decide on the merits or demerits of scientific suggestions; and their time is otherwise fully occupied by professional and daily details of the business of their departments. Under such circumstances, a communication of what may be supposed *serviceable ideas*, through the medium of Periodical Publications of extensive circulation, may be best calculated to lead *ultimately* to desirable purposes of real public benefit. Fully convinced, from much experience, of the justness of these suppositions, I have invariably in my works urged the necessity of having a *naval and military BOARD OF TACTICS*, consisting each of a few highly scientific characters, to whom moderate salaries would be granted, as a fair remuneration for their valuable labours, and to secure a decision uninfluenced by motives too frequently

actuating mankind, under even the best view that all past experience can enable us to take of human nature. Many projects of importance, floating uselessly in oral intercourse, in obscure situations, would be imparted in accurate detail, with an encouraging certainty of due attention and impartial decision. Though many proposed improvements might not, on a more close examination, and under further experiments, be found adequate to original expectations; still, in a multiplicity of instances, vast advantages to the public must be a certain result. This is so manifestly obvious, as to require no further comment.

As an instance of such communications as might be made, let me state one which more able persons may object to, or recommend as worthy of further experiment, carried into actual effect; because many causes may combine to render a practical result different from that yielded by models, where exact similarity of action cannot be precisely obtained. In such trials, a strong approximation to a clear conclusion is the utmost that can be reasonably expected.

Having been five years of my life engaged in extensive marine surveys and voyages, it frequently occurred to me that the movement of a ship in the water might be *accelerated* by an *additional fore-and-aft application of power*. I conjectured, that if a strong stay ran from each mast-head (I mean the lower masts) down to the keelson, and that if the requisite tightness were given to them, a considerable degree of moving impulse might arise, from a forcible drag on the keelson thus effected. Of course these stays would cross the present stays, one of whose

uses

An experiment promising much advantage of increase of rate of sailing, may be well worthy of repeated trial on a proper scale, or actually on a vessel under sail. Similar stays might run from the top of the fore-topmast to the head of the main-mast, and from the top of the main top-mast to the head of the mizzen-mast. This would add very considerably to the effect contemplated in this paper.

All this, Mr. Urban, is thrown out for the due consideration of men more conversant in such important subjects than mere experimental theorists, whose expositions generally require further confirmation. To a nation depending greatly on her commerce and maritime power, such considerations are essentially serviceable.

JOHN MACDONALD.

MR. URBAN, *Lloyd's, June 19.*

HAVING read Mr. Brickwood's plan for reducing the National Debt, which I understand he has sent round to the Members of Parliament, I beg leave to observe, that I will hereafter submit, for the information of your readers, the plan, and some observations upon it, which I am encouraged to do by the following concluding remarks made in the last Number of the New Edinburgh Review, as follows:

"In the present situation of the country, perhaps it may be more advisable to take off the taxes to the amount of four millions per annum, and cease to apply so much in the redemption of the debt: for we have shown, that by the operation of the plan which we recommend, the capital of the Debt may be immediately reduced upwards of one-third, by the addition of not more than half a million of annual charge, while a reduction of the capital to an equal amount could not be effected by the application of five millions annually in less than 40 years. But a reduction of the capital of the Debt to the extent of upwards of one-third of its present amount, being immediately practicable by the operation of the plan which we recommend, at an increased annual sum of not more than half a million, the balance of the five millions proposed to be applied as a Sinking Fund may be saved, and the public may be immediately relieved of taxes to this amount, if the surplus revenue over the expenditure shall amount to such five millions, or whatever it may amount to. Taxes to such amount minus half a million may be taken off. We desire, however, to do nothing by compulsion. If the holders of the old 4 per cents. should refuse

to take a proportionate sum of stock in the new fund, notice may be given that they will be paid off in the manner prescribed by Act of Parliament in that behalf (17 Geo. III. p. 46). But to them, as well as to the holders of the new 4 per cents. and also to the holders of the 8 per cents. when the plan shall be extended to them, we should propose that such a bonus should be given as would make it their interest to consent to the conversion.

"To us the mildness of the plan appears to be a recommendation almost equal to its efficacy. It does harm to no one, while it greatly benefits the State; being the most powerful and efficacious plan for paying off the National Debt ever submitted to the consideration of his Majesty's Government."

This interesting and animated appeal will no doubt be felt; and when sundry resolutions grounded on it are submitted by eminent persons for the serious consideration of Parliament, no doubt can be entertained but a due attention will be paid to so important a subject.

T. WALTERS.

MR. URBAN,

June 5.

I CANNOT refrain offering to your notice, and, through you, to your serious-thinking and numerous readers, the result of no small reflection and reading relative to the expected epoch of the present already astonishing century, an æra which will not close without still more important events, at once proving the truth of sacred prophecy, and the manifestation of divine councils.—Far be it from me to pretend to a knowledge of prophecy and its occult interpretations, but it may be no presumption to endeavour to apply it, with a view to show the certainty of God's moral government of man, and to amend our lives by a suitable preparation for any visitation which will approach and effect its purpose suddenly: then it will be well for us if we be found well doing!

There are two events which we may expect without much longer delay; and this expectation is considerable even amongst those who do not accustom themselves to reflect deeply or without any consistent study or arrangement on such subjects; they are looking out for something, as the Jewish and the Gentile nations did previous to the first advent of the Messiah, without knowing to what point to direct their attention! Let us see then whether, from what follows, I shall afford

which they once professed,—has
 her children urgent with their
 national governments for equali-
 ty of temporal rights, while they
 have avowed a renunciation, or af-
 fect to renounce, some of the antient
 duties of their faith, which, though
 taught in their schools; are denied
 in practice,—thereby clearly showing
 that they are willing to sacrifice in
 what they would acquire by
 it, as the only means of attaining
 all these present a similar assur-
 ance that the effusion of this vial is
 to fall upon the papal empire

Mr. URBAN, *Wymondham, June 3.*
 AS there seems to be a very laud-
 able taste in the present age of
 rescuing every character of note from
 the gulph of oblivion, allow me to
 con-
 sider
 who
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Mr. URBAN,

June 4.

I AM satisfied the following account of a highly-respectable family in Yorkshire, who have always acted up to the principle of "Fear God, honour the King," will find a ready insertion in your pages; persuaded as I am, that you in some degree serve your country, when you commemorate those who in former times, from their loyalty, suffered in its cause.

The family of Belt is one of the most ancient now existing in Yorkshire. The oldest record in its possession, as to its settlement in that county, is dated in the reign of King Richard II. A.D. 1387; but it has been supposed by that eminent herald the late Mr. Brooke, and also by one of its relatives, your valued friend, the late Mr. Samuel Pegge (who was a good Antiquary), that its original ancestors came from Lombardy, and were of no mean birth, the registers of our Armerial College attesting that the arms of the family are those of that Duchy.

The following notices of the family, from the reign of Queen Elizabeth downwards, are from Drake's History of York; which, it has recently been observed by a distinguished Personage, "give the present representatives of this family an hereditary claim to the merit of loyalty in difficult times:"

"1580, Leonard Belt, Sheriff of York." (P. 365.)

"Sept. 29, 1583, Mr. Belt (the same Leonard) deputed with Mr. Recorder and others to take possession of certain City lands. (P. 247.)

"1614, Robert Belt, Sheriff of York.

"1625, Sir Wm. Belt, knt. Recorder of York.

"1628, Robert Belt, merchant, Lord Mayor.

"1640, Sir Rob. Belt, knt. Lord Mayor second time.

"Upon the taking of the city (July 1644), the new-made Governor displaced Sir Edmund Cooper from the office of Lord Mayor, which he had held four years, when few durst undertake it, with all the testimony of loyalty and courage a good subject could pay to his Sovereign. Thomas Hoyle, Alderman, one of the City's Representatives in Parliament, was for a contrary reason put in his place. The Governor also procured John Goldart, S. W. T. D. &c. &c. to be chosen Aldermen for their *eminent disaffection* to the King in the places of Sir Robert Belt, Sir Roger Jacques, &c. &c.

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displaced, and even disfranchised, for their loyalty to their Sovereign; which deserves a more lasting memorial than I am afraid my pen can give them." P. 171.

"I would not have our present Citizens despair of seeing a revival of trade at York; what has been may be again. We are not without instances of many families yet in being who must deduce their present fullness from this source. Whoever will look back into our catalogue of senators, and consider the names of them for about an age last past, will find that many of them raised estates by trade, some to so great a bulk as to give place to very few London merchants. The country within a few miles round us gives proof of this, nor need I do more than mention the names of Agar, Robinson, Belt, &c. to confirm it." P. 238.

Then, in point of date, comes a worthy notice of *Sir William Belt*, Recorder of York, with some strong contrasts in other persons to the loyalty and good sense evinced by him. Under date 1633, after giving a bombastic speech of Sir William Allenson, the Lord Mayor of the City, to King Charles the First, who was then at York on his progress, and observing "that such harangue from a person who was afterwards a Member of that Parliament which voted the King's destruction, was a testimony of the *great sincerity* of the *Puritan* party," Drake gives, in p. 135, a speech of a very different sort from *Sir William Belt* the Recorder. The loyalty, the piety, and good sense, which there appear, are blended with the most anxious care of his official situation, that his Majesty should take and keep "his most antient city of York" under his especial protection. This temperate address is a fine contrast (and evidently meant so) to the rhetorical flourishes of Sir William Allenson, which it succeeds in the same page, and who professes that his Majesty was "*the light of his subjects' eyes, the glory and admiration of the known world.*" The result was, that this adulating admirer of the Royal effulgency very soon became foremost in its extinguishment.

A like instance of bombast flattery from Sir Thos. Widdrington, who was another shortly-ensuing traitor, is added in the next page (136), which even exceeds the oration of Sir William Allenson, and is justly observed upon by Drake (after an allusion to his treason) thus:

"I do

occasion, and I shall feel much obliged if you will allow this letter a place in the next number of your valuable miscellany.

I shall with your leave (instead of transferring the inaccurate memoir to your pages, and subjoining my notes on the errors which occur throughout) merely mention and refute the misstatements as they occur.

1. The writer of the memoir misspells the name of the late Bishop. He writes Mansell instead of Mansel.

2. He never was a tutor at Trinity College or anywhere else. Consequently not preceptor to the late Mr. Perceval, as asserted in the memoir, though he stood indebted to that Minister's *friendship* for his elevation to the mitre. Mr. Mathias, the celebrated Italian scholar, was Mr. Perceval's tutor at College.

3. Mr. Mansel took the degree of D. D. in 1798 (not in 1790 as the writer of the memoir supposes), and he took the degree in that year to qualify himself for the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge, to which he was recommended to his late Majesty by Mr. Pitt.

4. The writer in the "Annual Biography," &c. continues, "*In this capacity* (the mastership of Trinity College) he took an active part against Mr. Friend, one of the Fellows, on account of a pamphlet declaratory of his avowed aversion to the war with France, and contributed not a little to his expulsion." In answer to this, have the goodness to observe, Mr. Urban, that Mr. Friend (not "Friend," as in the Obituary) never was a Fellow of Trinity College, but of Jesus. He was deprived of his Fellowship many years before Dr. Mansel became master of Trinity College. An account of Mr. Friend's trial is published.

5. Dr. Mansel was promoted to the see of Bristol by the interest of Mr. Perceval, in 1808, and he *afterwards* obtained the living of "Barwick in Elmet" from the same gentleman, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster. In the "Annual Biography," &c. the order of these preferments is inverted.

6. The writer of the memoir says, "while a Bachelor of Arts, Dr. Mansell (Mansel) rendered himself at once famous and formidable by his satirical writings; and in particular distinguished himself as the author of several

well-written *jeux d'esprits*." The writer in the Obituary then quotes an epigram upon the late Dr. Jowett's garden, which he attributes to Dr. Mansel. I beg to observe, in reply, that the epigram in question was written some years after Mr. Mansel had taken the degree of A. M. It is inaccurately published in the Annual Biography, and its real author was a Mr. Horry, an American, who was a fellow commoner of Trinity College.

7. The writer of this memoir cannot conclude without a blunder. His last sentence therefore is, "he is the author of a sermon preached before the House of Lords, at Westminster Abbey, Jan. 2, 1810." For Jan. 2, read Jan. 30th; on what occasion the sermon was preached, I need not, Mr. Urban, inform you.

I do not mean to say, with respect to the "Lives" in the Annual Biography, *ab uno disce omnes*, but I will venture to hint to the editor of that work, that since almost every line in the "Memoir of the late Dr. Mansel" contains an inaccuracy, the public will naturally be suspicious of errors in the lives of other individuals. You will, therefore, I think, agree with me, that a little more care is necessary in the compilation of a work which the conductors, I presume, intend to be a continuation of the "General Biographical Dictionary." W. F. M.

Mr. URBAN,

June 5.

AT a moment when the prevalent feeling in favour of the GREEKS in their attempts after their national emancipation is unquestionably honourable to the English character, we ought also to feel anxious to ascertain the dispositions and habits of those to whom in the fullness of our hearts we concede our unlimited favours. The interest the modern Greeks have excited among us originates in the blended emotions of *Heroism* and *Christianity*; the memory of their remote ancestors is associated with the recollections of our school-days, and their professed faith awakens our sympathies; but should the modern Greeks be *neither Heroes nor Christians*, our project would not be very creditable to our discernment.

I have no other knowledge of the modern Greeks than what any one may acquire by conversing with our officers,

great summes are carry'd out of y^e Turkish dominions by this artifice into the Persian jurisdiction; for y^e Armenians are of y^e empire. Thus is y^e seamless coat of Christ rent asunder, and the house of prayer made a den of thieves and mony-changers. But, oh God, where is Christian Religion free from this impurity and these animosities?

I know not whether these relations may be pleasant to you; I am sure it

is to me, to have entertained thus long a discourse wth you, the only conversation I can now have with you.

I beseech the Author of all Good to send you your health, and if it be his blessed will, send us upon earth one happy meeting more, for that would be an unspeakable blessing to, dear Doctor.

Your most unalterably and
entirely affectionate,
J. F.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 411.)

HISTORY.

493. A large body of Saxons, under the command of Ella, and his three sons, encamped on Lansdown, and laid siege to Bath. King Arthur being apprised of these operations, hastened after Ella, attacked and defeated him in a bloody battle.
520. King Arthur again defeated an army of the Saxons commanded by three Saxon Lieutenants, and preserved Bath again from their fury.
577. The Saxon leaders, Ceawlin and Cuthwin, the former of whom was King of Wessex, led their arms towards the North-east part of this county, and advanced to *Deorham*, a village in Gloucestershire, about eight miles from Bath; and encountered the three British Kings, Commail, Candidan, and Farinmail, who had united their forces to defend the yet unsubdued part of Britain. After a bloody engagement the Saxons prevailed, and Bath, together with Gloucester and Cirencester, was added to their conquests.
658. A conflict happened at Pen between the Danes and Saxons.
722. Taunton Castle destroyed by Ethelburga, Queen of King Ina.
733. Ethelbald took Somerton.
775. Bath seized by Offa, King of Mercia.
788. Glastonbury desolated by the Danes, but rebuilt by King Edmund.
845. A memorable battle was fought at Stoke Courcy between the Saxons and an army of Danish marauders, in which the latter were defeated; and Elstan, Bishop of Shirburn, routed a straggling army of the Danes at Evelmouth.
873. Glastonbury entirely demolished by the Danes.
877. Somerton laid waste and plundered by the Danes, but was rebuilt.
879. Alfred the Great erected his standard at Kilmington against Danish invaders, on the spot where there is now a stately tower, erected to commemorate that event.
886. Watchet, then called We-ced-poort, suffered greatly from the Danes.
918. The Danes, under the command of the Earls of Ohton and Rhoad, landed at Porlock, but being soon discovered, were attacked with great bravery by the inhabitants; so that the greater part were killed, while the remainder were compelled to re-embark.—A party of the Danes likewise landed at Watchet, but met with the same reception as at Porlock.
955. King Edred died at Frome on St. Clement's mass-day, and lies buried in the old minster.
973. Edgar hallowed King of England with great pomp at Bath.
987. The Danes ruined and plundered Watchet.
997. The Danes again burnt Watchet, and killed all the inhabitants.
1001. A conflict happened at Pen between the Danes and Saxons.
1016. A battle was fought at Pen between the Danes and King Edmund.
1018. When the English Lords had formed a wicked design to cut off William Rufus to make his brother Robert Duke of Normandy King, Robert Mow-

Bryant, John, lawyer and antiquary, about 1655.
Buckland, Ralph, popish divine of some note, West Harptre, about 1564.
Bull, George, Bp. of St. Davids, Wells, 1634.
BULL, Dr JOHN, celebrated musician, about 1665.
Butler, John, benefactor, Martock.
Byam, Henry, D.D. loyalist and learned preacher, Dunster, 1580.
Castleman, Richard, benefactor to his native town of Bridgwater.
Champneys, Sir John, Lord Mayor of London in 1584, Chew.
Charleton, Walter, physician and voluminous writer, Shepton Mallet, 1619.
Chetwynd, John, Prebendary of Bristol, Banwell, 1623. \
Collington, John, jesuitical priest (living 1611).
Coriat, Thomas, fool to prince Henry, Odcombe (died 1616).
Coventry, Sir John, the person who occasioned the Coventry act.
Courcy, John, Baron of Stoke Courcy (died 1210.)
CUDWORTH, RALPH, divine a
Cuff, Henry, unfortunate wit
DAMPIER, WM. celebrated ci
Daniel, Samuel, dramatic wri
DUNSTAN, ST. Archbishop of
Dyer, Sir James, Chief Justi
Edwards, Richard, dramatic writer, 1623.
Elphege St. Archbishop of Canterbury, Weston (martyred 1011).
Essebie, Alexander of, antient English poet, flourished 1220.
EVERY, Sir SIMON, celebrated loyalist, Chard.
Fen, John, Romish exile writer, Montacute (died 1613).
FIELDING, HENRY, celebrated novel writer, Sharpham Park, 1707.
Fitz-James, Sir John, Chief Justice of the King's Bench, Radlinch (died 30 Hen. VIII.†).
 ———, **Richard, LL.D.** Bishop of London, and an excellent scholar (died 1612).
Forde, Roger, Abbot of Glastonbury in 1235, Glastonbury (died 1261).
Frome, Nicholas de, 55th Abbot of Glastonbury, Frome (died 1456).
Fulwell, Ulpian, dramatic writer, 1556.
Gardiner, John, D.D. eminent divine, Wellington, 1757.

dates, by carrying into court a list of many names, and paying the amount of the whole, accompanied with their proxies; so that one opulent governor, if it were worth his while thus to provide for a son or a nephew, overleaped the just claims of the rest, and produced an irrevocable schism and secession of the best and earliest patrons of the society. By the effect of the new regulation, these manœuvres and sinister practices, disgraceful in themselves, have been subverted.

There are, however, some exceptions to this rule in the cases of election of pupils into the Schools for the Blind and for the Deaf and Dumb, &c. where every subscriber is immediately admitted to vote; but they differ very widely from those above alluded to. The elections of these pupils are conducted without contest, except that of doing good.

Before we pass from this subject, it may be proper to recommend, that every benefaction and subscription should be paid to the banker, and entered in the books of the society in the names of the donor; by which his privilege is proved on examination, and the collector is acquitted of his charge.

ANNIVERSARIES. One of the chief means for promoting the name, and increasing the funds of public charities, is by sermons and festivals; the former affords a religious opportunity of giving a public report from the pulpit of their services and utility, and, by uniting them with the duty of Christian love, an eloquent Minister finds ample occasion not only to exemplify and recommend the high example of the Redeemer, but to apply it to his followers in support of the claims in question; and in most cases the presentation of some of the objects of his allusion to the audience, to whose hearts he is desirous of making an effectual appeal, has the effect of positive evidence in preference to any theoretical reasoning.

The numerous festivals also, which fill our taverns during the first three or four months of every year, afford a testimony unexampled in any other part of the world, to the blessings of a charitable zeal prevalent amongst us. If we take only 25 days for each of these four months, on which such meetings are held, and take the average of 500*l.* for the collections made at each of them, it will yield an aggre-

gate of, 50,000*l.* thus gratuitously bestowed, without the least shadow of hope or expectation of any return, except that of the spirit and zeal of doing good; and this will, moreover, suppose that not more than 100 charitable institutions hold such a festival,—but there is ample reason to believe that this is far short of the correct number.

The expence of these meetings is usually defrayed by the Stewards, in order that the whole of the contributions should be received unimpaired by the charity; but this is not so in all cases, and especially in some of the old Institutions. The numerous applications to men of name and opulence, have checked their zeal, and obliged them to limit their services; and with a view to meet their feeling in this respect, the share of each steward's contribution, as such, has in many instances been limited to a small sum, but then the deficiency is taken from the collection. It is greatly to be lamented that this measure has been found unavoidable, but it is a necessity which properly yields to the far greater good that is done in the diffusion of comfort and relief for the poor and afflicted, for the public education of youth, for the maintenance of the aged, and for the shelter and refuge of those who would otherwise be lost in the pitiless storms of adversity!

Such is the result of a very general view of the management of Public Institutions of Charity in England. It has become a wide theme, as its efforts are more extended, for they are become a prominent feature in our state, part of our statistic review, recognized by our laws, and supported by the benevolence of all, from the Monarch to the cottage. The patronage of the elevated Head of our national allegiance gives the great example with a lustre which irradiates the Crown; and it is beneficently followed by all ranks of his people with unsparing bounty, and reaches to, and finds co-operation in, the humble dwellings of frugal industry in their penny societies. This mutual love renders our realms truly an united kingdom,—elicits the character for which it has long been eminent, and proves the test of an unfeigned Charity, which, when mingled in the cup of blessing with Faith and Hope, is the greatest of all!

Yours, &c.

A. H.
Mr.

sons, let their abilities and constitutions be ever so good, and their zeal ever so great. Although this may be the case, it does not follow that it is not to be accomplished;—what is there not to be obtained by British seamen and British merchants? A capital judiciously employed, and an application equally so, would accomplish this furtherance in geographical knowledge and commercial advantages; and there may be found in some of its cities information from antient manuscripts yet remaining, that may illustrate the early history of this least known part of the old world.

Six hundred years before the Christian æra, the Phenicians made voyages from their celebrated city of commerce, and to which a most momentous prophecy was attached; these accounts were furthered and repeated by Eudoxus of Cyzicus, and even if that eminent literary character the late Dean of Westminster has doubted the truth of them in his “Periplus,” we may at a later period venture to venerate the character of John I. King of Portugal, who very early in the 15th century extended his views towards navigation, that terminated so happily in an after period by Vasco de Gama, and has ultimately thrown the current of East India commerce from the Arabian Gulph and Isthmus of Suez to the widely-extended and beneficial navigation round the Cape of Good Hope, opening thereby our views, and extending our knowledge, and increasing our national ability in wealth and honour among the nations of Europe, almost beyond the ideas of the elegant Historian of America; and to what height this increase of knowledge and ability have placed us, would require his eloquent pen to state. So again we may not “rest and continue in one stay,” the field remains open still for fresh advances, and there never was a better nor a fitter period for the exercise of the abilities and knowledge and improved habits of our nautical and commercial countrymen than the present.

Respectability of, and attention to, national character has been alluded to already in several letters lately submitted to your Publication,—of Consuls in the Levant and Mediterranean*;

of acquisition in Languages by our juvenile officers†; and the high character attached to us, which is impressed on the minds of all on the Southern shores of the Mediterranean and Archipelago, leaves no doubt of the propriety of pursuing the object prudently, steadily, and firmly; for in all great undertakings, the foundation must be the first object.

Permit me then to observe, that our commercial concerns may be extended so as to produce an intimate connexion with *every port*, from Mogadore on the Western shores of Marocco, quite round the North-west coast of Africa (called by seamen “the Gut”), to Tunis, to its Eastern extremity, taking in Algiers and the cities on its Northern shores, and if added to this great effort, grounded on proper principles, like the Levantine and Eastern Company, such an increase of trade, of knowledge, and of its concomitant advantages would be produced as to give a flourishing result, and an animating advantage; for by this means, and this only, Africa would gradually become known, and what appears to be impenetrable to individuals, however well disposed in mind, character, and constitution, all of which have at present been found insufficient, would become an easy procedure. An extended commerce to all these ports would in time, as in India, promote a knowledge of the interior; and if similar abilities in individuals, of acquiring that almost universal language through all Africa and a great part of Asia (an extent of country exceeding all other languages), the Arabic; it would afford such advantages and means of pursuing the objects proposed, that Africa would be opened to our view, and its advantages felt as to all other parts of the world. At present we are even as ignorant of the origin of its inhabitants of many parts of its interior, as the Indians of America are to the general origin of mankind; as the remark I have heard made, when seated with them round their camp fire, after a day in which there had been a total eclipse of the Sun, “that the GREAT SPIRIT made red men first, black men next, and white men last!”

Yours, &c.

T. WALTERS.

* See vol. xcii. ii. p. 324.

† See vol. xciii. p. 195.

Mr. URBAN

March 3.

SIR,

Your Correspondent

T. R.

p. 390, that

the county of Lancashire, which presents to the Antiquary an interesting field for his exertions, should still remain destitute of a regular History. That few would have the courage to encounter so laborious an undertaking as the investigation of its history, is obvious. In the words of Sir Richard Colt Hoare, vol. LXXVIII. i. p. 110, "though the description of an entire County might be deemed too laborious for one individual, yet I flatter myself that the History of a single Hundred is within the compass of many; and should even these labours be thought too irksome, they might be divided amongst a society of resident gentlemen, each taking his own parish. Such an occupation, I trust, would be particularly gratifying to many a Clergyman who has both leisure to investigate, and ability to describe. An annual meeting might be convened to compare the collected notes, and confer upon the general subject." If some able advocates would call the attention of those interested in the history of Lancashire, and concentrate their exertions on the above plan, it would infallibly ensure the attainment of this most desirable object.

The principal works published on its general history are those of Mr. Houseman, Mr. Britton, and the "Fragments" of Mr. Gregson, which your Correspondent alludes to; the work of the latter gentleman is a storehouse of interesting and recondite materials, principally published from MSS. which will be highly valuable to the future historian. The well-digested History of Whalley, and the lessened one of Manchester, will furnish a valuable portion,—works, whilst they fully develop the genius and erudition of their authors, are lasting memorials of regret, that those splendid talents which were peculiarly fitted to the task, were not devoted to supply the wished-for desideratum. To the above may be added, the more feeble side of Leigh's Lancashire; Raith-mell's Overborough; West's Furness; Emfield, Wallace, Moss, Corry, and Kay's Liverpool; Aikin, Aston, Falkner, and Leigh's Manchester; Clarke's Lancaster, Hutton's Black-

Garr. Mag. June, 1823.

Pennant's Tour from Downing to Alton Moor; Nichol's valuable History of Leicestershire, which work might be consulted by your Correspondent "The Rajah of Vanaptyah," p. 2, for information of the Earls of this County. For the history of the early Earls and the distribution of property, I have no doubt he might consult with success Ordericum Vitalis History, published by Du Chesne. The scattered manuscript collections relative to the County are numerous.

In answer to your Correspondent, T. R. Weston, there is a MS. History of the Hundred of Amounderness extant, not in a library in the county, but deposited in the College of Arms, in which library is part of Dr. Camden's collections, consisting of several folio volumes; the remainder (two volumes) are in the Chetham Library, Manchester, where also is preserved Holinworth's *Mausoleum*, or History of Manchester, in MS. In the Library at Townley Hall are deposited the Townley MSS. consisting of twenty-two volumes, mostly large folio. Lucas's MS. Dr. Whitaker made enquiries after, and could not learn their fate. Holt's Collections for Liverpool (see your Mag. for 1793, pp. 967, 987) are in the possession of Matthew Gregson, esq. F. A. S. of Liverpool. This gentleman's own collections consist of several large folio volumes, to which he has lately added a beautiful MS. folio volume, which he purchased at the sale of the late Rev. Rogers Roding; it consists of 302 pages, neatly written, entitled "*Ducatus Comitatusque Palatini Lancastrie, necnon possessionum privilegiorumque ab antiquo pertinentium, illustratio. Ex Archivis Regis in Turri Lond. repositis patitis et depromptis*," with genealogical Tables of the Dukes of Lancaster, &c. &c.

Several MSS. relative to the genealogical department are deposited in the Chetham Library, the trustees of which purchased the late Mr. Thomas Barrit's collections.

The Percival collection of Pedigrees

is

Carter, in his "History of the Honourable and Noble Order of the Garter," observes,

"Certainly the honour achieved by an ancestor, lives in his family as his, and in the memory of his virtues and example of theirs, which ought doubly to oblige them to care, first, in keeping that tenderly which their ancestors purchased so difficultly; and to show themselves the true heirs of such noble spirits in their due imitations of those renowned virtues. Therefore it is the best patrimony a father can leave his son, to begeth him the glory of his merits with the state of gentility, and the best honour the son can do to the deceased parent is to continue his name in that estate which his ancestors left him, and by imitating the virtues that obtained it, to preserve it without stain. Which consideration hath been the occasion to stir up many generous spirits to a noble contention and commendable emulation, to exalt the worthiness of their families' name."

He then refers to Sir John Ferne's "Blazon of Gentrie, or Glorie of Generositie," printed 1586; extracts from which would be too long here, and then adds, "to obtain estate of gentility by Learning, is very honourable certainly, but to achieve it by service in his Sovereign's wars, the defence of the Church, King, and Country, is of all most excellent and worthy."

Collins, in the Preface to the Peerage, observes,

"He who looks back on the fortunes of his country, and sees what glorious things his ancestors have done for it; how far they have ventured, and how much they have suffered for the sake of it, and what honour they have gained by their achievements,—if any thing can stir up such a one to act worthily, this certainly is what will be most likely so to do. And we may conclude that person to be just all sense of honour, all impressions of virtue, who is not wrought on by such motives to a desire of imitating their laudable examples."

Banks, in the Preface to his "Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England," says,

"If dignities to descend in blood are conferred as a reward for meritorious services, it is that the succeeding representatives of the person ennobled may convey to posterity a proof of their Country's gratitude, their Sovereign's favour, their forefathers' worth, and the duty incumbent on themselves not to debase themselves by their own degeneracy. Memoirs of eminent men may be considered as materials essential to the compo-

sing country."

This is the genuine purpose of Heraldry, and its honour.

I could add several quotations from Nisbet, Clark, and others, but will conclude this part of my subject with one from Guillim's "Display," and a reference to your own pages.

In Guillim, 6th edit. ann. 1790, p. 6, of the Introduction, it is stated that

"Those that were in command in the Holy Wars, and did use insignia or arms on their banners, shields, or surcoats, did upon their return from that service, either assume and take those devices as their due, or else had indulgence from their Sovereign or his Chieftains to bear them. Thus, as Religion at stake is the greatest spur to true courage, so those arms which had been displayed in its defence, because of most esteem, became much that not only their successors did continue the use of them during their lives, but their issues did the same, glorying in nothing so much as those open and plain demonstrations of their parents' piety and valor. Neither did the respect cease here; for all, even those of no kin, paid them a reverence, as the ensigns under which their religion and liberties had been preserved, and valued their owners as the preservers. This time and use has improved into a customary, legal, and rightful appropriation to their issues, and to their descendants, and to none other in that nation without the deserved censure of usurpation. Yet, though we might receive the hereditary use of arms just after the Holy War, it was not established or made general until the time of King Henry III."

See also Ferne, Camden's Remains, and Gent. Mag. 1804, April, p. 343.

What virtues are necessary to enable arms, what generations should pass after a grant, before any one should be ranked as a gentleman of blood, I refer your readers to learn from Sir John Ferne, who calls a person to whom a grant is first made, only a "gentleman of paper and wax."

Whatever considerations may arise from the different circumstances of society at this day, compared with what it was in the feudal times; and which, if the practice were as strict as

Sir

large to mislead: your modesty, however, has induced me to make observations, and I hope, to make them. I forbear to trouble you with any theory of my own, as to the origin of Stonehenge, but merely answer what I detect the errors of your Correspondent, as they occur in his letter. I shall pass over without comment the extract given by him from the letter of Mr. Greethead, referring the era of Stonehenge to the Romans; I do this, considering him not answerable for the errors of Mr. G., but there are assuredly no tenable grounds for attributing this curious structure to that people. A. H. then proceeds to speak of, and to reason on, the number of stones, as they are at present in situ; he says, there are seventy-four, and that on this point he was corroborated on reference to another person; whereas in reality their number is ninety-two, which I have been enabled to ascertain from repeated opportunities of investigation, as I reside within two miles, and from reference also to a very accurate model in my possession; but amongst these stones, as thus erroneously numbered by A. H. many are fragments, two of the largest for instance, an upright of one of the trilithons of the outer oval, and its impost, are fallen, and each broken into three pieces; and I must farther acquaint him, that this grand and venerable ruin presents in many different parts a deplorable hiatus, the original situation of many stones in succession, which were essentially necessary for the completion of the structure, not retaining even a fragment, *etiam ipsæ minas perire*. From the great difficulty of numbering these stones and fragments of stones, arising from their apparently confused state, such an attempt is often made a common amusement, the result of idle and futile curiosity, but is not often succeeded in; it presents however no difficulty to one acquainted with the original ground-plan; thus, whether the stones, as at present in situ, are seventy-four, or ninety-two in number, is perfectly immaterial as a fact in itself, since no inference can be drawn from it, and it is unnecessary to refer to "temples of either Jewish, Greek, Roman, or British architecture."

A. H. next enters on the subject of the substance of the stones, which, I can inform him, consist of five distinct species; all the larger stones, being

ble the perhaps contemporary inhabitants of these isles, endowed, we may suppose, with equal knowledge, to effect the far less wonderful transportation of these stones from the North Wiltshire Downs.

A. H. will probably say, that the superior size of the stones at Stonehenge militates against the opinion that they were brought from thence, the scattered bowlders of those Downs being of so much smaller size. In answer to this we may aver, that the largest were selected for the admirable structures of Stonehenge and Abury, the latter of which consisted of many hundred stones; and thus the stones now lying on those Downs are in general of a much smaller size than what were used for the above two temples.

Your Correspondent next asserts, that the architects of Stonehenge, although he admits that they possessed skill in the construction of the circles, yet "that they had no skill in sculpture, either for ornament, beauty, or use;" that none of the stones "discover the slightest impression of the chisel;" that they are all in fact "shapeless, and are such as might be supposed to have been set up in the state in which they were FOUND," "without order,

* Notwithstanding this expression, your Correspondent subsequently argues that they are the production of art.

retain any doubt on the ques-
tion, may rest assured he will find
it on the surrounding plain, af-
ter, as he conjectures, a ready ma-
ter for his factitious stone. In this
sion, A. H. alludes to the com-
of stones or trilithon, which fell
year 1797, and which he states
has been particularly examined by
this is the only change which
occurred within the memory of
and he speaks of one of these
as being commonly called the
altar; but it so happens there
was a stone thus contra-distin-
guished; the altar-stone ever lay on
ground in the inmost recess of the
oval, being the portion of the
a elegantly and emphatically de-
scribed by Stukeley, the *sanctum*
sanctum.

we thus, Mr. Urban, endeavour-
refute in order the errors of A. H.
have refrained, as I before said,
giving any opinion of my own as
to origin of Stonehenge; it is a
point on which we may "talk
it and about it," but it must
remain a mystery for develop-
an *ignis fatuus* for Antiquaries,
explicable riddle for the enquiring
of man. Nevertheless, Mr. Ur-
here is no reason why the cu-
and the learned should not pur-
sue their enquiries; the collision of
it ever tends to elicit learning,
increase knowledge. "Truth,"
of the ancients, lies in the bottom of
it; let not, therefore, the learned
be able sit down in apathy, but
act vigorously, and however
he will, make their best endea-
to draw her forth.

though I refrain at present from
declaring my predilection for any
of the many hypotheses as to the
founders, and purpose, of this
able and venerable structure, yet
I beg leave to be the precursor
of novel hypothesis entertained by
Henry Brown of Amesbury, and
he is about to impart to the
world by a work which is now in the
press. In his opinion, a too modern
has been hitherto assigned by all
to the Temple of Stonehenge
bury, and in his publication he
attempts to advance his arguments, that
it is of antediluvian structure. It
is for me to anticipate them, and I
refrain from stating whether they have

any.

Yours, &c. EDWARD DUKE.

MR. URBAN,

IN an article which
I pleased to insert in
et seq. I have said the
decline of taste and
modern Literature. If
to insert them, I will
series of papers, illustra-
tion of the subject, under the name
GREEN.

It is now a favourite doctrine, which
I hear through the Continent, as well
as in England, that we live in an age
of *comparative illumination*. The fool-
ish world repeat it, believing it; but
it is set afloat by those, who have the
deepest design in it,—not because they
believe it to be true (for many of them
know better), but because it is intend-
ed to conceal those sources of ancient
wisdom which would detect their false
doctrines.

Upon the mention of the reco-
very of the fragment of CICERO
De Republica, as matter of exulta-
tion, a literary man, whose opinions
hold a sway in Europe, said to me,
"I cannot think it of any interest!—
The greatest genius in the time of Ci-
cero could have but a very imperfect
idea of *politics*! It is not till the pre-
sent day that we have known any thing
upon those subjects!"

Let interest and ignorance clamour
against the *laudator temporis acti* as
much as they will, the superiority of
the past ages to the present, in point
of taste and erudition, is quite uncon-
testible: and a main part of it is owing
to *false criticism*. Every one remem-
bers what Gray wrote to Mason about
Reviewers. It is ten times more ap-
plicable to the present day.

Then as to *Politics*, it is a noble sub-

There are no dull narrations, or dull discussions; or dull masses of dry and trifling facts; which I would not prefer to false poetry. Affectation of exaggerated feelings; fictitious impulse; "the contortions of the Sybil, without the inspiration," are loathsome.

There is an endeavour to make our poetry a poetry of *Materialism*. But, after all, genuine and high sentiment, and lofty thought, are more valuable than imagery;—and indeed presuppose animated and inspiring imagery in the writer's mind.

Next in poetical pleasure to the compositions of the few really great poets, are those occasional productions in verse of men of grand talents not professing to be poets, and therefore free from those poetical artifices, by which second-rate poets in the endeavour to improve, debase what they attempt.

Such men of talents, roused by some accidental fervour above their usual tone, carelessly burst out into strong flashes of frank and untutored eloquence. They are never flowery: they are too much in earnest to struggle after technical ornaments. Lord Essex, Sir Hen. Wotton, Sydney Godolphin, Charles Cotton (the father), Lord Falkland, &c. and even Lord Bacon, sometimes wrote in this way. There are many such poems among the early writers of Latin poetry after the revival of Literature. When the late Sir Charles Hanbury Williams wrote his best, he wrote in this way. I allude especially to a poem on Sir Robert Walpole, in which there are some beautiful lines.

Till we can bring back poetry to an appeal to the understanding, and the unsophisticated heart, as well as to a pure and simple imagination, it will only deserve the name of an empty and corrupt pursuit.

It ought to make us conversant with the beautiful and the grand:—and therefore it makes us conversant with the ugly and the monstrous!—This is to pursue merit by the rule of contraries!

But not only is the poetry uninteresting, which has no reference to life: that poetry is worse than uninteresting;—it is strongly objectionable, which encourages *delusive* views of life.

S. J.

GENT. MAG. June, 1823.

On the Mutability of National Grandeur in Arts and in Science; and the proneness to deteriorate, which in certain circumstances is observed to characterise the human intellect.

(Concluded from p. 512.)

THE sympathies which appear to have ruled in the bosom of Chateaubriand, have, doubtless, found a place in the hearts of multitudes who have contemplated greatness of thinking and of views in our ancestors through the medium of their works,—bad and untenable upon the basis of the experience of all ages,—when he favours the idea that universal *equality* should pervade mankind, if justice and right be established in the earth. For although it may possibly be alleged that every human being is by nature alike entitled to the same immunities as his neighbour; it is certain that man, in a state of society, could not so exist; some must be subordinate, and various walks in manners, in genius, and in thinking, as well as in tempers and dispositions, characterize our species, or the business of life could not proceed. If all, for instance, were to plan, where should we find individuals to execute?—if, on the other hand, every intelligent agent were occupied in performing, there would hardly be leisure for those gifted understandings—whose province it is to elicit plans for the moral and political improvement of the aggregate whole—to pursue the trains of their intellectual association.

The *equality*, therefore, spoken of by M. Volney, and so enthusiastically hailed by all the French philosophers of that age, is extravagant in theory, and utterly incapable of being reduced to practice.

It will probably be thought by the readers of the book in question, that the invocation amidst "a countless multitude of superb columns and magnificent edifices, while the ground was covered on all sides with fragments of similar buildings, cornices, capitals, shafts, entablatures, and pilasters, all constructed of a marble of admirable whiteness, and exquisite workmanship," is imposing.

But it will also be observed, that in his immediately subsequent meditations he is too indiscriminately eulogistic of the ancient grandeur of several of the nations of which he speaks, and

for mankind, his moral and social virtues, attracted the reverence and esteem of all who knew him, and knew what virtue was. In his domestic character not less amiable, a most affectionate husband, a tender and indulgent father, honoured and beloved in life, most sincerely lamented in death.

Here also is interred the body of Mary Milles, his beloved wife, who died April 24th, 1756, in the 77th year of her age. A matron of unaffected piety and exemplary prudence. A pattern of conjugal and maternal affection. In honour of such parents and such virtues, their affectionate children have gratefully inscribed this stone to their memory.

On a flat stone, without the rails:

Isaacus Milles, A.M. hujus Ecclesiae per viginti Annos post Mortem Patris Vicarius, nec non per ejusdem temporis spatium, Rector Parochiae de St. Pinnoch, obiit xxii. die Novembris MDCCLXVI. Anno Ætatis suae 77.

P. S. Erratum in Bond's "Historical Sketches," p. 274. l. 3. for *tything witch*, read *tything wite*, signifying a composition, or compensation in lieu of tithes. J. B. R.

MR. URBAN,

June 11.

THE following letter of a *real* patriot, in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, to his friend the Lord High Treasurer Burleigh, may deserve a place in your useful Miscellany; more especially as a *modern* patriot, of considerable talent, but perverted judgment, was pleased, in the House of

Commons, to represent that reign as the era of *liberty* as well as *glory*.

Yours, &c.

[Cecil Papers.]

James Morice, Esq. Attorney of the Court of Wards*, to the Lord High Treasurer Burleigh, Master of that Court.

Right Honourable, my very good Lord,

That I am no more hardly handled I impute, next unto God, to your honourable good will and favour; for, although I am assured that the cause I took in hand is good and honest, yet I believe that, besides your Lordship and that honourable person, your son†, I have never an honourable friend, but no marvel; for the best causes seldom find the most friends, especially buying many, and those mighty enemies, I see no cause in my conscience to repent of that I have done, nor to be dismayed; although grieved by this my restraint of liberty: for I stand for the maintenance of the honour of God and of my Prince, and for the preservation of public justice and the liberties of my country against wrong and oppression; being well content at her Majesty's good pleasure and commandment (whom I beseech God long to preserve in all princely felicity) to suffer and abide much more. But I had thought that the Judges Ecclesiastical (being charged in the Great Council of the Realm to be dishonourers of God and her Majesty, violators and

* He was likewise Recorder of Colchester in Essex, and Representative of that Borough in the Parliaments of the 27th, 28th, 31st, and 35th of Elizabeth. On the 27th of February 1592-3, he spoke in the House of Commons against the severities practised by the Ecclesiastical Courts; and proposed two Bills to remedy the evils of which he had complained. For this just exercise of senatorial right, he was, on the following day, seized by a Serjeant at Arms in the *House itself*, and committed to prison; whence he made the subsequent noble appeal to the upright minister of the incensed Queen. His confinement, however, was probably not of long continuance; for, in the following October, it appears that this able Lawyer and real Patriot was named to the Queen by the Earl of Essex as one well qualified for the then vacant office of Attorney General. "Her Majesty (as that Earl reports in a letter to Mr. Anthony Bacon¹) acknowledged his gifts; but said his speaking against her, in such manner as he had done, should be a bar against any preferment at her hands."—Mr. Morice died February 2, 1596-7, in his fifty-ninth year, at his seat of Ongar Castle, in the county of Essex; where he had been honoured by a visit from the Queen, July 16, 1579².

† His second son, Sir Robert Cecil, Knt.; who in 1596 was appointed Secretary of State, and in the following reign was created Earl of Salisbury. On the occasion referred to, Sir Robert thus spoke of Mr. Morice in the House of Commons.—"He is learned and wise, and one whom I love³."

¹ Given in Birch's Memoirs of the Reign of Queen Elizabeth.

² Account of the Queen's Progresses, published by Mr. Nichols.

³ Dewes's Journal, p. 476.

whose published works have already gained for him a distinguished reputation in this useful branch of literature. The most essential Maps are given in the London re-print, and some correct views of remarkable places are added.

We are at a loss how best to afford our readers a specimen of this multifarious compendium of American Geography. The following extracts will give some idea of the manner in which the truly valuable information is condensed. The style of the work is neat and perspicuous, and making allowances for the occasional asperities which the undutiful Columbia uses towards her parent England, exacerbated, perhaps, by the severe castigations which she has received from the Quarterly Review, it offers a favourable specimen of American literature.

Climate. The territory of the United States, extending over 24 degrees of latitude, presents, of course, a great variety of climate. A general remark, however, may be made, that the whole of the country East of the Rocky mountains is much colder than in the same parallels in Europe; and the difference has been commonly estimated as equivalent to eight or ten degrees of latitude. The country between the Alleghany mountains and the Mississippi, is generally more temperate than to the East of them. By recent observations it appears that South-west winds are most prevalent, which temper the climate, and render the weather more mild and equable; although both heat and cold occasionally go to great extremes. In the flat country of the Southern states, the summers are hot and unhealthy; the months of July, August, and September are here denominated the sickly season, but the rest of the year is generally mild and pleasant. In New England, the climate is healthy, but in the spring of the year bleak and piercing East winds prevail, which are very disagreeable. In Florida, the climate is favourable to the production of tropical fruits: and it is supposed that coffee, cocoa, and sugar may be raised there abundantly. The sugar-cane flourishes in Louisiana as high as the parallel of 30° N. lat. The vine is cultivated successfully in Indiana, and it may also be cultivated in some parts of Virginia, the Carolinas, Kentucky, and Tennessee. Beyond the Rocky Mountains the climate is similar to that of the West of Europe in the same parallel."

Population. The population of the United States in 1790, was 3,929,826; in 1800, 5,305,666; in 1810, 7,239,903; and in 1820, 9,638,226, of whom, 1,581,486 were slaves. The population increases very regularly at the rate of about 3 per cent. per annum, doubling in less than 25 years.

The inhabitants consist of whites, negroes, and Indians. The negroes are generally slaves, and are principally confined to Maryland and the states South of the Potomac and Ohio rivers. All the whites are of European origin, principally from the British dominions. The New Englanders, Virginians, and Carolinians are almost purely British. Next to the British are the Germans and Irish, who are very numerous in the middle states, particularly in Pennsylvania. Next to these are the Dutch, who are most numerous in New York. The French constitute nearly half the population of Louisiana. Very little is known about the Indians West of the Mississippi. The four principal tribes on the East of the Mississippi are the Creeks, Choctaws, Cherokees, and Chickasaws. These tribes live within the limits of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Tennessee."

The following account of Havannah, the capital of Cuba, an island of so much commercial and political importance to the Spaniards, and equally the object of cupidity to French and English, may be found interesting at the present moment.

"Havannah, the largest town in Cuba, is on the North side of the island, about eighty leagues from Cape San Antonio. Its harbour is one of the best in the world, being deep enough for vessels of the largest class; sufficiently capacious to receive a thousand ships of war; and so safe, that vessels ride securely without cable or anchor. The entrance is by a channel half a mile long, so narrow that only a single vessel can enter at once, and fortified through the whole distance with platforms, works, and artillery. The mouth of this channel is secured by two strong castles, as seen in the annexed plate: one on the East side, called the Moro Fort, built in the form of a triangle, fortified with bastions, and mounted with 40 pieces of cannon, almost level with the water. On the opposite side of the channel lies another strong fort, called the Puntal, joining to the town, which is situated to the westward of the entrance of the harbour, and is surrounded by ramparts, bastions, and ditches. Besides these fortifications, the city is surmounted with works, all of them furnished with artillery even to profusion. A square citadel is erected near the centre of the town, called El Fuerte: this work has also heavy cannon, and here the treasures of the government are deposited. The shape of the town is semi-circular, the diameter being formed by the shore. It contains 11 churches, all richly ornamented, several monasteries and convents, 3 hospitals, and numerous other public buildings. The commerce of the town is more extensive than that of any other

EDIT.

The Editor concludes his digest of American Geography and Statistics, with some reflections on the political, moral, and religious benefits likely to accrue from the various changes which have been made, and are still operating in South America.

proposition to be made to us, that we should be invited to see the wild beasts at Exeter 'Change in a printed description. Yet such is the universal defect of books of travels. We are called to dine off bills of fare, and be

107. *Letters from Mecklenburg and Holstein, comprising an Account of the Free Cities of Hamburg and Lubeck. Written in the Summer of 1820. By George Downes, A. B. late of Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo, pp. 351. Taylor and Hessey.*

BOOKS of Travels, if judiciously written, are most gratifying, because they contain novelty. We read them with the same feelings, as we would go to see a show. If they are not composed of interesting matter, it is the fault of the Writer. So far as they contain affairs of manners and custom,

are however made, by various delightful traits of the peasantry, in which we see sentiment, sincerity, and feeling in their native garb of beauty, glowing with health; not their sickly representatives of compliment, profession, and ceremony, when trained by Art, and mere masquerade disguises of pure selfishness. To these are added verses of various merit, mostly good, but all drawn from soul.

The Ingle [fire] side, and the Hameward Hymn are sweet; but we shall give the address of the Jingler [the poetical companion], to his first Love, whom he finds on his pilgrimage to his native land, a wife and mother.

“ It was you, Christy, you
First warm’d this heart, I trow—
Took my stomach frae my food—
Put the devil in my blood—
Made my doings out of season,
Made my thinkings out of reason,
It was you, Christy lass,
Brought the Jingler to this pass.”

“ An’ Christy, faith, I see
By the twinkle o’ thy ee,
An’ Christy, lass, I fin
By a something here within—

“ That tho’ ye’ve ta’en anither,
An tho’ ye be a mither,
There’s an ember in us yet,
That might kindle—were it fit.

“ Then fare ye weel, my fair ane,
And fare ye weel, my rare ane,
I once thought, my bonny ledly,
That thy hairns wou’d call me deddy.

“ But that bra’ day’s gane by—
Sae happy may ye lie,
An canty may ye be,
Wi’ the man, that sou’d been me.”

P. 39, 40.

In Willy and Helen we have,
“ Will it be time to praise this cheek,
When years an’ tears has blencht it;
Will it be time to talk o’ love,
When could an’ care has quencht it.
He’s laid ae han’ about her waist,
The ither’s held to heaven;
And his luik was like the luik of man,
Wha’s heart in twa is riven.”

109. *The Greek Original of the New Testament asserted: in Answer to a recent Publication, entitled, “ Palæo-Romaica.”* By Thomas Burgess, D.D. F.R.S. F.A.S. and F. R. S. L. Bishop of St. David’s. 8vo, pp. 52.

THE Bishop of St. David’s, very meritoriously in our opinion, has used
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his eminent learning and talents in defence of the doctrines and principles of that Church, of which he is an important pillar, because he does exactly what the Apostles did before him; strenuously maintain sound faith and principles. With exceeding sorrow, we see, however, the Quarterly Reviewers (men highly to be respected) lately striving to write down this excellent Prelate, upon grounds which we, in our dislike of unnecessarily dividing a house against a house, cannot admit to be founded upon common sense; for accusations more frivolous were never brought forward, as will appear almost by the bare enumeration of them. This we do, because his Lordship has himself touched upon them (pp. xxxii—xliii).

Accusation the first. Griesbach having pronounced the well-known verse of 1 John, v. 7 (“ there are three that bear record in Heaven,” &c.), to be spurious, the Bishop has maintained the contrary. In this effort the Quarterly Reviewers say, that he has failed; by which we are to understand, that his Lordship has not given that direct physical proof of black and white, which does not exist; but proceeded by the only proof which was, under the circumstances, practicable. Now it is a rule with us, if we see a man with one leg, to think that he was originally born with two; and yet that it may be absolutely impossible for us, after his death, to know how he lost one of them. If St. John has thought proper to particularize and personally distinguish the Holy Spirit (as descending, like a dove) at the baptism of Christ; and also to say, that God the Father no man hath seen or can see; we verily think it probable, that such a text might have existed; because, if a man elsewhere mentions nostrils, we suppose it possible that he may not have denied the existence of noses. We speak in no levity. We are obliged to use only strong figures to explain our meaning, because our limits are scanty; and, knowing as we do, that some of the Epistles of St. John have descended to us in a mutilated state, we do not see how the Bishop can be said to have failed in an undertaking which he never meditated; namely, proof from the external evidence, whereas he expressly disavows (*Vindication*, Pref. viii.) any such mode of treating the

the Bishop e it a script to the Vindication of 1 John, v. 7. It seems, that certain persons have thought to propagate a notion, that the Greek Testament is only a copy of a Latin original, for which strange, in our judgment very absurd, opinion, their main support is, that Latin was the vernacular language of the whole Roman empire. Two great blunders seem to have led to this opinion. One is, that the Scriptures were intended from the first for indiscriminate perusal. This is not the fact. In the "Disputatio Francisci Balduini," prefixed to the Cambridge edition of "Minucius Felix," 8vo. 1707, p. 34, it is said, that the primitive Christians did not converse concerning the sacraments and mysteries of their religion, in the presence of the uninitiated; and, of course, the New Testament was not a work of indiscriminate access. The authority quoted is the following:

"Theodoritus Cyrensis Episcopus, in dialogis, quibus Eranistæ nomen dat, Dialogo 11, pag. 159, ed. Lips. ita orthodoxum inducit Eranistæ de S. eucharistia interroganti respondentem: « Χρη σαφως λεγειν. σικος γαρ τις αμυντος παριναί. Non decet aperte loqui: fortassis adsunt mysteriis nondum initiati. Refert Eranistes, αινιγματους η αποκρυφους εστω. Proponatur ergo in forma ænigmatis responsio." Cellarius.

The second mistake is, that Greek was not a familiar language. Here we antiquaries can show the importance of Archæology. Suetonius, Horace, and Classical Authors without end, disprove the absurd notion. But it is utterly unnecessary to multiply quotations. Borlase says (Cornwall, 34) "it was the universal fashion of the world to write in Greek, two or three centuries before the time of our Saviour." He is a modern; but Cicero also gives the *coup de grace* to the whole notion of Latin being the vernacular language of the Empire, in the following words, in his Oratio pro Archiâ Poetâ; and we are happy to add it to the Bishop's store.

"Nam si quis minorem gloriæ fructum putat ex Græcis versibus percipi, quam ex Latinis, vehementer errat. PROPTEREA QUOD GRÆCA LEGUNTUR IN OMNIBUS FERE GENTIBUS; LATINA SUIS FINIBUS EXIGUIS SANE CONTINENTUR." P. 390. Ed. fol. Lond. 1681.

Suetonius *de Grammaticis* gives ample proof of education in Greek, among the Romans. In short, the

trans
felt.

Conceiving it therefore unnecessary to bring forward the immense mass of learning used by the worthy and benevolent Prelate, in demolishing this *ignis fatuus* of Latin being the original of the New Testament, we beg to stop here, with expressing our sincere respect for the Apostolical zeal and activity of his Lordship.

110. *The Progresses and Public Processions of Queen Elizabeth. Among which are interspersed other solemnities, public expensitures, and remarkable events, during the reign of that illustrious Princess. Collected from Original Manuscripts, scarce Pamphlets, Corporation Records, Parochial Registers, &c. &c. Illustrated with Historical Notes. By John Nichols, F.S.A. Lond. Edinb. and Perth. A new Edition, in 3 vols. 4to. Nichols and Son.*

IF we may venture to use a bold figure, we would call the reign of Elizabeth the Parthenon of British Royalty, and herself the Minerva of our regal deities, whose colossal statue, like that of Phidias, ennobled the fabrick. That Henry the Eighth, her father, in the variety of his amours, and the arbitrary use of his thunder, lorded it, as a Jupiter, in the British Olympus, there can be no doubt; and if he did not actually suffer labour-pains in the head to give birth to this Daughter, he certainly felt them severely in regard to getting rid of the Mother. Upon a visit years ago to Havering Bower, a most delightful spot, the following imperfect distich, whence derived we know not, was there mentioned:— that Henry VIII. was at Havering, when Anne Boleyn was executed, and was walking upon a terrace, belonging to the palace, at the time of the unfortunate Queen's decapitation. By the firing of guns, or some signal, he had the speediest intelligence of this despicable assassination, and immediately exclaimed,

"—here I stand,
As jolly a widower, as any in the land."

We will not say, with Strabo (L. ix.) that it rained gold when this our Minerva was born, as it did upon the appearance of the goddess; but we assert that it was attended with the establishment of the Protestant Religion, and the birth of Commerce. The first circumstance is well understood; the second

only Sun of the system; the others were mere planets.

Shakspeare knew the age and her greatness too well to make her, at his awful peril, directly or indirectly the subject of a drama; but no loss has been sustained. In the admirable novel of *Kenilworth* the portrait is exact; and, if we there see her in romance, we behold her in this work in reality, with the addition of very curious information, in the text and notes, concerning the manners of the times.

Some of these we shall extract, as historically instructive. Every body knows that the Poor Laws commenced in the reign of Elizabeth; but they do not know, that wisdom and piety, not necessity, produced them. Dr. Cox, Bishop of Ely, writing to the Parson of Downham, says,

"I must nedes earnestlie call upon you liberally and cherefully to helpe youre poore neighbours, consideringe many causes that ought to move you thereunto; scil. First, ye ar delivered in manner from all kind of wicked and ungodly beggars, as from friers, perdours, charges of pilgrimages, and deckings of images, and such like; whereby ye be the better able to comfort your poore neighbours. Secondly, the Quene's Majestie, with her Counsel, do daily travaile to deliver you from valiant vagabonds and idle beggars. Thirdly, her Majesty, by her said Counsell, hath geven expresse commaundement, that the effect and matter of the statute for the provision of the poore shal be put in use.....I require and charge ye, the Minister of the Church, the Churchwardens and the Collectors for the poore, to certifie me, or my Chancellor, within one moneth after the recite hereof, of the names of them, that gave wekely to the poore, and also the summes, and further the names also of them, that are able and yet will depart with nothings." P. 257.

Thus it appears, that Poor's Rates

were originally intended only as a wise and justifiable substitute for the sum expended upon superstitious trash.

The establishment and mode of living by an Archbishop of Canterbury, in the 16th century, are curious. It would be characteristic in the present day of a large boarding-house or hotel.

"On the 8th of May, Archbishop Parker obtained from his Royal Mistress* a grant, having forty retainers†; but he had a great many more, as appears from the following Cheque-roll of his Household:

"His Chancellor, with allowance of three Servants.

"The Steward 20*l.* wages, with two Men and two Geldings.

"The Treasurer 20 marks wages, with two Men and two Geldings.

"Controller 10*l.* wages, with one Man and one Gelding.

"These three Chief Officers:

"Chief Almoner, a Doctor, with other Chaplens.

"Dr. Drewrie, the Master of the Faculties. The Doctors and Chaplains every one Man without any wages.

"Chief Secretary 20 nobles wages, and one Man.

"Students, Antiquaries, and Writers.

"Gentlemen of the Horse 4*l.* wages.

"Gentlemen Huishers two, like wages, and every one of them one Servant.

"Of the Private Chamber, one Gentleman, 3*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*; three others; Gentlemen Daily Waiters, 16 or 14, every one of them 3*l.* wages. Clerk of Kitchen 40*s.* wages, and his fee. The Cater 40*s.* wages.

"The Master Cook, Larderers, and Postler, besides four Pages; this four nobles wages, the other 40*s.* and their fees.

"Yeomen of the Squillery and two Gromes.

"Yeomen Usher of the Great Chamber and of the Hall, four marks wages the peece.

"Yeomen Waiters eight.

"Yeoman Officers, two in every office;

* "In the preceding year Archbishop Parker had the honour of being godfather to the infant son of the Margravine of Baden, when the Queen was personally present as godmother. Another signal mark of the Queen's favour will be seen in the following Letter from Lord Robert Dudley to the Archbishop:

"MY LORD, The Queen's Matie being abroad hunting yesterday in the Forrest, and having had very good hap, besides great sport, she hath thought good to remember your Grace with part of her prey, and so commanded me to send you from her Highness a great and fat stag killed with her own hand, which because the weather was hot, and the deer somewhat chafed, and dangerous to be carried so far without some help, I caused him to be perboyled in this sort for the better preservation of him, which I doubt not but shall cause him to come unto you as I would be glad he should. So having no other matter at present to trouble your Grace withall, I will commit you to the Almighty, and with my most hearty commendations take my leave, in haste, at Windsor, this third of Sept.

Your Gr. assured R. DUDDELY."

† "Cardinal Pole had a patent, dated Aug. 20, 4 Philip and Mary, for retaining a hundred servants, which gives some idea of his splendour and hospitality."

Booth, late Secretary to Queen Mary. All three had lodgings to themselves; several with chambers for three men, and diet for them all in those lodgings; save only when they were called to the Archbishop's own table (when he dined, as the speech went abroad, out of his own private lodging three days weeklie; and then persons of the degree of Knights and upwards came to him); fewel for their fier, and candle for their chambers; without any allowance for all this, either from the Queen or from themselves; saving at their deths he had from them some part of their libraries that they had thar. Often had he others committed or commended unto him from the Queen or Privie Council to be entertained by him at his charge, as well of other nations as home subjects; namely, the L. as a prisoner, and after the L. H. Howard, brother to the Duke of Norfolk. Those ever sat (but when they wear with the Archbishop himself) at the Steward's table, who had provision of diett aynserable to their callinge, and they had also fewell to their chambers." P. 204.

The philosophical reader will peruse these interesting volumes, in two views, —traits of character and traits of curiosity, being perfectly satisfied, that the information is far too copious to be exhausted. We do not mean any adulatory compliment to our venerable and learned Coadjutor (for he cannot need it), because no man of common sense, liberal education, or civilized ideas, will ever deny, that the publication of the "Progresses of Queen Elizabeth," in their original details, can, in themselves, be other than great literary curiosities of high Archæological and Historical value, even if the Editor had not added his valuable notes. We have no hesitation in saying, that works of higher curiosity do not exist, and in confirmation of our opinions, we need only quote the proemium to the charter of the Society of Antiquaries:

"The study of Antiquity and the History of former times has ever been esteemed highly commendable and useful, not only to improve the minds of men, but also to excite them to virtuous and noble actions, and such as may hereafter render them famous and worthy examples to late posterity."

Several of the prints are uncommonly curious.

111. Robinson's *History of Enfield*.

(Continued from p. 428.)

WE concluded our last, with noticing *Old-Bury*, which we think to

be

questi. to throw
stances, not one, but two or three
camps adjacent, of which p
merous instances appear in

The distinction between a *public* and a *private* road is so little known that we could mention a case of our knowledge, where a *private* cause of action met with a *public* through a defect of this necessary acquaintance with the law. We therefore subjoin the following statement.—In Hilary Term 1819, the *parish of Enfield* was indicted for not repairing *Welch's-lane*. It was proved, that it led only to a farm-house, and that it had been paid for the last 10 years. Lord Chief Justice said, that it was necessary to be a *public highway*, which should lead from one town or village to another, and be free for the passage of Majesty's subjects. P. 80.

In p. 94, mention is made of a family of the name of *Bohun*, pronounced *Boon*, in a state of poverty, but presumed to be descendants of the famous *De Bohun*. We knew a gentleman of that name, we believe of Magdalen College, Oxford, who claimed descent from that very high family.

Opposite p. 95, we have a portrait of the Princess (afterwards Queen Elizabeth), which may sufficiently vindicate her from the character of ugliness, which Lord Oxford ascribes to her, when in years. It is noticeable, that the gown, quilted or worked, which she wears in the portrait, is similar in general pattern, to one with which she is attired in a fine whole-length portrait, as large as life, at Berkeley Castle.

Enfield was one of the few places, which had a parish priest, when the Domesday survey was compiled. We mention this, in order to introduce a paragraph from Selden. He says, in speaking of Domesday book,

"In certain counties, as *Somerset, Devon, Cornwall*, and some few others, you shall rarely have a Parish Church noted; but, in others, very often Churches are." (*Hist. of Tythes*, Ch. x. p. 281. Ed. 4to, 1618.)

We invite our Readers to run over Domesday book, and favour us with a list of Churches before the Conquest.

We proceed now to record the existence of two very curious literary treasures,

eristics of his genius, as that of it, most assuredly is; the less. Upon this subject the bally since the public opinion, merits and defects of his various compositions, both in prose and verse, has been and so firmly established. It may therefore to say, that an easy flow of diction, great sweetness of numbers, and engaging playfulness of fancy have generally conceded to the Poetry of him. As a prose writer also he has allowed to exhibit a peculiar facility, and at the same time a graceful expression that has placed him high in the list of authors; while as an annotator, especially, it would not be perhaps easy to find any writer to whom the friends of literature have confessed themselves more indebted, both for copious and varied information and for a fund of entertainment to be derived from the treasures of an exquisite poet.

In concluding these imperfect remarks on the literary character of the author of the Memoir, whose extensive compositions, especially his 'Triumphs of Temper,' are honourable to the school in which he lived, the Editor cannot help expressing his conviction, that had the studies of the Poet been directed to happier issues, or had his genius, like that of his friend Cowper, drunk deeply into the simplicity of Scripture, elevated as he really was above the far greater part of his contemporaries, he would have attained to a much prouder eminence on the basis of positive merit, and travelled down to posterity with a transcendent lustre."

It appears that Hayley was extremely late in the choice of his friends. Some of his juvenile days, when his friends are formed more by chance than by selection, were men of considerable intellectual powers and high spirits; but these favourites, such as Stoughton, Clyfford, and Beridge, and his successors of more renown, Gibbon, Howard, and Cowper, sunk into the grave long before his decease. After years of the life of Hayley it appears to have been distinguished by any literary composition in prose or verse. It is certain that he published nothing after the Memoir and a Volume of Tragedies. Though devoted to retirement, he was not inactive; he persevered in the practice of early rising to a late hour of his life, walking in his garden even in winter, when the ground was covered with snow, with a lantern in his hand, some hours before daylight. He would mount his horse,

by day, and to him was so conspicuously prominent a character, that he was indebted for a firm attachment which Cowper fostered for him; as the sonnet, addressed to him in 1791, shows.

"HAYLEY—thy tenderness fraternal shows,
In our first interview, delightful guest!
To Mary and me for her dear sake distressed,
Such as it is has made my heart thy own,
Though heedless now of new engagements grown;
For threescore winters make a wintry
And I had purpos'd ne'er to go in quest
Of Friendship more, except with God alone.
But thou hast won me; nor is God my foe,
Who, ere this last afflictive scene began,
Sent thee to mitigate the dreadful blow,
My brother, by whose sympathy I know
Thy true deserts infallibly to scan,
Not more to admire the bard than love the man."

Among the distinguished persons, whose names have place in these Volumes, we notice those of Dr. Beattie, Gen. Burgoyne, the Earl of Charlemont, Capt. Cook, Lord Chatham, J. B. Cipriani, the Poet Cowper, Dr. Darwin, Duchess of Devonshire, the Earl of Egremont, Princess Elizabeth, Mr. Flaxman, Mr. Garrick, Mr. Gibbon, Jonas Hanway, Lord Hardwicke, Mr. Henderson, Lady Hesketh, Lord Holland, Rev. Mr. Hurdes, Dr. Johnson, Sir William Jones, Mr. Kemble, Dr. Kippis, Marquis of Lansdown, Bp. Lowth, Lady Lucan, Mrs. Montagu, Mrs. Opie, Mr. Pitt, Romney the Painter, Prince and Princess of Saxe Coburg, Miss Seward, Mrs. Siddons, Earl Spencer, George Steevens, Lord Thurlow, Dr. Warton, Caroline Watson, Mr. Wilberforce, with many others of distinguished celebrity in the literary world. — We doubt not, the work will be considered as an acquisition to our stores of National Biography and Literary History.

118. *An Essay on Marriage, Adultery, and Divorce, (now first printed,) and an Essay on the State of the Soul between Death and the Resurrection (the third Edition); to both of which Premiums have been adjudged by the Church Union Society; the outline of a Sermon and a Lecture on Taste, &c. By the*

to be a man of character, we shall not inquire. We know that such instances are at least rare, and recommend parents, as they value the best interests of their children, to correct in time

Literary Societies, contain many valuable hints, particularly on the distinction of subjects; but there is such a thing as legislating too much, and less than a dozen of the laws would be more than sufficient.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

CAMBRIDGE, June 13.

The Chancellor's gold medal for the best English poem by a resident undergraduate, was adjudged to Winthrop Mackworth Praed, of Trinity College. Subject, *Australasia*.

June 19. Sir William Browne's gold medals for the Greek Ode, and for the Greek and Latin Epigrams, were yesterday adjudged as follows:

Greek Ode.—In Obitum Viri admodum Reverendi Doctissimique Thomae Fanshawe Middleton, Episcopi Calcuttensis. To Winthrop Mackworth Praed, Trin. Coll.

Greek Epigram.—Εἰς τὴν φιλομαθῆς, καὶ ἀγαθῆς.

Latin Epigram.—Οὐ φεοῦσι καλὸν μαθητῆν. To John Wilder, Fellow of King's College.

Latin Ode.—*Africani Catenis Devincti*. No prize adjudged.

The first stone of the new buildings at Corpus Christi College, will be laid on Wednesday the 2d of July.

OXFORD COMMEMORATION.

OXFORD, June 12.—In the Convocation the following were admitted to the Honorary Degree of D. C. L. and presented by the Rev. Dr. Bliss, Deputy Professor of Civil Law:—Sir Berkeley William Guise, of Rendcombe (Park, co. Gloucester, M. P.; Maj.-gen. Sir George Sackville Browne, K. C. B.; Edward Webb, Esq. of Stoke Bishop, co. Gloucester, M. P.

The Creweian Oration was delivered by the Rev. Henry Hart Milman, M. A. of Brasenose, Professor of Poetry, in a pure and classic style. The learned Professor commenced his discourse with an address to the Members of Convocation present, and then disserted upon the golden rule of living

Wills of Dying: Translated from the Danish Edition; with copious annotations, a Poem in two Cantos, and with explanatory notes, and five original designs.

Correspondent's Assistant, or Familiar Writer; being a selection of letters from the Works of the most elegant and useful Authors, upon all the useful and generally interesting occurrences of life: to which is added the Secretary's Guide. Young Courtess, a Tale for Youth. Miscellaneous Collections, forming a volume to the Lounger's Companion Book.

Preparing for Publication.

Copenhagen, two literary men of the name, Messrs. HOLST, the one a Doctor of Laws, well known in Denmark by his name, the other a Doctor of Medicine, to publish a periodical journal, to be called "Musée du Nord," in order to apprise the readers of the best literary productions of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.

English version of Todd's enlarged edition of Dr. Johnson's Dictionary is in the press for publication in India. The publication is the conjoint labour of Baboo Ram Chunder, son, and Mr. Felix Carey.

etize Cantabrigienses; Anecdotes, Sayings, Satires, &c.; by or relating to the Cantabs: being a Companion to the Cambridge Tart.

Dictionary of all Religions, and Religious Sects, Ancient and Modern; also, of Ecclesiastical History and Theological Controversy. By Mrs. HANNAH ADAMS.

A New Mercantile Assistant, and General Cheque Book, containing Nine concise and distinct Sets of Tables. By Mr. J. HUNT, Accountant.

Life of Sheridan. By Mr. MOORE. Original Views of the Collegiate and Parochial Churches of Great Britain; with critical and Architectural Descriptions. By P. NEALE and J. LE KNUX.

A new Edition of the Decameron of Boccaccio, from the original text from the edition of Maselli. By Mr. BRAGIOLI, Author of several esteemed elementary works on the Italian Language.

The Author of the Farmer's Boy is about to appear in a small work, entitled Harold Hall, a drama, in three acts, interspersed with songs.

Ellen Gray, or the Maiden's Curse, a Poem. By the late Dr. ARCHIBALD MACLEOD.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LITERATURE.

On Tuesday the 17th of June, the first Annual Meeting of the Society took place in the apartments of the Literary Fund in White's Inn Fields, and was more fully attended than

12. 11.

I am honoured with the commands of the King, to acquaint your Lordship that his Majesty most entirely approves of the constitution and regulations of the Royal Society of Literature, as submitted by your Lordship. — I have the honour to be, my Lord, with great respect and esteem, your Lordship's most faithful and sincere servant,

W. KNIGHTON.

The Secretary then read the constitution and regulations as so approved, and which appear well-calculated to extend and perpetuate the influence of the Society thus instituted as stated in the preamble "For the advancement of Literature: By the publication of inedited remains of ancient literature, and of such works as may be of great intrinsic value, but not of that popular character which usually claims the attention of Publishers: By the promotion of discoveries in literature: By endeavours to fix the standard as far as is practicable, and to preserve the purity of our language by the critical improvement of our Lexicography: By the reading at public meetings, of interesting papers on History, Philosophy, Poetry, Philology, and the Arts, and the publication of such of those papers as shall be approved of in the Society's Transactions: By the assigning of honorary rewards to works of great literary merit, and to important discoveries in literature: And by establishing a correspondence,

The Society are quite aware that the great objects of their Institution cannot be attained without adequate exertions on their part to establish their character, and to win the esteem and regard of the Public, without yielding to its prejudices: unless such exertions are made it must necessarily sink from its own imbecility. Neither did the Society hope to escape the attacks of prejudice, envy, and self-interest, by which all similar Institutions have in their infancy been assailed; but their trust is, that by steadily pursuing their course, they will soon leave such enemies behind them. Rumours have indeed been disseminated with great industry during the last twelve months, highly injurious to the interest of the Society, which they think it sufficient merely to notice, with an assurance to the Public, that they can, upon the highest authority, sanction them to be wholly devoid of foundation.

"One plausible objection has been taken to the establishment of an Institution of this description in the British Capital, which the Society think it incumbent on them to notice. It is objected, that as the frame of their polity is such, as to give rise to incessant controversies on political and religious topics, a Literary Society, under the immediate patronage of the Crown, may be made an instrument of attack or defence of particular sects or parties, according to the passions or interests of its individual members. The Society are sensible that such a suspicion only would be fatal to all the objects they have in view, and they trust that such sense is a sufficient guarantee to the Public, that they will omit no means in their power to preclude the possibility of it. Their hope is that every member of their Society will be actuated by pure principles of religion and virtue, and warmly attached to the religious and political institutions of his country; but the British Constitution has prescribed and furnished adequate means for her own defence, and the Society of Literature, fully convinced that to make their council room an arena for such controversies, would be detrimental to the country, and ruinous to themselves, have made it one of their fundamental regulations to exclude all writings from their notice, that may relate to any temporary controversial topics.

"The great object of the Society is to render the pursuit of Literature honourable in itself, and beneficial in its results to Society, by encouraging a strictly classical taste, an impartial and just system of criticism, pure morality, and sound learning; and, to accomplish this desirable purpose, it is intended to have regular meetings, where men of literature may enjoy the opportunity of mutual intercourse, and may,

ledge, which the Society is anxious to accumulate. From such contributions selections will occasionally be made for publication; such selections will constitute the transactions of the Society, and as they will go forth to the public under the sanction of judges competent to pronounce on their merits, the transactions of the Society will be the depository of a collection of valuable materials, which will afford important aid in the construction of future histories, and will preserve facts that may be essential for the establishment of new scientific systems on more solid and permanent bases.

"Such are the principles, and such the objects of the Royal Society of Literature, which they have considered it their duty at the present season to lay before the public. Of the soundness of these principles, and utility of these objects, they are confident; and they call for the assistance of all their fellow-countrymen, who feel a zeal for the interests of Literature, and for those principles of sound reasoning and pure taste, which are inseparably connected with them."

The thanks of the meeting were then voted to the Bishop of St. David's, on the motion of the Bishop of Chester, who made a very appropriate speech on the occasion, and the business of the day was closed by proceeding to the ballot; on the result of which it appeared that the following noblemen and gentlemen were elected officers and council of the Society for the year ensuing.

Council—Marquis of Lansdowne; Right Hon. Lord Grenville; Rt. Hon. Lord Morpeth; Sir Thomas Acland, Bart.; Sir A. Johnstone; F. Chantrey, Esq.; Taylor Combe, Esq.; Rev. George Croly; James Cumming, Esq.; William Empson, Esq.; Rev. Dr. Gray; Prince Hoare, Esq.; W. Jerdan, Esq.; Rev. Archdeacon Proctor; Rev. Dr. Richards; Rev. C. Sumner.

President—The Lord Bishop of St. David's.

Flac

induced the public to form a high opinion of Opie's talents as a painter.—[94*l*. 10*s*. Mrs. Chantrey.]

Jan Steen. An Interior, in which are represented Courtezans, stealing a Watch from a Youth overpowered with Wine and Sleep; and an old Woman, receiving the Spoil.—[310*l*. Mr. Dunford.]

Ruysdael. A Heath Scene, with a Clump of Trees, on a winding Road that is partially flooded.—[210*l*. Mr. Smith.]

David Teniers. The Four Seasons, exemplified in four beautiful small cabinet pictures. From the collection of Prince Talleyrand.—[189*l*. Mr. Peel.]

Sir J. Reynolds. The celebrated original Portrait of Dr. Samuel Johnson, which was painted by Sir Joshua for Mr. Thrale, and was purchased at the sale of Mrs. Piozzi's Pictures, at Streatham, Surrey.—[498*l*. 10*s*. Major Thwaites.]

Do. Portrait of Barette reading. From the same sale.—[105*l*. Do.]

Do. Portrait of Arthur Murphy. Also painted by Sir Joshua for Mr. Thrale.—[94*l*. 10*s*. Do.]

Do. Portrait of the late Earl Macartney, painted in early life.—[35*l*. 14*s*. Lord Egremont.]

Zoffany. The original Portrait of Mr. Steevens, the Commentator on Shakspeare, with his favorite Spaniel on a Table before him; the Head of another Dog appears beneath it.—[54*l*. 12*s*. Major Thwaites.]

Jan Steen. Portraits of Jan Steen and his Wife taking an Afternoon Nap, after indulging rather freely in the dainties of the table; their Children playing tricks, &c. From the collection of the Duc d'Albert.—[281*l*. Mr. Hume.]

V. Dyck. Portrait of Simon de Vos, the celebrated Painter of Animals.—[191*l*. 2*s*. Baron Strommar.]

Do. Portrait of the Wife of De Vos.—[357*l*. Mr. Seguire.]

Rubens. A Lioness rolling on the Ground in playfulness.—[325*l*. 10*s*. Mr. Lawley.]

Wouvermans. A Bank of a River, on which Figures are landing Goods from a Shallop, and conveying them on Horses to a Storehouse. From the collection of M. Le Perier.—[719*l*. 5*s*. Mr. Hume.]

Ann. Carracci. Christ and the Woman of Samaria at the Well, and the Disciples and other Figures approaching to them.—[325*l*. 10*s*. Count Woronzow.]

Guido. The Magdalen accosted by an Infant Angel.—[325*l*. 10*s*. Mr. Bullock.]

D. Teniers. Exterior of a Farm-house, with many Villagers assembled to view Four Peasants dancing in a Ring to a Bag-piper mounted on a Cask.—[414*l*. 15*s*. Mr. Baring.]

W. V. De Velde. A Calm, with a Frigate at Anchor, a Shallop approaching her, and other Vessels beautifully disposed; a

clear and brilliant Sky.—[409*l*. 10*s*. Mr. Baring.]

Van Ruyssdael. A View of Florence.—[262*l*. 10*s*. Mr. Smith.]

Do. A Group of Fruits. The Companion Picture.—[278*l*. Earl Grosvenor.]

Sir J. Reynolds. Portrait of Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse. This celebrated picture was purchased from Sir Joshua by M. De Calonne.—[1637*l*. 10*s*. Do.]

Guido. The Assumption of the Virgin, with two attendant Angels. This grand *chef d'œuvre* is from the Cathedral at Seville.—[Withdrawn.]

Walker. An original Portrait of Evelyn, the Author of *Sylva*, &c.—[108*l*. 3*s*. Mr. Thwaites.]

Ruysdael. A cool fresh Landscape, with a Stream of Water rushing between the Ruins of an Abbey Mill, and forming a double Cascade.—[315*l*. Do.]

Ruysdael. A Landscape with a Stream of Water, interrupted in its course by Rocky Fragments, on the skirts of a Forest.—[283*l*. 10*s*. Lord Gower.]

G. Poussin. An upright Landscape with rich broken Scenery, and Buildings in the front ground and half distance.—[378*l*. Mr. Beckford.]

Giorgione. Portrait of Aretino, on thick panel.—[278*l*. Mr. Baring.]

Murillo. Portrait of Justino Neve, a Canon of Seville, seated in a Chair, with a favourite Dog at his feet.—[955*l*. 10*s*. Mr. Thwaites.]

S. Rosa. Jason pouring the Liquor of Enchantment on the Dragon.—[315*l*. Mr. William Ponsonby.]

Nic. Poussin. St. Paul caught up into the Third Heaven.—[320*l*. 5*s*. Mr. Thwaites.]

Guido. The Martyrdom of St. Apollonia, on copper.—[420*l*. Count Woronzow.]

Hobbima. A grand upright Landscape, with a Water-mill, Cottages, and a transparent Sheet of Water, and Figures in a Woody Forest Scene, which is illumined by a fine effect of light in the centre.—[997*l*. 10*s*. Mr. Seguire.]

Do. The Companion Landscape. A Forest Scene, with a Road passing through a Village, of which the Church appears in the distance. A Peasant Family are reposing near a Pool of Water in the front ground.—[840*l*. Do.]

Rembrandt. The Landscape with a coach. In the centre of the picture is a Chateau with a Draw-bridge in a Lake of Water.—[367*l*. 10*s*. Marquis of Hertford.]

P. Potter. A Bull and Two Cows, in a Landscape. The eye of the bull is fixed on the spectator, and the countenance particularly animated. On a paling beneath a willow tree, on the right, is the name of the painter, 'Paulus Potter, f. 1647.—[1270*l*. 10*s*. Mr. Thwaites.]

P. Wouvermans. Interior of a Stable, in which are a mounted Cavalier, and two others,

HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, May 21.

Sir J. Mackintosh brought forth his annual motion on the CRIMINAL LAWS, in the form of Nine Resolutions. "To take away the punishment of death in cases of larcenies committed in shops, in dwelling-houses, and on navigable rivers. To repeal the statute of the 9th of Geo. I., commonly called the Black Act; that of Geo. II. called the Marriage Act; that of James I.; also the Act of Geo. II., inflicting the punishment of death on persons for breaking down the banks of rivers. To take away the punishment of death in cases of horse-stealing, sheep-stealing, and forgery; and in lieu thereof, substitute the punishment of transportation or imprisonment; to take away the punishment of felons returned from transportation. Also, to provide that Judges should not pass sentence of death in any case where it was not likely that the punishment would be inflicted; and to do away with the forfeiture of the goods and chattels of persons who may have committed suicide.—Mr. Peel concurred in the propriety of a qualified revision of the Criminal Code, but objected to the comprehensive form in which the Hon. Mover had introduced the subject;—to the extent to which he proposed to urge his repeal, and to the doctrine that it was in all cases unsafe to confide a discretion to the Judges. The Right Hon. Secretary then read a list of 23 offences, now capitally punishable, from which he would propose to take away the punishment of death; and concluded by moving the previous question.—Mr. F. Buxton complained, that the limited amelioration proposed by Mr. Peel would not have the effect of saving one life in ten years.—Sir J. Mackintosh repeated Mr. Buxton's complaint, that the repeal proposed by Mr. Peel would have no sensible effect in diminishing the number of executions; and persisted in pressing the first resolution to a division, when the numbers were—For the Resolution, 76—Against it, 86—Majority 10.

May 23. The investigation of the conduct of the High Sheriff of Dublin was resumed. After several witnesses had been examined, Sir Abraham B. King was called; he stated that he had never had any panel put in his hands for revision, nor to his knowledge was any panel put into the hands of his clerk. He had been, he said, an Orangeman since 1797; the oath of that society

was in print; a prayer was read on opening the Lodge, but no portion of Scripture was read; the signs and words which were communicated after initiation were, he said, taken from Scripture, but there was nothing about the Amalekites in them, and they had no tendency to suggest extermination. Being pressed to explain the passage from which these signs and words were taken, the witness pleaded his oath of secrecy. The inquiry was then urged in every possible shape, and he was told by Mr. Brougham that his oath was an absurdity, and of no force, and admonished by the Chairman, that his refusal might drive the Committee to a painful course.—Sir John Newport was exceedingly pressing to learn from what part of the Book of Joshua the phrase about the "Amalekites" was taken; until Mr. Butterworth explained, amidst bursts of laughter, that the Hon. Baronet might search in vain for a phrase or a word which was not to be found in the Book of Joshua.—The casuistry of Mr. Brougham, the manœuvres of the Chairman, and the ingenuity and learning of the Member for Waterford, were, however, in vain addressed to Sir A. King, who firmly, but respectfully, persisted in respecting his oath. The narrowest reference, he said, which he could give to the pass-words was, that they were to be found in the Old Testament.—The Attorney General (Sir Robert Gifford) thought that, before compelling the disclosure of these words by measures of severity, it might be worth enquiring whether the answer was likely to bear upon the subject before the Committee.—Mr. Canning thought it as well not to press this line of examination.—Sir John Newport, Mr. Grattan, Mr. Scarlett, and Mr. J. Smith urged the necessity of committing the witness; but Mr. Brougham and Mr. Plunkett thought it better to give him another opportunity of answering. Being recalled, Sir Abraham King again explained, that the only words which he hesitated to divulge were the signs and symbols by which Orangemen are enabled to distinguish each other; and they had no reference whatever to any maxim or rule of conduct.—Mr. Peel declared, that after this answer he could not press the enquiry.—Mr. Brougham complained that the witness had triumphed over the Committee.—Mr. Calcraft, on the other hand, thought the last answer perfectly satisfactory.—Mr. J. Smith then moved an adjournment until Monday, which, on a division, was resolved upon, by a majority of 72 to 19.

May

expose females to danger, he observed, that some protection was also due to male minors, who were frequently the victims of sinful women—citing, as an example, a case in which a youth of 17, of high rank and expectations, had been seduced into a marriage with a bricklayer's daughter, 20 years older than himself: who was, moreover, the mother of seven illegitimate children.—The *Bishop of Chester* said, that there was no difficulty in discovering the marriages contemplated by the divine canon. All marriages not repugnant to the law of God were, in his opinion, entitled to the protection of that rule.—The *Earl of Liverpool* opposed the clause, as oppressive or nugatory. Irregular marriages had, he said, been much more frequently celebrated by banns; and against marriages so celebrated the clause made no provision; there were besides the opportunities afforded by a journey to Scotland, or the still easier passage to Calais by a steam-boat: all of which rendered it impossible to provide absolutely against marriages without consent; and while such facilities existed, the clause could effect no good purpose, though it might produce much evil.—Viscount *Powdercourt* opposed the clause.—The *Archbishop of Canterbury* defended the motives of those who had carried the clause in the Select Committee, but intimated his readiness to submit to the sense of the House.—Lord *Russdale* opposed the clause, as placing the continuance of a marriage at the pleasure of a third person.—Lord *Ellenborough* opposed the clause at great length, as providing for the profligate an instrument of seduction.—Lord *Sidmouth* defended the clause.—Lord *Stowell* also defended it, taking nearly the same ground which the Lord Chancellor had previously taken.—On a division the clause was rejected by a majority of 28 to 92. The Bill was read a third time the following day.

In the HOUSE OF COMMONS, the same day, Mr. *Abercromby* recalled the attention of the House to the case of WILLIAM MURRAY BORTHWICK, to which the decided conduct of Messrs. Hope and Menzies gave so much interest towards the close of the last Session. Borthwick had been joined in partnership with a person named Alexander in the proprietorship of the *Clydesdale Journal*; after a dissolution of partnership, (under pretence of some unliquidated debt said to be due by Alexander) he abruptly entered Alexander's office, broke open his desk, and carried off his papers, one of which was unfortunately a manuscript of Sir Alexander Boswell's; the exhibition of which by Borthwick to Mr. Stuart led to a duel between Sir Alexander and that gentleman, in which the former fell; for this robbery Borthwick was prosecuted by the Deputy Advocate, Mr. Hope, and that prosecution

being abandoned, he was subsequently prosecuted according to a provision of the Scotch law at the suit of Alexander.—The gravamen of the charge alleged by Mr. Abercromby against the Lord Advocate was, that Borthwick was persecuted as a political opponent, and that the prosecution against him was managed so as to prejudice Mr. Stuart upon his trial for the murder of Sir Alexander Boswell. In conclusion he moved a resolution declaring that the proceedings against Borthwick were unjust and oppressive.—The *Lord Advocate* defended himself and his deputy by shewing that there were ample grounds for the prosecution of Borthwick; and that all the proceedings against him had been strictly legal and regular.—Mr. *J. P. Grant* and Mr. *Kennedy* supported the motion, which was opposed by Lord *Binning* and Mr. *Drummond*; and on a division it was rejected by 102 to 96.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 4 and 5.

Mr. *Williams* brought forward a motion upon the subject of the delays, expenses, and risk to which suitors in the COURT OF CHANCERY are at present exposed. He rendered a tribute of applause to the transcendent talents and unequalled learning of the Lord Chancellor, but lamented his reluctance to decide without a degree of demonstration rarely attainable in questions of mixed law, and fact, and morals. He denied that the establishment of the Vice Chancellor's Court had afforded any relief to suitors in equity; affirming, on the other hand, that it had only served to overwhelm the Court of Chancery with a multitude of appeals. Of the Rolls Court, he said that its business had declined to a fourth or a tenth since the resignation of Sir Wm. Grant, to whom he paid a handsome compliment for having retired from the Bench while in the vigorous possession of his faculties, and before their decay could tend to injure the public. The Equity Bench in the Exchequer, during the protracted indisposition of the Chief Baron, had been occupied by Mr. Baron Graham, a Magistrate eighty-one years old; or Mr. Baron Garrow, who had never obtained any practice in a Court of Equity. Mr. *Williams* proceeded to illustrate the subject, by citing a number of instances of the delay and expense of equity proceedings. He concluded by moving, "that a Select Committee be appointed to inquire into the increase of business in the Court of Chancery, and in the appellate jurisdiction of the House of Lords, and the cause thereof."—The *Attorney General* opposed the motion, and entered into a long detailed statement of the quantity of business disposed of by the different Courts of Equity.—Mr. *Denman* supported the motion in a speech of great length, in which he charged the Lord Chancellor

after a short conversation, rejected without a division.

June 9. On the motion for a COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY, Mr. Creevey brought forward a motion on the 4½ per cent. Leeward Islands duty. The Hon. Member expatiated at length upon the unequal and oppressive operation of this tax, which, he said, was felt with peculiar severity in the present embarrassed state of West India property, and was wrung from the planters to support a lavish pension list. He proceeded to enumerate, among the pensioners upon this list, the Princess of Hesse Homberg, the Duchess of Gloucester, the Fitzclarence family, and Mr. Canning's sisters, and complained that, in consequence of the inadequacy of this fund, produced by the distress in the West Indies, the droits of Admiralty had been largely drawn upon to make good the pension list. In conclusion he moved a resolution, embodying the leading topics of his speech.—Mr. Canning defended the right of the Crown to dispose of the 4½ per cent. duties at its pleasure, by stating that this right had been recognized in Mr. Burke's plan of economical Reform; and with respect to the allusion to his own family, he observed that the pension of 500*l.* a year granted to his sisters, had been, in the first instance, bestowed upon himself upon his retirement from the office of Secretary of State; the uniform practice having been previously to grant to persons retiring from the office he held 1200*l.* per annum. For the sacrifice he had made in accepting but the reduced pension he had, he said, been highly complimented; and he felt that he had a right to assign it to those who had a right to look to him for support.—Mr. Hume and Mr. Brougham supported Mr. Creevey's motion; which, however, on a division, was rejected by a majority of 103 to 57.

Mr. Hume called the attention of the House to the account of the CORONATION EXPENSES;—those expenses had been estimated by the late Chancellor of the Exchequer at 100,000*l.* and had, in fact, exceeded 238,000*l.* Among other items to which the Hon. Member objected, there was 24,000*l.* for Royal robes, besides 9000*l.* per annum for the hire of a Crown. After animadverting upon various other items, Mr. Hume complained, that the balance between the estimated and the actual expenses of the Coronation, had been supplied by an unconstitutional misapplication of the French indemnity, and proposed a resolution condemning the excessive scale of expenditure of the Coronation, and the misapplication of the French indemnity.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer endeavoured to excuse the excess of the expenditure at the Coronation above the estimate, on the ground that such inaccuracies are unavoid-

able, and argued that the French indemnity was properly applied to meet the deficiency.—Mr. Hume's resolution was rejected by 110 to 65.

June 11 and 12. THE SILK MANUFACTURERS' BILL was read a third time, after an amendment, proposed by the Earl Mayor, to read the Bill a third time that day six months, had been rejected by a majority of 53 to 40.

Mr. Western brought forward his long-promised motion upon the CURRENCY. The Hon. Member repeated all the usual arguments to prove that Mr. Peel's Bill was the true cause of the ruinously low prices of agricultural produce; gave an extremely melancholy picture of the state of the agricultural interest, which he said suffered a diminution of income of at least 30 per cent.; and in conclusion moved for a Committee of inquiry.—Mr. Ricardo observed, that the reduction in prices had not been altogether produced by Mr. Peel's Bill. The natural operation of that measure, he said, had been to lower prices about five per cent.; and which, by the injudicious and unnecessary measures adopted by the Bank, had been aggravated to ten per cent. He then proceeded to meet the arguments for an "equitable adjustment," by showing that the fundholders had on one side lost as much as they had gained on the other; and admitting the evils produced by the Bank Restriction Acts, he strongly deprecated the creation of a new series of similar calamities, by again tampering with the currency.—Mr. A. Baring opposed the motion, on the ground that though it might have been proper to have paused before passing the Bill of 1819, after that Bill had been four years in operation, any violent departure from its principle might lead to endless mischiefs.—Mr. Peel opposed the motion at great length. He entered into a detailed statement of the late improvement in all the manufacturing districts, and contended that the increase of population in those districts, with the taste for comforts and luxuries excited by commercial prosperity, would cause such an increased consumption as must form the infallible means of relief for agricultural distress.—On a division, the motion for a Committee was rejected by a majority of 96 to 27.

HOUSE OF LORDS, June 16.

The SPITALFIELDS SILK WEAVERS' BILL was referred to a Committee at the instance of the Earl of Liverpool, who bore testimony to the uniform loyalty and good conduct of the individuals whose interests the proposed measure may effect.—Lord Ellenborough expressed an opinion that the Bill ought not to be forced into a law contrary to the inclination of the 200,000 persons upon

troops will be sent up in the environs, so that they may be immediately united if circumstances require it. His Royal Highness does not wish to keep in Madrid more troops than the service requires.

Letters from Barcelona, received in the city, state that several companies of female citizens were organizing there, with the approbation of the Authorities. These new Amazons carry a lance in the left hand, and a poignard hanging from the wrist in the right. They are to be employed in the hospitals, and to pick up and nurse the wounded. The most respectable ladies of the city, married and unmarried, are stated to have hastened to enlist themselves.

The Journal des Debats, lately received, announces the removal of the King of Spain to Cadiz on the 12th inst. where he arrived on the 14th.

It appears from accounts brought by the Lisbon mail, that Sir Robert Wilson landed at Vigo, accompanied by Col. Light, Capt. Erskine, two French and two German officers, all for the purpose of joining the Spaniards against the French. They were received with enthusiasm, and a discharge of artillery from all the ships and batteries; at night they were serenaded, according to the Spanish custom, and the town was illuminated. On the following day, the whole of the troops were ordered out for the inspection of Sir Robert. On the 4th, the English Officers were regularly admitted as Spanish soldiers; and, after a speech at the head of the troops from Sir Robert, in Spanish, they fell into the ranks with muskets and bayonets.—Letters from a person with Sir R. Wilson, describe the people of Galicia as warm Constitutionalists. Arms are much wanted by the Spaniards.

PORTUGAL.

A counter-revolution is said to have been effected at Lisbon, under the auspices of the Infant Don Miguel. The military are understood to have been principal agents, the King and Cortes resisting to the last.

On the morning of the 27th of May, the Infante Don Miguel, at the head of 300 infantry and 30 cavalry, proceeded to the square of Villa-Franca, and proclaimed the Constitution abolished, immediately after which he quitted the city. He addressed a letter to the King, in which he speaks of no triumphs obtained, no hopes of important accessions to his cause. He solely deprecates the idea of acting against his father and sovereign, while at the same time he imputes to that personage a disposition to approve in the former capacity, what by "exterior acts" he would denounce in the latter.

GREECE.

The affairs of Greece seem approaching to a crisis. There are now but faint hopes of a pacific termination of the contest. It

is asserted from various quarters that the British Ambassador has submitted a demand to the Divan, detailing minutely a pacific arrangement, by which the Greeks, on the one hand, should be recognized as an independent nation, and the Porte, on the other, be indemnified for its loss of revenue. This, no doubt, would be infinitely beneficial to the Greeks; but there appears no probability that the terms will be agreed to by the Porte, and the business is likely to be decided by the sword. The Turks have made formidable preparations; and the Greeks seem well prepared to encounter them. The whole confederacy is now under a regular Government,—the troops are regularly paid out of a special military chest; there are in the Morea alone 80,000 well armed and disciplined troops, and the Isthmus of Corinth is placed in a state of defence. The Greek fleet, well equipped, particularly with combustibles, were waiting the arrival of the Turkish fleet with great confidence.

According to the latest intelligence from Greece, the National Congress has been much strengthened by the presence of the most powerful Military Chiefs, who have at length yielded to the solicitations of Hypsilantis and Mavrocordatos. Colocotronis has shown himself less tractable than the others. Odysseus has exceeded the public expectation, and Petrobey has conducted himself with great propriety at the Congress, which could hardly have been looked for from a leader of banditti, as they are called.

Having been favoured with a translation of the Peloponnesian constitution established in Dec. 1821, from a Correspondent in the Morea, we take the opportunity of presenting such extracts as may be worthy of record:—

"It is certain, and cannot be denied, that the tyrannical acts and lawless conduct held at all times towards the nations who unfortunately fell under the Ottoman yoke, spread terror over all the provinces inhabited by the Greeks.

"Slavery and the most barbarous acts were exercised on every age and class of the Greek Nation; the greatest contempt was shewn to the Christian Religion, by profaning its temples, and trampling on its most sacred laws.

"These were the causes that the Greeks rose in arms, not only in the defence of their religion, but also of their lives, both of which were on the point of being destroyed by the tyrannical Ottoman government.

"Every step taken by the venerable Patriarch Gregory, and the Ecclesiastical Counsel, to prove the innocence of the nation, was ineffectual. Death was inflicted on him, as well as on almost all the Greeks who were at Constantinople, as an answer to their remonstrances. The same happened

AMERICA.

New York Papers have brought a variety of details of piracies in the West Indies, and changes, and rumours of changes in South America. The most important intelligence, however, in these journals is the announcement they contain of the measures taken by the Russian Government to put in force its very extraordinary pretensions to the possession of the North-western coast of Ame-

rica, and to the exclusive navigation and property of four thousand miles of sea. The Russian Government had given an answer, mild in tone, but evasive in substance, to the representation of the American Minister in opposition to this claim; but it now appears that the Russian naval force in that quarter has actually begun to drive all American vessels from the seas in question, the commerce of which they had previously enjoyed without interruption.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

IRELAND.

The disorders in the South of Ireland remain, according to the last accounts, unaltered. In the county of Limerick, a gentleman's house has been attacked and plundered of arms, at ten o'clock in the forenoon; eleven ruffians were afterwards seized, and four identified as parties to the outrage. In the county of Tipperary, there have been a burning of one house, an attack upon another, and a rescue of cattle taken in distress, by a mob of three hundred persons.—The Catholics of Cork were to hold an aggregate meeting to consider the state of their affairs.

A dreadful scene of blood occurred on the late fair-day of Maghera, in the county of Londonderry. Some of the Orange yeomen, it appears, quarrelled with the people at the fair, and the yeomen were obliged to retreat to the barracks, where they, as well as the military, were assaulted with stones. The yeomen, being supplied with fire-arms, discharged several volleys among the crowd, who fled, and they were pursued by the yeomen and military. Some houses were entered and sacked in the pursuit. The numbers killed and wounded are variously stated; from 8 to 12 are said to have been killed, and from 40 to 50 wounded.—The streets were covered with blood.

Some quarries of white and green marble have been lately discovered in the West of Ireland, which promise to be very valuable. The white is said to be of a quality superior, for the purpose of statuary and sculpture, to any Italian marble, being of the same texture and constitution with the best Grecian marble; and the green marble is considered to be of the family of the *verde antique*, and to rival the finest specimens of that very rare and costly article in beauty.

INTELLIGENCE FROM VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

By the quarterly average prices published in the Gazette on Saturday last, the ports are now open to the admission of barley and oats from the British Colonies in North America, at the high duties; and if there

be any oats from thence under bond, warehoused previous to the 18th May, 1842, the same are now admissible, duty free.

Owing to the very great demand on the Continent, and other parts of Europe, for cotton twist, the spinning business of *Lancashire* is now more brisk than has been known at any former period. We have been told there are no less than eighty factories or cotton mills (upon an extensive scale) erecting in the above county at the present time. Adjoining the town of *Preston*, ground has just been set apart for one, which will be one hundred and fifty-two yards in length, seventeen yards in width, and seven stories in height, with two steam engines of 60 and 90-horse power each. It is calculated that the machinery requisite for this factory will alone cost from 60 to 70 thousand pounds.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.—The Roman tessellated pavement lately discovered at Thruxton near Andover (noticed in page 452), is not far distant from the Roman road, leading from *Sorbiodunum* to *Calleva*. It bears the following inscription:

QVINTVS NATALIVS NATALINVS ET BODENI. We are happy to learn that every possible care is taking by its owner, H. Noyes, esq. to preserve it from dilapidation. A male and female skeleton, with small coins, have been found in digging amongst the old foundations. And further investigation is making.

Some Roman and other coins, and a very curious copper thumb-ring, with a stone rudely set in it, on which some figure is engraved, have been found in the neighbourhood of *Dorchester*, by Thomas Walsh, gardener, of Colliton.

Some curious remains of antiquity have lately been discovered in a field, on the estate of W. Greenwood, esq. of *Brookwood*, Wilts. Six tessellated pavements have been already cleared, and further discoveries are making.

There is another, and we must call it a stupendous piece of improvement on the tapis in the neighbourhood of *Plymouth*, viz. a Chain or Suspension Bridge across the Tamar, at Saltash. A gentleman of the former town has taken up the thing in earnest;

PROMOTIONS AND PREFERMENTS

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS, &c.

War Office, May 24. 4th Reg. Drag. Brevet Lieut.-col. Robert Ross, to be Lieut.-col.—Captain Thos. Hutton to be Major.—Coldstream Guards, Lieut. W. Serjeantson, to be Lieutenant and Captain.—81st Reg. Ft. Brevet Major John Murdock Wardrop, to be Major.—Cape Corps, Major George Sackville Fraser, to be Lieut.-Col.—Cape Corps (Infantry), Brevet Major Lord George Lennox to be Major.

May 27. Adm. Sir R. Bickerton, K.C.B. of Upwood-house, Hunts, to take the surname, and bear the arms of Hussey quarterly with those of Bickerton, in compliance with the will of his late maternal uncle, Lieut.-Gen. V. W. Hussey.

May 31. 9th Reg. Light Drag. Capt. J. A. Lord Loughborough to be Capt.—17th Ditto, Major G. Luard to be Major.—31st Foot, Brevet Major T. S. Nicolls to be Major.—59th Ditto, Capt. D. Graham to be Major.—1st West India Reg. Major Henry Capadose, to be Major.

June 13. 18th Light Drag. Capt. M. Bowers to be Major.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

Hon. and Rev. W. Annesley, Studley V. Warwickshire, which has been vacant since the reign of Edward VI.

Rev. Mr. Armistead, Cockeram V. co. Lanc.

Rev. L. Athill, Rumburgh Perp. Cur. with St. Michael Southelmham, annexed, Suff.

Rev. Frederick Barnes, D. D. (Sub-Dean of Christ Church), Cheriton Bishop R. Devon.

Rev. Wm. Dowker, Hawnby R. co. York.

Rev. E. A. H. Drummond, D. D. Dalham R. Suffolk.

Rev. Henry Fardell, Bexwell R. Norfolk.

Rev. Geo.-Lillie-Wodehouse Franquier, Bacton V. Norfolk.

Rev. T. Gronow, Kilybeill R. Glamorgan-shire.

Rev. J. L. Hamilton, Ellesborough R. Bucks.

Rev. J. B. Jameson, Heywood Perp. Cur. Lancashire.

Rev. J. Maydwell, Boothby Pagnell R. co. Linc.

Rev. Robert Mesham, Ripple R. Kent.

Rev. Robert Moore, Wimbourne St. Giles R. Dorsetshire.

Rev. E. Postle, Colney R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Powell, (Head Master of Monmouth Grammar School) Lecturer on Mr. Jones's Foundation in that town.

Rev. O. Raymond, Middleton R. Essex.

Rev. S. Raymond, Flempton cum Hengrave R. Suffolk.

GENT. MAG. June, 1823.

Rev. F. Rowden, B. D. Cuxham and Stilton RR. Oxon.

Rev. Geo. Smalley, Debenham V. Suffolk.

Rev. Jeremiah Smith, D. D. (High Master of Manchester Grammar School) St. Anne's R. in that town.

Rev. J. Starr, North Tawton R. Devon.

Rev. T. Sworde, M. A. Bungay St. Marys Perp. Cur.; also Evening Lecturer of that parish.

Rev. E. Thackeray, Louth R. Ireland.

Rev. Z. S. Warren, Dorrington V. Linc.

Rev. G. D. Whitehead, Salixby V. Lincoln.

Rev. W. Read, Domestic Chaplain to the Duke of Clarence.

Rev. H. H. Mogg, Domestic Chaplain to the Marquis of Aylesbury.

Rev. W. Pitman Jones, Domestic Chaplain to Baroness Dowager Lavington.

Rev. A. Goode, jun. one of the Chaplains of the Hon. East India Company on the Bombay station.

DISPENSATIONS.

Rev. J. Foley, A. M. Rector of Holt, Worcestershire, to hold the Rectory of Strawberry.

The Rev. John Fenton, to hold the Vicarage of Penrith with the V. of Torpethow, Cumberland.

Rev. J. Ballard, LL.B. to hold the Rectory of Woodeaton, with the Perpetual Curacy of Cropredy, co. Oxford.

CIVIL PREFERMENTS.

After a sharp contested poll, John Key, Esq. elected Alderman of Langbourn Ward, vice Eamer, dec.

John Crowder, Esq. the Senior Deputy of Farringdon Within, unanimously elected Alderman of that extensive Ward, vice Smith, dec.

James Heywood Markland, Esq. F. R. S. of the Temple, unanimously chosen Treasurer of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, vice Charles Bicknell, Esq. resigned.

Rev. Henry Wheatley, M. A. and Senior Fellow of Queen's College, Oxford, on the Old Foundation, elected Principal of St. Edmund Hall.

Rev. G. Skinner, Fellow of Jesus College, is appointed Conduct of King's College, Cambridge.

Rev. J. B. Bunce, Vicar of St. Dunstan's, to the Mastership of Eastbridge Hospital, Canterbury.

Rev. Thomas Homer, of Trinity College, Cambridge, elected Second Master of Sheffield Grammar School.

Rev. Mr. Beanfleur, M. A. of St. John's College, Head Master of the Free Grammar School of Bury, Lancashire.

HUTCHES.

O B I T U A R Y.

MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

June 13. At his seat at Theobalds, near Hatfield, Herts, in the 75th year of his age, the Most Noble James Cecil, Marquis and Earl of Salisbury, in the county of Wilts; Viscount Cranbourn, in the county of Dorset; and Baron Cecil of Essington, in the county of Rutland.

This highly-respected and venerable Nobleman was lineally descended from that illustrious statesman, William Cecil, Lord High Treasurer of England, who, for his eminent services, was created by patent Baron of Burleigh, Feb. 25, 1570-1; an honour not then made cheap by prostitution, or ever bestowed without uncommon merit. The youngest son of this able and upright minister, Robert Cecil, was on the 4th of May, 1605 (the very day on which his elder brother Thomas was advanced to the Earldom of Exeter), created Earl of Salisbury, and with precedence above him, which is said to have occasioned, for some time, great heart-burnings between the brothers.

Through a long line of illustrious ancestors descended the late Marquis, who was born on the 4th Sept. 1748, being the only son of James, the 6th Earl of Salisbury, by Elizabeth, the eldest daughter of Mr. Edward Keet, of the city of Canterbury. In 1774, he was elected a Burgess in Parliament for the borough of Bedwin. On March 1, 1771, and during the life of his father, he was constituted Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the county of Hertford, and was sworn of his Majesty's most Honourable Privy Council. On March 13, 1773, he was appointed to the command of the Hertfordshire Regiment of Militia; and on July the 7th following, was created D. C. L. by the University of Oxford. On the 2d Dec. in the same year, he married Lady Emily Mary, the second daughter of Wills, first Marquis of Downshire, by whom he had issue Lady Georgiana Charlotte Augusta, born March 20, 1786; Lady Emily, born July 13, 1789, and who married George-Thomas-John, Earl of Westmeath; and James Mordaunt William, born April 17, 1791, who on Feb. 2, 1821, married Frances Mary, the only daughter and sole heiress of Bamber Gascoyne, Esq. and niece to Isaac Gascoyne, Esq. of Roby Hall, Lancashire, a General in the Army, and M. P. for the

town of Liverpool. His Lordship succeeded his father in his honours Sept. 1780, and on Dec. 20, 1783, was appointed Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household, which honourable and distinguished station he retained till 1804. On Aug. 18, 1789, he was advanced to the title of Marquis of Salisbury; and on the 14th of June, 1793, was elected a Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter. On June 13, 1800, the Volunteers of the county of Herts, to the amount of 1500, were reviewed in his Lordship's park at Hatfield by his Majesty, who was accompanied by the Queen, the Royal Family, many of the great officers of State, and of the principal nobility and gentry of the county. After the Review was ended, the whole company were sumptuously entertained by the Marquis. The following was the return of the provisions provided on the occasion: 80 hams and as many rounds of beef, 100 joints of veal, 100 legs of lamb, 100 tongues, 100 meat pies; 25 edge-bones of beef, 25 rumps of beef roasted, 100 joints of mutton, 25 briskets, 71 dishes of other roast beef, 100 gooseberry pie; besides very sumptuous covers at the tables of the King, the Cabinet Ministers, &c. For the country people there were dressed at the Salisbury arms, three bullocks, 16 sheep, and 25 lambs. The expence was estimated at upwards of 3000*l*. In 1816, his Lordship was appointed Joint Post-Master-General. He was also High Steward of the Borough of Hertford; F.R.S. and F.A.S. At the Coronation of his present Majesty, the Marquis had the honour of carrying the Staff of St. Edward.

The high and deserved estimation in which his Lordship was universally held, will occasion his death to be lamented as a public loss in the extensive circle of his acquaintance. In every relation of life, he was most exemplary; and as a husband and father, and master and friend, he was truly estimable. But it was in private that his character shone with the brightest lustre. Amiable in his manners, and condescending in his behaviour, he was beloved and respected by all who knew him; to his humanity the distressed never appealed in vain; and to his kind and affectionate attentions many have been indebted for consolation and support. Various instances of his benevolence are recorded, which redound most

He dissipated the darkness which for centuries had covered the Inquisition; and he disclosed to the public eye the full deformity of that horrid tribunal. When the overwhelming power of France, in its first rush, had placed the brother of Napoleon on the throne of Spain, Llorente was invited into its service by the sagacity of the new Government; and, conceiving at once that the cause of his country was hopeless, and that his sphere of usefulness would be enlarged by his accession to office, he accepted of the station which was offered to him. To this station, however, he carried a Spanish heart; and many a Spaniard was he enabled to save from the revenge or the jealousy of the alien usurpation. But his submission to the French sceptre, how justifiable or even praiseworthy soever might have been its motives, was fatal to his fortune. By his rightful Sovereign, as might be expected, he was branded as a traitor; and, the sentence of the Monarch being affirmed by the stern patriotism of the Cortes, he was despoiled of his entire property, and was driven to linger out his days in beggary and exile. France was his place of refuge; but when, in subserviency to Papal vengeance, he had been ordered, by the Ruling Powers there, into the second exile, he once again flew to his regenerated Spain: to his own dear land, which he was destined to reach but not to enjoy; for there, induced by the toils of his long, hazardous, and impeded travel, Death speedily overtook him, and terminated for ever the malignity of his fate.

GENERAL ROBERT MANNERS.

June 9. At his house, in Curzon-street, May Fair, General Robert Manners, of Bloxholm, co. Lincoln. He was the eldest son of Lord Robert Manners, half brother of John 3d Duke of Rutland, and several years M. P. for Kingston-upon-Hull; was born Jan. 2, 1758, entered early into the 3d regiment of Dragoon Guards, then commanded by his father; on the 3d Oct. 1779, exchanged to the 86th; and afterwards obtaining a company in the 3d Foot Guards, served with it in the campaign of 1794, under his Royal Highness the Duke of York, and as Major General under the same illustrious commander, during the operations in Holland, where he was severely wounded. He obtained the Colonelcy of the 30th reg. of Foot, Nov. 7, 1799, which he continued to hold to the period of his decease.

For many years he was one of the Equerries to his late Majesty, and on the death of General Philip Goldsworthy, succeeded him as Clerk Martial and

first Equerry, remaining attached to the person and suite of our late beloved Monarch for between thirty and forty years, from whom and from whose family he ever experienced strong and gratifying demonstrations of individual friendship and regard.

General Manners was elected M. P. for Bedwin, co. Wilts, in 1784, which he represented until the year 1790, having for his colleague his first cousin the present Duke of Montrose, then Marquis Graham; in the latter year, after an unsuccessful contest for Northampton, upon Francis Dickins, Esq. who had been chosen for Cambridge, making his election for the county of Northampton, he succeeded him upon the Rutland interest at the former place, and remained in every Parliament until 1820, when he retired altogether from the House of Commons, in which, like the other members of his house, he had given an undeviating support to the measures and policy of Mr. Pitt, and afterwards to those of the existing Administration.

COL. THORNTON.

Lately. At Paris, Col. Thomas Thornton, formerly Lieut.-Colonel of the West York Militia; Prince de Chambord, and Marquis de Pont; the first sportsman of his day in point of science, and one of the most convivial companions of the festive board that ever drained a bowl to Bacchus. During the latter years of his life he resided entirely at Paris, where he established a weekly dinner party, under the name of "The Falconer's Club." For some months his health was visibly on the decline, yet he would lie in bed all day, rise at five to go the club, sing the best songs and tell the best stories of any of the members.

He was the son of a very respectable gentleman, who, in the rebellion of 1745, raised a company of volunteers in the defence of Government, and commanded them himself. Being afterwards introduced with his lady, who was remarkable for her beauty, to George the Second, the monarch paid him many compliments for his spirit and loyalty, adding these words: "But till I saw this lady I knew not the real value of your services." The Colonel was born in London, and educated at the Charterhouse school, after which he was sent to the University of Glasgow. On coming into the possession of his estate of Thornville Royal, he distinguished himself as a keen sportsman, and among other peculiarities he revived saloonry on a very extended scale. When the peace of Amiens took place he went to France for the purpose of examining the state

SIR IAY CAMPBELL.

March 28. Aged 89, Sir Ilay Campbell, D. C. L. Bart. of Succoth, co. Dumbarton. He was eldest son of Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Succoth, by Helen Wallace, heiress of Ellerslie; was born Aug. 23, 1734. He was bred to the Scottish Bar, and admitted a member of the faculty of Advocates in 1757; was made Solicitor General in 1783; Lord Advocate in 1784; and was soon after chosen member for the Glasgow District of Burghs, which he continued to represent in Parliament, taking an active share in all the important transactions of the time, until he was raised to the chair of President of the Court of Session in 1789. In 1794, he was placed at the head of the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, issued at that disturbed period for the trial of those accused of high treason in Scotland. He continued to hold the situation of President of the Court of Session for upwards of 19 years, and resigned his high office in Autumn 1808. But the faculties of his mind remaining entire, he was afterwards chosen to preside over the two different commissions for inquiring into the state of the Courts of Law in Scotland.

He was married to Susan-Mary, daughter of Archibald Murray, of Cringalty, Esq. one of the Commissioners of Edinburgh, by whom he had six daughters, five of whom are married, and one son Archibald, one of the Scottish Lords of Session, who succeeds him.

GEORGE EDWARDS, Esq.

Feb. 17. In London, in the 72d year of his age, after a short illness, George Edwards, Esq. Doctor of Medicine, of Barnard Castle, co. Durham, and late of Suffolk-street, Charing Cross, Westminster; a gentleman of literary talents, and the author of the following political works:

"The Aggrandisement and National Perfection of Great Britain," 1787, 2 vols. 4to.; "The Royal and Constitutional Regeneration of Great Britain," 1790, 2 vols. 4to.; "The practical Means of effectually exonerating the public Burthens, of paying the National Debt, and of raising the Supplies of War without new Taxes," 1790, 4to.; "The great and important Discovery of the 18th Century, and the means of setting right the National Affairs," 1791, 8vo.; "The Descriptions and Characters of the different Diseases of the Human Body; being the first volume of the Franklinian Improvement of Medicine," 1791, 4to.; "Effectual Means of

as well as Men; or the present and future Interests of Great Britain," 1806, 8vo.; "A Plain Speech to the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain," 1807, 8vo.; "Means adequate to the present Crisis," 1807, 8vo.; "The Discovery of the true and natural Era of Mankind," 1807, 8vo.; "The National Improvement of the British Empire, or an Attempt to rectify Public Affairs," 1808, 2 vols. 8vo.

"His publications savor more of visionary theory, than sound reasoning. He advertised himself as 'the Author of the Income or Property Tax,' which very few would consider as an enviable distinction.—*Literary Calendar.*

JOHN KEMPE, Esq.

June 1. In the New Kent Road, in his 78th year, John Kempe, Esq.—Mr. Kempe was for the long period of fifty years, Bullion Porter to his Majesty's Mint, an office of considerable trust and responsibility; its duties consisted in taking charge of the Bullion received into the Mint for coinage, and re-issuing the same to the Importers when coined. Many millions, in this way, passed through Mr. Kempe's hands. To the fidelity and worth with which he executed this charge, the highest testimony has been borne by the Right Hon. Lord Maryborough, the Master and Worker of the Mint, in his late recommendation of Mr. Kempe, to the Treasury, for superannuation, as also by his respectable deputy, J. W. Morrison, Esq. in a letter of condolence to Mr. Kempe's son. As a father, a friend, and a truly honest man, Mr. Kempe has left a chasm in the circle of his family, his connexions, and his neighbours, which can never be supplied.

Further particulars of Mr. Kempe and his Family, in our Supplement.

EDWARD CHRISTIAN, Esq. M. A.

March 29. At his lodge, in Downing College, Edward Christian, Esq. of Gray's Inn, Barrister-at-Law, Chief Justice of the Isle of Ely, Downing Professor of the Laws of England, in the University of Cambridge, Professor of General Folly,

was Mr. Justice Bayley. Mr. Lambe was called to the Bar, June 11, 1782, and went the Northern circuit; he was in respectable practice there for many years, and from the good opinion the Judges and his brethren on the circuit had of his great integrity and professional talents, was frequently selected at the Assizes as an arbitrator, for which he was eminently qualified. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Hickman, of Old Swinford, co. Worcester, Esq. who survives him.

Mr. Lambe retired from practice in 1810, and resided at Tilgate House, co. Sussex, visiting London only during term. The writer of this was much benefited by Mr. Lambe's kind and disinterested superintendence of his studies in early life.

COL. HENRY BARRY.

Nov. 2. At his lodgings in Bath, in his 73d year, Col. Henry Barry; a gentleman well known and equally valued among the higher, scientific, and literary circles of that city. He was Lord Rawdon's (the present Marquess of Hastings) aid-de-camp and private secretary in America, and penned some of the best written dispatches which were ever transmitted from any army on service to the British Cabinet. Additional reputation as an officer was reflected on him by his service in India; on his return from whence, before the commencement of the war with France, he retired from the army.

WILLIAM ROBERTS, ESQ.

Jan. 25. After a few days illness, aged 36, William Roberts, Esq. Commander in His Majesty's Navy, several years Flag Lieutenant to Admiral Sir George Cockburn, and Commander of the Garrison at the Island of Ascension on its first occupation by the British Forces. His loss will be irreparably felt by his widow and three children, and his premature death deeply lamented by those who served with him; the amenity of his manners and the goodness of his disposition having gained him the sincere esteem and affection of all who enjoyed the pleasure of his acquaintance.

GEORGE WATMOUGH, ESQ.

Feb. 15. At his father's house, at Warrington, Lancashire, aged 25, Geo. Watmough, Esq. of the Middle Temple, Barrister-at-Law. This valuable young man fell a sacrifice to the ardour of his mind, in the study of his profession. He was called to the Bar by the Society of the Middle Temple, in Hilary

Term last; and had he been restored to health, there is no doubt he would have been distinguished as a Pleader. *THE MSS.* he has left behind him evince industry and talents.

MRS. TAYLOR.

April 25. In the 30th year of her age, the wife of Thomas Taylor, the Platonist; who for her exceeding fidelity and affection to her husband; for her maternal tenderness and assiduous endeavours to form the mind of her offspring to the greatest moral excellence; for her liberality, which if her circumstances had permitted, would have been magnificent; and for her many other admirable qualities, was a woman of the rarest occurrence. She died from a preternatural enlargement of the liver, after a long and very painful illness, which she bore with great resignation and patience.

CLERGY RECENTLY DECEASED.

Aug. 22, 1822. At Calcutta, the Rev. *John Paget Hastings*, one of the Chaplains to the Hon. the East India Company's service on the Bengal Establishment, eldest son of the Rev. James Hastings, of Martley, Worcestershire.

Dec. 11. At Madras, the Rev. *John Allan*, D. D. and M. D. senior Minister of the Church of Scotland on the establishment of Fort St. George.

March 29, 1823. The Rev. Dr. *Taylor*, one of the Ministers of the High Church, and Principal of Glasgow College.

April 4. In his 81st year, the Rev. *Paul Belcher*, LL. B. Rector of Heather and Rotherby, co. Leicester. He was presented to the Rectory of Heather in 1775, by Joseph Shirley, esq.; and to that of Rotherby, by the late Samuel Steele Perkins, esq. of Orton Hall. His son, the Rev. Paul Belcher, M. A. (of St. John's College, Cambridge), was elected Master of Ashburne School, Aug. 29, 1796.

April 5. At Ellesborough, in his 31st year, the Rev. *William John Mansel*, M. A. Rector of Ellesborough, Bucks, and Heath, Oxon, and Chaplain to the King. In 1817 he was presented by the King to the living of Heath, and in the following year to that of Ellesborough.

April 8. At the Glebe House, Bungay, in his 68th year, the Rev. *John Paddon*, Minister of St. Mary's in that town, to which he was presented by the Duke of Norfolk.

April 9. At Eye, in his 81st year, the Rev. *Thomas Couper*, M. A. He received his academical education at Clare Hall, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1764, being the 2d Sen.

At Gloucester-shire, May 12. At 127, off Jacob Preston, esq. of Boston Hall, Northampton. In July-st. aged 71, Thomas Wilson, esq.

June 12. At Panton-place, the widow of the late H. P. Steddy, esq.

June 20. Aged 69, the wife of Robert Hillier, esq. of Lambeth.

BRISTOL.—May 7. Aged 74, Wm. Pitt, esq. of Windsor.

June 14. At Newbury, aged 77, the widow of Richard Baily, esq. banker, of that place; and mother of Francis Baily, esq. the celebrated mathematician and astronomer. Mrs. B. has left three other surviving sons, and one daughter.

GOSSWALL.—May 16. At Pensance, aged 28, Philomena, only dau. of Thos. Thompson, esq. banker, of Hull.

May 26. At St. Briots Rectory, after giving birth to a fourth son, who survives, Katharine, wife of Rev. W. Moleworth. She was the eldest daughter of Paul Treby Treby, esq. of Plympton, and of Letitia-Anne, sister of Rev. Sir Harry Trevelyan. By this event, Mr. Moleworth is deprived of a most excellent wife, with whom he had passed nearly six years of uninterrupted happiness; her infant sons of the tender care of an anxious and vigilant mother;—and all her acquaintance of one, whose lively fancy and amiable manners diffused a charm around her.

CUMBERLAND.—May 29. At Wigton, aged 85, Mr. Thomas Wilson.

DEVONSHIRE.—May 27. At Cove, Lieut. Thomas Andrews, eldest son of late Capt. Andrews, both of the 48th Foot.

DURHAM.—May 15. At Haughton-le-Skerne, in her 47th year, Margaret, widow of Rev. T. Le Mesurier, late Rector of that place. Mrs. Le Mesurier was the sister of the Rev. Dr. Bandinel, the Bodleian Librarian at Oxford.

ESSEX.—May 13. At Barking, John Thomas, esq. of Grampound, in Cornwall, many years Chief Clerk in the Office of Ordnance at the Tower.

May 17. At Dedham, aged 81, Robert Woodgate, esq.

May 22. At Laytonstone, aged 55, Sam. Jones, esq. one of the partners of the Limehouse Brewery.

May 24. At Walthamstow, Charles Henry Thorp, esq. 4th son of late Samuel Thorp, esq. and brother of Mr. Alderman Thorp.

June 1. Aged 76, Mary, wife of Rev. T. W. Westerv, of Rivenhall-place.

June 13. Aged 82, Peter Du Cane, esq. of Braxted Lodge; and of Hornham, Sussex.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—May 12. At Cirencester, aged 79, Thomas Master, esq.

May 14. Thomas Frampton, esq. of Clifton.

May 22. At Bristol, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. John Thomas, and sister of the late Rear-Adm. Gregory.

May 27. At Cheltenham, aged 37, Mar-

HERFORDSHIRE.—May 3. Aged 64, John Meredith, esq. of Kington.

HERTFORDSHIRE.—May 20, aged 86, Mrs. Easter

KENT.—April 1. At

Philadelphia Elizabeth, wife of Tournay, Rector of that place; late John Stephenson, esq. sole husband and five on the loss of a most excellent

May 3. At Bromley, P. of Rev. J. J. Talbot, M. Bromley College.

June 10. Sidney, third son of Henry Streetfield, esq. of Chiddington, Kent, private Secretary to the Rt. Hon. Robert Peel.

June 12. At Margate, in his 60th year, Mr. J. Dicks, of Jamaica Wharf, London.

LANCASHIRE.—May 18. Aged 26, Mr. Hon. Blower, of Barton, near Preston.

May 28. At Burton, S. Beckett, M. D.

June 2. At Liverpool, aged 50, Mr. Edward Griffith, solicitor.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—April 3. Dr. Wright Mason, of Coningsby, near Horncastle.

April 7. At Grimsby, aged 23, the wife of James Preston, esq. eldest dau. of Alderman Goulton, of Hull. She had not been married three quarters of a year.

April 10. At Crosby, near Brigg, Mary, wife of J. Chatterton, esq. and dau. of late Jonathan Barnard, esq. of Epworth.

April 11. Aged 79, Mr. Wm. Johnson, of Barton-upon-Humber, formerly a bull-dog, and lately engaged as a manufacturer of Paris Whites.

May 7. Aged 82, William Tenaby, of Barton-upon-Humber, a well-known character for his peculiar oratory, as town orator.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.—April 3. At St. Ann's, near Chepstow, aged 26, Emma, dau. of late Claude Philip Gayon, esq.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.—May 24. John Buxton, esq. of Northampton, aged 84. In religion a Dissenter, and in politics a Whig, he was of the most retired and unassuming habits, except when roused by a sense of public duty, on which occasions he supported his principles with a zeal, an energy, and a perseverance which will be long remembered. In private life he was amiable and benevolent; feelingly alive to the wishes and

Aged 56, Charlotte, wife of H. J. J. De-
lain, esq. late of Hull.

Aged 46, Richard Rennards, esq. of
Hull, merchant, and Sardinian Consul.

April 9. At Howden, aged 58, John
Peirson, esq. of the firm of Messrs. Spof-
forth, jun. Peirsons, and Dyson, solicitors.

April 14. At Doncaster, aged 25, Mr.
Ebenezer Hall, grocer. He was exemplary
for his piety, and an occasional preacher in

the Wesleyan connexion. He left, by his
will, his body to Mr. Le Gay-Bennett, of
Bawtry, (surgeon) for dissection. Singular
as the bequest may appear, we are assured it
emanated from philanthropic and benevolent
principles, and it is necessary to add, that
the respectable surgeon to whom the bequest
was made, waved all claims on the ex-
trix; and his remains were conveyed to
Gainsborough for interment.—*Hull Adver.*

BILL OF MORTALITY, from May 21, to June 24, 1823.

Christened.		Buried.			
Males	- 971	Males	- 754	2 and 5	152
Females	- 937	Females	- 768	5 and 10	66
Whereof have died under two years old		443		10 and 20	65
				20 and 30	111
				30 and 40	136
				40 and 50	136
				50 and 60	124
				60 and 70	145
				70 and 80	106
				80 and 90	88
				90 and 100	6
				100	0

Salt 5s. per bushel; 1½d. per pound.

GENERAL AVERAGE of BRITISH CORN which governs Importation, from the Returns ending June 14.

Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.	Rye.	Beans.	Peas.
s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
62 5	33 9	26 10	36 6	35 8	37 2

PRICE OF FLOUR, per Sack, June 23, 55s. to 60s.

AVERAGE PRICE of SUGAR, June 18, 80s. 8½d. per cwt.

PRICE OF HOPS, IN THE BOROUGH MARKET, June 23.

Kent Bags	2l. 15s. to 4l. 15s.	Kent Pockets	3l. 8s. to 5l. 12s.
Sussex Ditto	2l. 10s. to 2l. 18s.	Sussex Ditto	3l. 0s. to 4l. 4s.
Yearling	1l. 15s. to 2l. 16s.	Essex Ditto	2l. 16s. to 4l. 12s.
Farnham, fine, 6l. 6s. to 8l. 8s.			

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 23.

St. James's, Hay 4l. 6s. Straw 2l. 17s. 0d. Clover 4l. 10s. 0d.—Whitechapel, Hay 4l. 10s. 0d.
Straw 2l. 10s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s.—Smithfield, Hay 4l. 15s. Straw 2l. 10s. 0d. Clover 5l. 0s. 0d.

SMITHFIELD, June 23. To sink the Offal—per stone of 8lbs.

Beef	3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.	Lamb	4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.
Mutton	3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.	Head of Cattle at Market June 23 :	
Veal	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Beasts	2,520 Calves 890.
Pork	4s. 0d. to 5s. 0d.	Sheep and Lambs.	24,490 Pigs 270.

COALS, June 20 : Newcastle, 33s. 0d. to 43s. 0d.—Sunderland, 38s. 0d. to 43s. 6d.

TALLOW, per Cwt. Town Tallow 38s. 6d. Yellow Russia 36s. 0d.

SOAP, Yellow 70s. Mottled 78s. Curd 82s.—CANDLES, 8s. 6d. per Doz. Moulds 10s. 0d.

THE PRICES of NAVIGABLE CANAL SHARES, DOCK STOCKS, WATER WORKS, FIRE INSURANCE, and GAS LIGHT SHARES, (to the 24th of June, 1823), at the Office of Mr. M. RAINE, (successor to the late Mr. SCOTT), 28, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, London.—Grand Trunk Canal, 2000l. Div. 75l. per annum.—Coventry Canal, 1050l. Div. 44l. per annum.—Birmingham Canal, (divided Shares), 310l. Div. 12l. per annum.—Warwick and Birmingham, 230l. Div. for the half-year 5l. 10s.—Warwick and Napton, 215l. Div. for the half-year 5l.—Neath, 395l. Div. 22l. 10s. per annum.—Swansea, 185l. Div. 10l.—Monmouth, 175l.—176l. with half-year's Div. 4l. 10s.—Grand Junction, 245l.—250. with the half-year's Div. 5l.—Manchester, Bolton, and Bury Canal, 100l. with approaching Div.—Old Union Canal, 74l. with the half-year's Div. 2l.—Rochdale, 73l. Div. 3l. per annum.—Ellesmere, 64l.—Regent's 41l.—Thames and Medway Canal, 22l.—Portsmouth and Arundel, 30l.—Severn and Wye railway and Canal, 35l. Div. 16s. for the last half-year.—Lancaster, 27l. Div. 1l. per annum.—Worcester and Birmingham, 32l. Div. 1l. per annum.—Wilts and Berks, 6l.—Kennet and Avon, 20l.—West India Dock Stock, 180l.—London Dock Stock, 117l.—Globe Assurance, 155l. with the half-year's Div. 3l. 10s.—Atlas Ditto, 5l. 5s.—Rock Life Assurance, 3l.—East London Water Works, 117l. with the half-year's Div. 2l.—Westminster Gas Light and Coke Company, 71l.—London Institution, original Shares, 28l.—Russell Ditto, 9l. 9s.

THE SUPPLEMENT

TO

VOL. XCIII. PART I.

Embellished with Views of the GATEWAY of LULLINGSTONE CASTLE, Kent; and the
FREE SCHOOL at STAMFORD:
Also with the Representation of an ANCIENT PAINTING in ENFIELD CHURCH.

Mr. URBAN, *Bromley, Kent,*
March 1, 1820.

I ATTEMPTED in my last communication to afford some account of the Antiquities at Otford*; the subject of the present leads me along the banks of the Darent about four miles to the northward of the village above-mentioned, to the antient demesne of Lullingstone.

This consists of a park, nearly four miles in circumference, lying on the left bank of the Darent, and rising to a bold eminence towards the South-west, crowned with finely-clustered woods, and interspersed with venerable insulated trees of beech, oak, or ash. Five hundred head of deer by their placid browsings, or sudden and cautious flight, enliven the upland scene of Lullingstone park.

Close to the seat of the present possessor, Sir Thomas Dyke, now styled Lullingstone Castle, the river is received into a capacious basin, and, forming in its course a pretty fall of a few feet, glides on, at the back of the mansion, towards its mouth. From the lulling murmur of this stream, rippling over the pebbles, the place is said to have derived its appellation. This "stille sound" has not escaped the notice of Spenser in his beautiful description of the house of Morpheus:

"—— to lulle him in his slumber soft a
trickling streame"——

The front of the existing house at Lullingstone appears to have been erected as late as the reign of Queen Anne. It is, however, approached on the eastern side by the noble portal of brick (*represented in the Plate*), and erected by Sir John

Peché or Pechy†. This gateway is flanked by two polygonal towers; an entablature in the centre exhibits the lion *double queued*, and the motto of the Pechés, "*Prest à faire*." To the left of this entrance, on the lawn, and forming a right angle with the mansion, stands the antient little church.

The beautiful site of Lullingstone was not, it appears, overlooked in Roman times. Near the North-eastern boundary of the park a tessellated pavement was discovered in the course of the last century, and several coins and other relics of Roman occupation were ploughed up. It may be observed that a lane leads from Lullingstone through Chelsfield, and points directly on the fortifications commonly called Cæsar's Camp at Keston, the antiquities of which I have elsewhere endeavoured to describe‡.

Lullingstone was formerly divided into two distinct parishes and estates. Their population having greatly declined, in the year 1412 the church of *Lullingstane* on the northern side was abandoned, the parishes united§, and the service of the Deity performed in that of Lullingstone. Thorpe describes much Roman brick as visible in the ruins of the church of *Lullingstane*: it had been worked into the walls when the remains of Roman buildings were plentiful in the neighbourhood. It appears from Domesday, that the two estates at Lullingstone were held of Odo Bishop of Bayeux, by the families of Ross and Peyforer.

† It is evident, from the quantity of the lines in the epitaph on Sir Percival Hart, that the final *e* in Peché was pronounced.

‡ In the tract entitled, "*Investigation of the Antiquities of Holwood Hill*," appended to Dunkin's Bromley.

§ Registrum Roffense, p. 477.

"Gaisfrid

* See vol. xc. i. p. 489.

“Percivall Hart, goods knight, lieth here, that lieth to Poche was, Who did his daies in service of four worthy princes passe, Of which the first him knighthode gave, but all him favourde muche, And though the change of reignes and sway of state sometimes were suche, As serch'd all sorts, his name in question never came nor went. His youth in wars abroad, his age in peace at home he spent, Chief Steward and Knight-harbinger in Court his places were, And those two rowmes * in those four raignes with credit great he bare. In Lord Braies blood he matched, where through twelve children he obtain'd, Which as their states and ages cravde he orderlie uptrain'd. Himself, his house, and house-hold train, his diet, and his port, With what to worship else might tend, he used in such good sort, As to his praise just prooffe procured whereas he had to deal, A friend to all, a foe to none, fast to his commonweal, Here four score years and four with men he lived on earth to die, And dead, with saints in heaven now lives, and shall eternallie.
Obiit vicesimo primo die Maii, anno 1581.”

Sir Percivall must indeed have possessed some remarkably respectable or pliant qualities which enabled him to retain his office with perfect approbation in the succeeding reigns of Henry VIII. Edward VI. Mary, and Elizabeth.

On an altar tomb in the North Chapel are the effigies of a knight and his lady, sculptured in a much superior style to the monument of Sir Percival. The inscription is as follows:

“Here lieth Sir George Hart, Knight, second sone of Sir Percivall Hart, Knight, who spent his youth in travel into forayne partes, for his better inabling to doe his prince and country service, which he accordingly performed in his elder yeares towards them both to his great reputation. Queen Elizabeth of famous memorie (that ever carried a sparing hand in bestowing of honor), gave him the order of knighthode. He married Elizabeth Bowes, the daughter of John Bowes, of Elford, in Staffordshire, Esquier, descended of that auncient family of the Bowses of Yorkshire, by whom he had five children, namely Percivall, Robert, and George, sonnes, and Frances and Elizabeth, daughters. He lived vertuously the term of 55 years, and died religiously the 16th day of July, 1587.”

On a blue slab:

“Here lies the body of William Hart, Esq. eldest sonn of Sir Percivall Hart, who died on the one and thirty of March, 1671, in the 77th year of his age.”

Comparing the dates given on the inscriptions, this could not be a son of Sir Percivall Hart first commemorated, and who died in 1581. He might be a grandson.

Bearings of the Harts: Azure and Gules per chevron, three harts trippant Or. Of the Bowes: Ermine, three bows proper.

The next monument is formed by a modern Gothic screen, ornamented with various escutcheons of the alliances of the Harts. The beautifying of which the inscription boasts, has been the greatest injury to the church, and has destroyed, by the anomalies of Grecian and undefinable architecture, the purity of its Gothic character.

“In memory of Percyvall Hart, Esq. the munificent repairer and beautifier of this church, himself a true lover of the Church of England, and Representative of this county in the two last Parliaments of her most pious Majesty Queen Ann. During which time the church and clergy received greater tokens of royal bounty than from the Reformation to her time, or since to this day. Mr. Hart's steady attachment to the old English Constitution disqualified him from sitting any more in Parliament, abhorring all venality, and scorning as much to buy the people's voices as to sell his own, conscious of having always preferred the interest of Great Britain to that of any foreign state. He passed the remainder of his life in hospitable retirement, with as much tranquillity as possible under the declension both of his own health and that of his native country, which when he could not serve, he could not but deplore. He married Sarah, youngest daughter of Edward Dixon, Esq. of Tonbridge, by whom he had one daughter, Ann, married to Sir Thomas Dyke, Baronet, of Horeham, in Sussex; he died on the 27 day of October in the year 1738, aged 70. Mrs. Hart died on the 6th day of November, 1720, aged 57. The curious inspector of these monuments will see a short account of an auncient family for more than four centuries, contented with a moderate estate, not wasted by luxury nor increased by avarice. May their posterity, emulating their virtues, long enjoy their possessions. Percyvall Hart, Esq. was baptized 7 May, 1666; buried Nov. 6, 1738.

* “Rowme” is frequently used by the writers of the 16th century for office.

111. This blade, if haply be its doom,
 will strike upon the flinty tomb,
 From death's own cavern cold and dark,
 May yet elicit Memory's spark.

112. Mr. URBAN, Putney, May 13.

PERHAPS the following curious fact may be interesting, and may likewise be found deserving of notice by those who are fond of the study of natural history. The full-grown *Scarabeus vernalis* of Linnæus will be found upon dissection to contain the gordius or hair worm coiled up in its inside, so as apparently to form the whole of the intestines, and which upon being put into water, will disco-

your readers may be able to throw some light upon the subject; though if it would afford any clue towards accounting for it, I will mention; that from the voracious nature of the beetle, it is possible that it may be in the habit of swallowing them.

Yours, &c.

J. B. R.

COMPENDIUM OF COUNTY HISTORY.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

(Continued from p. 496.)

"And, Somerset! to thee belongs a branch
 Of the commercial palm to grace thine hand.
 I hail thee mistress of the staple-loom:
 I hail thy fertile soil and temperate clime.

Cheer'd I quaff,
 In this my second youth, delicious draught!
 The dulcet, sinless beverage of thy kine;
 Delighted feast upon thy honied stores,
 Not Hybla or Hymettus sweeter yields:
 And that Neptunian herbage* which on rocks
 That barrier thee around, of surface smooth,
 The nymphs, perhaps, of the Cerulean flood,
 Propitious to our race, with art divine,
 In one continuous, fine-spun film have spread." WRAB.

MISCELLANEOUS REMARKS.

On the North wall of the body of ASHILL Church, under elliptic arches, are the crumbling remains of two very ancient tombs. One of them was designed to perpetuate the memory of a woman, who, according to a foolish tradition, had seven children at one birth. Round the mother are displayed the effigies of the seven children.

The father of the learned RALPH CUDWORTH was Rector of ALLER, at which place our philosopher was born. In the parish church lies the effigy in armor of Sir Reginald de Botreaux, Knt. who died in 1420. In this parish the sacrament of baptism was administered to the whole Danish army, when they embraced Christianity; King Alfred, who stood sponsor for the Danish Chief, gave him the name of Athelstan, and adopted him as his son.

Thomas Gordon, the celebrated translator of Tacitus, lived awhile at the Court-house of ABBOTS LEIGH, in the capacity of amanuensis to Mr. Trenchard, in conjunction with whom he published his "Cato."

Under the foundation of the Abbey House at BATH, taken down in 1775, was found the remains of very august Roman sudatories, constructed upon their elegant plans, with floors suspended upon square brick pillars. In 1787, a head of Apollo, and a hypocaust were discovered. The Cross Bath received its appella-

* "A marine vegetable substance, called laver (*Ulva lactuca* of Linnæus), found only in perfection on this coast. It is diffused over the surface of the rocks, washed by the sea."

principles, on head
 and feet, on the
 family, with the effi
 yard is one of the pr
 neighbouring mansi
 ones; the walls are

CHARTERHOUSE V
 founded in this
 Richard Nikke, I
 1480; Walter Halei
 the learned Anthony
 Grew gave birth
 stands recorded for b
 house in London.

In CHEW MAGNA
 He is of a gigantick
 the shoulders, &c.]

armour, cut out of one solid piece of brass.

In CHEWTON MENDIP Church is an old tomb-stone 8 feet long and 3½ high
 whereon are the effigies of William Lord Bonville in armour, and Elizabeth
 his wife.

CLAVERTON deserves celebrity from the living have been the Rectory of this
 late excellent and ingenious Richard Greaves, M. A.

COOMBE DOWN is the place where the greatest quantity of free-stone comes
 from; the land is undermined for miles, and persons are allowed to go down
 to see the works, but that is very unpleasant, on account of the damp and con-
 tinual dripping from the top.

In CROWCOMBE Church lie several of the ancient house of Carew, descended
 from Nesta, daughter of Rees, Prince of South Wales.

At DISCOVE, a romantic hamlet in the parish of Bruton, in 1711, were
 found the remains of a Roman tessellated pavement.

At DITCHEAT was born in 1765, a stout boy without arms or shoulders.
 He was named William, and 1791 was living without the usual appendages of
 arms, but possessing all the strength, power, and dexterity of the ablest man,
 and exercising every function of life; he fed, dressed, undressed, combed
 hair, shaved his beard with the razor in his toes, cleaned his shoes, lighted his
 fire, wrote out his own bills and accounts, and did almost every other domestic
 business; being a farmer by occupation, he performed the usual business of the
 field, foddered his cattle, made his ricks, cut his hay, caught his horse, and
 saddled and bridled him with his feet and toes, &c. &c. &c. Colinson.

DUNDON and DUNKERRY MOUNTAINS appear to have been used as beacons
 to alarm the country in cases of invasion, &c. several fire hearths being ob-
 servable at them.

ENMORE Castle forms a quadrangle 86 feet long by 78 broad, and is sur-
 rounded by a dry ditch 16 feet deep, and 40 wide. It is in the Antico-mo-
 dern style, and was built by John Earl of Egmont, who designed and planned
 the whole with his own hand. The drawbridge is curious; it is 13 feet long
 and 10 broad, weighs 4,900 pounds, and is manageable by one man, who can
 raise or lower it at pleasure.

FARLEY Chapel contains some very rare curiosities. Under its arch stands
 an old table tomb, highly sculptured on the sides and ends with coats of arms,
 knights, and a woman, in niches; the full-sized representations of a knight and
 his lady are recumbent upon the top; the former cased in armour, with a lion
 at his feet; the latter in the dress of the times; the effigies of Sir Thomas Hen-
 gerford, who died Dec. 3, 1508, and Johanna his wife, who followed him in
 1512.

Adjoining to the East end of FROME Church is a burial place, where lies
 the body of Bishop Kennet, who died in 1711.—The noted author of the work
 on Witchcraft, Mr. Joseph Glanville, was sometime Vicar of the New Church.

At GLASTONBURY, according to a ridiculous story related in the Golden
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Legend,

On **LANSDOWN Downs** the **Bath races** are held. Here is likewise a **monument** erected to commemorate the battle in 1646, when **Sir Beville Granville** fell; it was erected in 1720 by **Lord George Lansdown**, grandson of Sir Beville Granville, and is inscribed "to the memory of his renowned and valiant Cornish friends who conquered dying in the Royal cause."

The parish of **LYMINGTON** was the Rectory of the famous Cardinal **Wolsey**. There is an anecdote of him, that soon after his preferment to this living, he was put into the stocks by **Sir Amias Pawlet**, a neighbouring justice of the peace, for getting drunk, and making a riot at a fair;—a kind of discipline which **Wolsey** did not forget when he arrived at the high station of **Lord Chancellor of England**; he summoned his corrector up to London, and after a severe reprimand, enjoined him six years close confinement in the Temple.

MARTOCK Church formerly contained some excellent paintings on glass. It has a superb altar-piece.—In the centre of the town stands the market-place, and near it a handsome fluted column with a dial, being a model of the celebrated pillar of **Trajan** at **Wilton House**, the seat of the **Earl of Pembroke**.

MENDIP HILLS were anciently called *Moinedrop*, having many knotts upon them of steep ascent. On the highest part is a considerable flat containing some swamps, which often prove dangerous to travellers. They are now covered for a vast extent with heath and fern, and large flocks of sheep are kept upon them.

In **MIDDLEZOY Church** is a brass to the memory of "Louis Chevalier de **Misiers**, a French gentleman, who behaved himself with great courage and gallantry 18 years in the English service; and was unfortunately slain on the 6th of July, 1685, at the battle of **Weston**, where he behaved himself with all the courage imaginable against the King's enemies commanded by the rebel **Duke of Munmouth**."

MINEHEAD is reckoned the safest harbour in the county; for in the great storm in 1703, when the ships were blown on shore, wrecked and lost in every other harbour in the county, they suffered little or no damage in this.

In **NUNNEY Church** are the tombs of the **De la Mere** family, adorned with escutcheons on the side and end.

In **PAULTON Church** lie the mutilated effigies of **Sir John Palton, Knt.** who was engaged in the wars of **Edw. III.**

SOUTH PETHERTON Church was the Vicarage of **Dr. James Harcourt**, a great benefactor.

PRIOR-PARK, a magnificent mansion, (which together with the wings, offices, &c. forms a front of above 1000 feet) was formerly the residence of **Ralph Allen, Esq.** who kept open house for men of known genius, and was particularly fond of **Pope**. He was also the Allworthy of **Fielding's "Tom Jones."** It was afterwards possessed by **Bishop Warburton** in consequence of his marriage with **Mr. Allen's** niece, and after several changes it got into **Chancery**, became the seat of **Lord Hawarden**, and is now possessed by **Mr. John Thomas**.

The mineral spring at **QUEEN'S CAMEL** is very cold to the touch, and offensive to the smell, being not much unlike burnt gunpowder mixed with water.

At the irruption of the **SEVERN** in 1607, it was observed that creatures of contrary natures, dogs, hares, foxes, conies, cats, and mice, getting up to the tops of some hills, dispensed at that time with their antipathies, remaining peaceably together, without sign of fear or violence one towards another. *Fuller.*

SOMERTON was formerly a considerable town, and gave name to the county.—In the Castle **King John** of France was kept prisoner, after his removal from **Hertford**.

In the South Isle of **STOKE COURCY Church** is a large handsome mural monument of various kinds of marble, to the memory of **Sir T. Wroth, Bart.** of **Petherton Park, M.P.** for **Bridgewater, Wells**, and the county. He maintained the antient spirit of English hospitality, and died 1721.

In **STOKE GIFFORD Church** are several monuments of the family of the "right worthy" **Rodneys**.

In **SUCKHAM Church** was buried the learned divine and loyalist **Dr. Ryan**, who raised both men and horse for **Charles II.**, and engaged his five sons (four of whom were captains) in the service of his Majesty."

MR. URBAN, June 2. **HERE** is a point beyond which even Christian forbearance can hardly be expected to carry the most benign and heavenly temper; and if I have little of this benevolent spirit to controul me, I have the more excuse for the indignation which in every day finds some new cause to fill my heart and flush my cheek with just anger and resentment against the brutal and savage practice of "riding the willing horse to death." Matches against time, and the boyish sport of steeple-hunting, are become very serious and very scandalous sources of great mischief. If a man for a few pounds of gold or silver in his pocket is willing to sweat as many of flesh from off his own bones, and without one ounce or grain of common sense, to perform more than a Mecca Pilgrimage, and in the character of a pedestrian to walk so many miles direct on end, or to run so many in a circle, his folly does not fall I grant within the protecting provisions of the Statute; and he may wind-gall, spavin, and break down, for his own amusement if he will.

But it is not so, Mr. Urban, with him, who, being the greater brute of the two, rides his poor horse against the shortest possible time in which the distance required may be done, or as it has sometimes proved, against a time in which it is impossible the poor over-driven beast can fulfil his master's brutal pleasure, or satisfy his worse than brutal avarice—an avarice only to be satiated by the bitter sufferings of a *fellow creature*; I say fellow creature, because such a horseman is not only, as Shakspeare expresses it, incorporated with the brave beast, but he becomes identical in nature with it, and levels all distinctions between them, if he does not absolutely degrade human reason below the standard of mere animal instinct.

But there is a remedy for the evil, and it should be applied. The Legislature makes no distinctions, has no preferences; and the ticketed brute in Smithfield is no more punishable by the Statute than is his rival barbarian at Newmarket or in St. James's-street. I am myself a magistrate for more counties than one in which such cruelties may be practised, and I am resolved, whenever a poor distressed animal is broken down, or from hard driving is compelled to give in, just

to state I purpose to insist that the utmost rigour, and to inflict the heaviest penalty incurred on every offender; and if every administrator of equal justice, and such every Magistrate should be, will come to the same resolution, and act upon it indiscriminately and impartially, the evil will soon be corrected, and the very beasts share that mercy to which by the divine will they are entitled; and which every good man will most cheerfully shew to them.

HUMANITAS.

MR. URBAN,

June 2.

EVERY one who compares Mr. Wyatt's additions at the House of Lords, with the adjoining venerable structure, cannot help observing a complete failure. Judging from the new entrance to the House of Lords, lately tacked on the great monument of Mr. Wyatt's fame, it does not appear that we are likely to have any thing better from his successors.

This "elegant specimen" of the Arts would perhaps have been passed over in silence had it not been drawn into notice by Mr. Britton (p. 218). This new work is designed (as we are told) by Mr. Soane, and is likely to reflect as much credit upon his architectural abilities as many other of his works. The iron work of the gates displays his favourite honeysuckle taste, admirably applied in a "Gothic" design; however appropriate it may be in any newly-invented nondescript order.

I shall content myself with remarking that this architectural deformity is a collection of large flat arches, destitute of mouldings or ornament, slender buttresses, ill-formed tracery, yellow glass and skylights, and "a cloister" formed of a segment of a circle. The large porch, designed for the royal carriage to draw beneath, communicates through one of its arches with a second porch of a square form, with a skylight in its centre, such as are very useful in counting-houses and offices, but are never found in any genuine "Gothic structure." To the back of this porch is attached a small semicircular projection, also furnished with a skylight, designed no doubt for some useful purpose or other, but what is rather questionable. The ceiling of the largest porch and cloister are vaulted and groined according to the

matter I am anxious to discuss, because out of it arises a question of some moment in times when the prerogative of the mob has so greatly increased, is still increasing, and ought to be diminished.

What, in a legal construction of the term, constitutes a Fair? and to what measures of interference do the powers of a Magistrate extend where an attempt is made to establish an annual assembling of the lower orders for purposes of riot and profligacy, under some other name, or under no name at all, guarded as these assemblies are from those exhibitions and practices which by the letter of the statute are necessary to constitute an act of vagrancy.

An old proverb quaintly says, *an old woman and a goose make a market*—two old women and two geese make a fair; but what shall we say if in a populous village, by the interested invitations of some artful publican, or the mischievous influence of some less worthy person, hundreds of the poorest of the poor are collected together on a stated day, to waste the time of their employers, and their own hard and scanty earnings, in revelry, riot, blasphemy, and drunkenness. All shew-men and booth-holders, mountebanks and stage-players, fiddlers, bear-leaders, and jugglers, are expressly within the spirit and letter of the statute vagrants and vagabonds, and liable to commitment. But what are we to conclude of pony and donkey racing, a soaped pig, tumbling in sacks and running for shifts, grinning through collars, breaking heads for love and fun, and eating fire for mere amusement?

These are indisputably ingredients, which when mixed up and exhibited together, to all intents and purposes constitute a Fair; and though in themselves simply pills to purge melancholy, they do infinite injury to the constitution of Church and State. Now, are these dramatis personæ within the precincts of vagrancy, or without the line? Does the Statute apply to their exhibitions of mummery and skill, or are they exempt from penalties, and authorized in their excitement to riot and intemperance? I would ask how far such assemblies may be considered as taking upon them the characters of a Fair, and so becoming illegal; or if they are to be looked upon only as the inoffensive meetings of neighbours, with which, excepting in their excesses, the jurisdiction of the Magistrate has nothing to do?

The putting down of established custom, unless under the provisions of an Act of Parliament, is so difficult a matter, that of itself it is a sufficient argument against the admission of institutions which may, and from the nature of things must and will, become injurious to the morals of the people, and consequently sooner or later subversive of their best interests. X.

Mr. URBAN, Devon, April 16.

IN valuable records transmitted to posterity in your permanent work, future history will find materials for its compilation; and a misrepresentation of character and motives, however artful may be the gloss and affected candour thrown over them, will be detected and rectified, by impartial enquiry and fair investigation contained in your faithful pages.

I have before me the book entitled "A Voice from St. Helena," which has attracted the attention of those who admired or detested the character and conduct of that child and champion of Jacobinism, Napoleon Buonaparte, who stands pre-eminent and unrivalled as the most distinguished destroyer of the human race, and the author of more multiplied miseries inflicted on mankind in every shape of cruelty, spoliation, and injustice, than has been hitherto recorded in the annals of guilt. Anxious to do away as much as possible the impression of his crimes on the public mind, he studiously endeavours either to avert them from himself, or to divert them to others. He calls on the world implicitly to give credence to every sentiment and opinion applied to him in the present work; and though this is drawing deeply on belief, we shall suppose all to have been said which is said in the "Voice from St. Helena;" and shall cursorily animadvert to the leading facts mentioned, leaving it to the intelligent reader to draw his own conclusions.

Having premised this much, let us at once go into the subject. Napoleon says of Ney that "he was a madman," and that the proclamation against the Bourbons was by Ney himself, totally unauthorized by him, Buonaparte. Now, during the whole course of his usurpation, this very man was always deemed a calculating, able, and steady military leader, unless it may be termed madness that he plundered and destroyed

unqualified contempt for the nob Emigrés, or present Ultra, are doing so much mischief in France. He says they were the cause of the revolution, and that they "re-loaded with the same vices and passions for which they were expelled, to produce another revolution. *n'ont rien appris; ils n'ont rien oublié.*" This is a sweeping censure which there must be many exceptions. Napoleon's unfounded and arrogant censures of the Duke of Wellington's generalship, at the battle of Waterloo, I refuted in a former number of the Gentleman's Magazine; saying, what was easily done, the wisest blunders of this egotistical vaunting Usurper, who invariably shifts the blame of his own failures on others; and will scarcely allow a particle of merit to any opposed to him. Though he has been known to say that *numbers constituted his secret victory*, he constantly misrepresents a real fact. For instance, he says in his work before us, that at Moskwa he beat 250,000 Russians, with 90,000. Now it is confessed, that he lost about 100,000 cavalry in his retreat, and his army added, made the ninety thousand. It is known that he crossed the Russian frontier with near 200,000 men, the half of whom he would not dare to look on, in a battle of decisive consequence. Here he again blundered egregiously, as he ought to have been checked to Petersburg, instead of Moscow. There, as at Vienna, he should have dictated a peace on his own terms. He palliates his mistake by saying he would have wintered at Moscow, were there were not provisions sufficient to subsist his army and inhabitants for one month. This would have terminated in the evacuation or surrender of the French army, as the country would have been isolated all round him. Rostopchin's flagration drove these lawless marauders to destruction in another shape. Had the Prussian army cut across into their rear, when he rashly advanced to Moscow, the capture of the French army would have been the certain result of the campaign. He unjustly expelled Egypt; and after calling on the inhabitants, *to come with him to meet the enemies of the Prophet* (a fine Christian this), he ran away, to shun being captured with that army.

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His master, an English Ambassador, of stock-jobbing; and an English lady of rank, of receiving several thousand pounds, monthly, for giving him information through his corps of smugglers. Such gratuitous assertions, by an unprincipled man, are unworthy of any credit; and are utterly inconsistent with the integrity of the British character. Could he have given the proofs, this book would have mentioned them.

We are now come, in the middle of the first volume, to a perfect and astounding climax of unblushing impudence, where he asserts, that he attained to his astonished elevation *without committing a single crime*. His avowed destruction of the prisoners at Jaffa, was no crime. His massacre of the citizens of Paris and Toulon, was no crime. His multiplied cruelties in Italy, were no crimes. He said the Duke d'Enghien was plotting against him. If so, why had not he a fair, open trial? It was a foul and horrid midnight-deed that shunned all light beyond that of the glimmering torches which showed the assassins the unfortunate victim. Has any one a doubt of the secret murder of Pichegru and Captain Wright, not to mention the innocent Palm, and thousands who disappeared in confinement. The fact is, that the seared conscience of this horrible miscreant, had lost all moral feeling; and he exhibited the utmost power combined with *extreme depravity*. He affects to speak well of England, a country which he declared he would render *unfit for man to live in*. After being a willing scourge in the hands of an all-wise Providence, his infamous career was stopped. "The wrath of man shall praise thee; and the remainder of his wrath shalt thou restrain."—Much of this first volume consists of scurrilous abuse and objuratory vituperation, incessantly directed against Sir Hudson Lowe, the Governor, who whether sinning, or sinned against, was under the prejudices described by the doggrel lines:

"Whatever you may say, or whatever you may do,
[you!]
Never can be right, because 'twas done by

If the author has not identified himself with the sentiments of the Usurper, he seems at least to give them, not unwillingly, if not *con amore*. It is surprising that he should not have repre-

army, whose progress they would oppose, debilitated, reduced and inefficient; as dreadful privations and sufferings must have previously rendered it. The East India Company have an army of 150,000 men highly disciplined. Supposing a considerable portion of the invading army to reach India, as it were, miraculously, their bones would remain to bleach on the plains of Hindoostan, as a monument of the ignorance and folly leading to a merited fate.

Napoleon spent his time in peevish fastfulness, or in indulging in bitter invectives against the English. Dignity and magnanimity of mind seemed foreign to his nature. He formed an unjust estimate of his condition. Alexander, as a measure of safety, must have sent him to Siberia; and the Emperor of Austria and King of Prussia would on no account have taken charge of him. Napoleon is anxious to persuade posterity that his continuing to reign, would be the only security against the dangerous ambition of Russia. Buonaparte's usurpation would have been utterly inconsistent with the safety of the British empire; and it has entailed on the country the one half of the national debt. With our fleet Russia can at all times be sealed up hermetically; and a stop put to her trade would prove to her of fatal consequence. The future best policy of England will be to avoid Continental war; to encourage the formation of free and representative Governments in Europe; to communicate her language and literature, and consequently, Christianity to India; and to act with her Navy, by occasional descents on distant and unexpected points. This system will be economical, decisive, and productive of peace on the best terms, without the embarrassment and expence of foreign alliances. Napoleon is to favour us with commentaries on the King of Prussia's wars, in order to show military blunders, all of which he, of course, would have avoided. The assertions without proof, in these volumes, are endless. Will the Emperors of Russia and Austria leave it uncontradicted, that the one offered his sister, and the other his daughter, in marriage to the spoliator of their dominions, by unprovoked aggression? It is well known that Napoleon was illiterate, and deficient in style. If he excelled in any writing, it was in the

coarse and virulent invectives illustrated by himself, in the prospectus and columns of the *Moniteur*. His *lettres* were of his own composition, and his admirers will not hold them up, as specimens of tolerable writing; to say nothing of the insolence, arrogance, and ascertained falsehood which distinguished these incoherent productions. Buonaparte furnished the ideas in these volumes, and the author clothed them in the language that appears.

Madame Campan's papers contain an admirable account of the life of the unfortunate Marie Antoinette; and yet Napoleon gives a most scandalous anecdote which he asserts he had from the very panegyrist herself.

Madame de Stael refused to gratify his vanity, at the expense of truth. He seized the whole edition of her works; offered her every indignity, and banished her from France. Madame de Stael, from evidence, gives a very different account of things, and little creditable to the little Emperor. We have a good specimen of his candour in telling Ferdinand that he would liberate him; but must make war on him the following day. Of course weak Ferdinand preferred his unjust captivity.

In this book, names of men in power are given in *****, in order to accuse them, with impunity, of directing Buonaparte to be perpetually harassed, with a view of driving him to commit suicide. This is malignant; and if he was restrained from extensive rides, he was better treated than Royal captives of real family, found in the page of History. He threatens us with the execration of posterity; "*Al meno, avrò questa consolazione, che la mia morte sarà in disonore eterno alla Nazione Inglese.*" He avows the practice of opening letters at the post-office, and without proof says that this usage is common in England. In volume II. we have a narration of 30 pages, censuring Sir Hudson's military conduct in Italy. They amply prove, that Napoleon's sister, Caroline, was, in her way, nearly as unprincipled as her upstart brother: and that Italian spies will always receive our money, and make a convenient point of conscience, to betray their Protestant employers to their Catholick enemies.

The author censures the ministry for not sending the body of Napoleon to be

in each dirty avenue of the Metropolis, in the hope of forming a collection suited to the dimensions of our apartment, and purchased with painful reference to the state of our exchequer.

To enable our fair readers more highly to appreciate the value of this pursuit, to assist their judgment, and to show that there are "more things" even in a China cup, than "*are dreamt of in their philosophy*," we lay before them the following observations, premising that we are indebted on this occasion to a gentleman whose name, were we permitted to mention it, is synonymous with all that is classical in taste, and profound in research.

These observations, it will be observed, are confined to that porcelain which has given a name to every other—the production of *China*.

The proficiency of the Chinese in the chief branch of their manufactures, the state of their fine arts, and even the religious opinions of the people, may be collected from their porcelain. In the numerous private cabinets of this Metropolis are specimens of the most precious kinds of porcelain, for which the Chinese have been long pre-eminent, and the manufactories of our own country experience the benefit of these models. With the advantages of more correct principles of design, the knowledge of perspective, and of the harmony of colours, we are only deficient in understanding the mixture of the materials, and the plastic part, to rival the productions of Eastern Asia in this line. The former may be made good to us by our *superior* chemical science; the latter will no doubt be acquired by patience and care. Every one, therefore, must applaud the curiosity which leads to forming such collections, and must cease to wonder at the high price at which objects of such beauty and importance have been estimated.

The kind of porcelain chiefly prized is termed Mandarin or Egg-shell. It displays the greatest ingenuity in the fabric: its characteristic is extreme delicacy, and the objects on it are of the most exquisite pencilling and enamel. The marks, however, by which the Mandarin porcelain may be known are not decidedly agreed on. Some persons have ventured to recommend it by the thinness and transparency of the material; others by the contrast of some rich colour on the outside with a

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The *Crackle China* is admired for the cracks observable in the varnish, which it is believed are occasioned by the vase being suddenly exposed to a cool draught of air while the varnish is yet warm.

The more thick *Enamel China* is less to be admired for its earth and painting, than for the freedom with which aquatic and other plants are designed on it; for the richness of the colours laid on in varnish, and the curious symbols with which it is embellished.

The *Burnt-in China* is considered of inferior quality; but this mode of colouring gives admirable richness and effect when introduced on the genuine specimens of the old Japan, which is of massive manufacture, and admired for its weight.

The old Japan, properly so called, combines almost every quality that is separately admired in the porcelain of China. The broad flowers depicted on it are displayed in blue and red, burnt in, with the addition of a little enamel. But what chiefly gives richness to these specimens is the bold relief in which some of the flowers are executed, and afterwards gilt and burnished.

The Chinese have discovered a fertile source for the embellishments of these different kinds, in the fables of their religion; and it is remarkable, that, like the Greeks, they have chosen their earthenware to commemorate their most secret doctrines.

A Chinese Emperor is said to have observed that the Dragons on his crest were designed for more than merely ornament. They had a moral signification: we may affirm, that many subjects depicted on porcelain have a recondite meaning. The operation of the elements on each other, to produce the first created universe, according to the material notions of the Gentiles, seems to be expressed by the combinations

pay the fine for his servant (as is frequently the case, in the instance of drivers of stage coaches), applauding his zeal for his master's interest; and even encouraging him in the presence of the Magistrate to a repetition of the offence, if he gained any thing by it.

I am uncertain how far it might have been advisable, or even consistent with the spirit of our laws, to have substituted *corporal* punishment in the place of a pecuniary fine; but I have little or no doubt that a severe flogging, proportioned to the degree of wanton cruelty of which he should be convicted, administered at Smithfield, Thames-street, Charing-cross, near a stand of Hackney-coaches, or some other conspicuous place of public resort, would do more to correct the evil, than any pecuniary penalties whatsoever.

But while I highly approve the provisions of Mr. Martin's Act, and sincerely applaud the benevolent spirit which suggested them, I beg leave at the same time respectfully to submit, whether some method might not be devised, the tendency of which would be to prevent the offence in question, rather than to punish it. What I mean is, whether some plan might not be contrived, not as a substitute for, but in aid of, the provisions of that Act, to destroy, as it were, the germ and principle of cruelty, and to instil a general feeling of humanity into the minds of men, particularly of the lower orders of the people, amongst whom instances, either from heedlessness, passion, or ill-will, of cruelty to brute animals, are too commonly exhibited.

Various methods of accomplishing this desirable object, will no doubt readily present themselves to humane and reflecting minds. Amongst others may the following suggestions be considered, as not altogether undeserving of attention?

1st. The heinous offence, or rather crime, for such it unquestionably is, of cruelty to the brute creation, might occasionally be pointed out from the pulpit. This has frequently been done, and it is to be hoped with good effect; and there is one humane and exemplary Clergyman, who, in the West of England, has established an annual Sermon or Lecture for this purpose. The misfortune is, that those

persons who most stand in need of such admonition, such as Hackney coachmen, carmen, chaise-drivers, and butchers' boys, are not much in the habit of frequenting our churches and chapels. Some good, however, would at all events be produced. The evil would presumably be still more effectually promoted, if the subject were to be taken up by the Methodist preachers, whose meetings are often numerous attended by persons of the description above mentioned, and who, it is well known, are in the habit of expressing themselves with great energy and effect, in language suited to the capacities, and well adapted to force conviction upon their attentive hearers.

2dly. Interludes and sentiments in favour of humanity to brute animals, expressed in some new drama on the stage, could hardly fail to be attended with good effect.

3dly. An affecting story or incident, with suitable reflections, introduced into an interesting and popular novel.

4thly. And above all, a short, plain, and temperate appeal to the feelings of the lower orders of the community (something like Paley's excellent little treatise called "*Reasons for Contentment*"), expressed in a small tract, and distributed gratis, or at a very low price, among them. This mode was very successfully employed some years ago; and the barbarous pastime so general throughout England at that period, of throwing at cocks on Shrove Tuesday, which it was the professed object of the writer to do away with, gradually fell into disuse, and in two or three years was completely abolished, by a small and cheap tract of the description just mentioned, written, I believe, by a Member of Parliament, and sent round the country to the postmasters of each district, to be distributed by them gratis among the labouring classes of the people.

Should the above short hints be thought likely to attract the notice of any of your readers, and to induce them to adopt their practical application, with a view to the amelioration of the wretched condition of so many useful and unoffending brute animals, the insertion of them in your widely-circulated Magazine, will much oblige

Yours, &c.

S. J. T.

Mr.

"In own, sign that of the master whom
served, as the husband after many
gives a place to his mistress's
in his own coat."

These whimsicalities have been rendered still more ridiculous by the perversion of names from their original import: thus we have the Swan with Two Necks—*q. d.* the swan with two necks—or marks.

We are told by an inscription over the Talbot Inn-yard†, in the Borough, that Geoffrey Chaucer and twenty-five pilgrims rested there on their journey to Canterbury, in 1489. Its present title is a corruption of Tabard, the name given "to a jacket, or sleeveless coat, whole before, open on both sides, with a square collar, winged at the shoulder," somewhat similar to that worn by our heralds in pageants and processions, and when worn "in the wars," like it having "their arms embroidered or otherwise depicted thereon."

The witty poet of "olden time" notices at length the accommodation afforded in "Southwerk, at the Tabard," to him and his fellow travellers.—

“Wel nine-and-twenty in a compaignie
Of sundry folk.”—Lines 24, 25.

He informs us—

**The chambres and the stables weren wide
And wel we weren esed atte beste."**

L. 28, 29.

And proceeds to acquaint us with

Th' estate, the arraie, the nombre and the
the cause

**Why that assembled was the compaignie
In Southwerke at this gentil hostelrie**

"That highte the Tabard."—L. 718, 721.

We have the Bell-Savage—represented in the Spectator's time by the figure of a wild man standing beside a bell!—for the *Belle Sauvage*; and the Bull and Mouth for the *Boulogne Mouth*; i. e. harbour. Stow, speaking of Gisor's Hall, has these remarks,

* The privilege of distinguishing swans by marks or nicks, was deemed of sufficient consequence to deserve a place in grants and incorporation charters, for we find "the privilege of keeping and preserving swans and cygnets, and a *swan-mark* for the same," with liberty "to change and alter that swan-mark at pleasure," frequently vouchsafed in deeds of this description.

† Engraved in our vol. LXXXII. ii. p. 217,

† Prologue to Canterbury Tales.

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so near!

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of Gros Church. 1894

Michael's in the Quorum

Corn, and such others.

In Pannier-alley, Newgate-street, is the figure of a naked boy, sitting on what has been generally represented as a pannier, but which resembles more a coil of rope*.

It bears the following inscription :

WHEN Y^r HAVE SOV'GN^t

THE CITY ROUND

YET STILL THIS IS

THE HIGHEST GROUND

AVGVST THE 27

1488.

By some, this figure has been considered as emblematic of plenty, and once held in its hands a bunch of grapes; but Hughson supposes it the sign of one "*Henry Prannel*, citizen and vintner." Pennant imagines it to have been originally a sepulchral monument, removed from some adjoining church, but, from the peculiar appropriateness of the inscription to its present situation, I am inclined to think it still retains its original position.

Mr. URBAN, *Oxford, May 16.*

IN reading Mr. Trevelyan's Etymological Remarks, no one can help being struck with the ingenuity he so frequently displays; but it is not sufficient that the etymology of words be ingenious, it must also be correct. And I trust I shall not be deemed intrusive in offering a few remarks on some of the derivations which Mr. T. has proposed.

The generality of plants seem to have obtained their appellations from some peculiarity in their appearance, or from some striking property, either real or imaginary. From this cause, we find from *ἔρω* is formed *ἔρυλλον* (p. 322); and in the same manner we have in English the *American creeper*, from the verb to *creeper*: but I cannot conceive how the ancients could have denominated any plant *Narcissus* as being a *sleepy plant*, when it was not

* Engraved by J. Carter in Penman's
London.

discovered

"What 'additional reality and interest' must the beautiful embellishments of 'living carp,' 'breathing trout,' 'animated pike,' &c. in Mr. Major's edition, give 'to the scenes it describes!'"

The river *Dove*, so emphatically described by Cotton, as "the princess of rivers," was the spot where he and his friend Walton delighted to lie and angle for trout; and where Cotton, in 1674, erected a "small fishing-house," dedicated to anglers. It is thus described in the notes of the "Complete Angler," edit. 1784, p. 21:

"It is of stone, and the room in the inside a cube of about 15 feet: it is paved with black and white marble. In the middle is a square black marble table, supported by two stone feet. The room is wainscoted with curious mouldings up to the ceiling: in the larger pannels are represented in painting some of the most pleasant of the adjacent fences, with persons fishing; and in the smaller, the various sorts of tackle and implements used in angling. In the further corner on the left, is a fire-place, with a chimney; and in the right, a large buffet, with folding-doors, whereon are the portraits of Mr. Cotton, with a boy servant, and Walton in the dress of the time: underneath is a cupboard, on the door whereof are the figures of a trout, and also of a grayling, which are well portrayed."

But little care having been taken of this highly-distinguished "fishing-house," I am sorry to say it has fallen to ruin. When the well-known and amiable Rev. Dr. John Evans of Islington visited this house, the inscription, half filled with moss, was almost obliterated. "I clambered (says Dr. Evans*) through the window with difficulty; but of the interior decorations, alas! no traces were to be found;" yet the person who accompanied him as a guide informed him, that the "*little building*" (as he termed it) was in his remembrance, enriched with those rural decorations described above, and that persons were in the habit of visiting it from a considerable distance, even from Scotland.

The scenes on the banks of the *Dove* are not less romantic than that of any river in England. It rises among hills near the points where the three counties of Stafford, Derby, and Chester, meet; it has much the qua-

MEMOIR OF JOHN KEMPE, ESQ.

(Continued from p. 569.)

THE office of Bullion Porter to his Majesty's Mint was previously held by Mr. Kempe's father Nicholas, who obtained it of the Duke of Newcastle, by whom he was patronized. He enjoyed also the particular favour of William Duke of Cumberland, the victor of Culloden, in whose yacht he had made several voyages in a civil capacity, and attracted the notice of the Duke. Mr. Nicholas Kempe was twice married; first, to Miss Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. James Humphreys of Deptford in Kent, who, in the industrious exercise of an honest occupation, acquired a small freehold property, which descended through his daughter to the Kempes. This was the mother of the late Mr. John Kempe, who was born at Deptford on the 14th of April 1748. By his second marriage, Mr. Nicholas Kempe be-

* *Juvenile Tourist*, third edit. (1810), p. 218.

* See views of *Dove-dale* in vol. LXIV. pp. 297, 807, 1073.

in infancy. His eldest son, Alfred John, still survives; under the signatures of K. and A. J. K. for some years a valuable contributor to the poetical and prose departments of this work. His daughter, Anna-Eliza, was married in 1818 to that eminent Antiquary, Artist, and excellent young man, Mr. C. Stothard, the dreadful manner of whose death gave a severe shock to the declining health of her parent, who sheltered with the fondest affection a widowed daughter and her infant child. The name of Mrs. C. Stothard is already known to the public, by her "*Letters on Normandy and Brittany*;" her sufferings have been narrated in the *Memoirs* of her husband's life, lately reviewed in these pages. But a few months previous to his death, Mr. Kempe had the consolation of seeing his daughter united to the Rev. E. A. Bray, M. A. Vicar of Tavistock, Devon, a gentleman who exchanged the labours of the Bar for more peaceful and congenial studies, and known to the literary world as the adapter of the excellent and orthodox sermons of our old divines to a more modern and popular style, as also by some elegant lyric effusions.

In his public capacity, Mr. Kempe, it has been observed, was remarkable for the assiduous, honest, and faithful discharge of his duties. In private life he was a most worthy and affectionate husband and father, a sincere and kind friend. The tenour of his life exhibited the sincerity of his faith as a Christian; so entirely submissive was he to the will of his Creator, that to trust in God, to believe him "all-sufficient," were words which he uttered at all times of trial and affliction. He was a man of such singular honesty and simplicity of heart, that, judging the world by the inmate of his own bosom, he may truly be said to have "thought men honest who but seemed to be so." Generous and hospitable to his friends, long, very long, will his memory be held in dear estimation by a numerous circle who experienced the liberal warmth and kindness of his disposition. This is a prouder boast than all the quarterings of the herald; yet it may be observed, that he was descended from a very ancient family, whose Saxon appellation *CEMPA*, which literally signifies a soldier, and whose arms, 3 wheat-sheaves in a field Gules, surrounded by a bordure Or, de-

note perhaps the harvest of some well-fought field. The pedigree of the Kempe is remarkable for its alliance with the descendants of Geoffrey Fitz-Piaget and Hugh Courtney, Earl of Devon; and among its honourable ornaments, it reckons the celebrated John Kempe, Cardinal and Archbishop of Canterbury, in the time of Henry VI.

(From Ackermann's "*World in Miniature*.")

ACCORDING to the notes communicated to Lord Macartney by the Mandarin, Van-ta-gin, the Chinese army amounts to a million foot-soldiers, and eight hundred thousand horse. M. de Guignes, however, computes the infantry at six hundred thousand, of which number two hundred and thirty-five thousand are Tartars, and the cavalry at two hundred and forty-two thousand men. Even in this estimate, the latter seem to be rated too high, considering the small number of horses reared in China, and the difficulty of procuring them from foreign countries.

The military of China differs, like every thing else in that country, from the military of all other nations, in the nature of its establishment, its occupation and its dress. It is composed of two distinct species of force. The one, consisting entirely of Tartars, who are stationed in the various provinces on the Tartar frontiers, and occupy all the garrison-towns of the empire,

The infantry soldiers belong to a class, who, either from their dress, or from the fierce looking heads painted on the shields, have been denominated *tigers of war*, and who, says Mr. Ellis, may be called the monsters of the Imperial Guard. They are literally covered from head to foot with garments striped black and yellow. These consist of a loose jacket and trowsers, and the head itself is covered with a close cap of the same material and colour, to which are moreover attached a pair of ears. Some of those observed by the traveller just mentioned, had a coloured cloth wrapped like a scanty clout round their heads.

The Chinese themselves admit, that the monstrous face on the capacious basket-work shield, is intended to frighten their enemies and make them run away; but from their general appearance, these tigers, unlike their four-footed brethren, are much more likely to excite ridicule than terror.

In their exercise, the men belonging to this corps of infantry, assume all sorts of whimsical attitudes: jumping and capering about and tumbling over one another, like the clowns and pantaloons of our Christmas pantomimes. When they appear under arms, they hold their shields in front, close to their breasts, and allow a few inches of their rusty blade to appear above it.

Indeed, the whole of the military tactics of the Chinese is not less ridiculous. Their Emperor Hoang-Ti divided his army into six bodies, to represent the heavens, the earth, the clouds, the winds, the balance of heaven, and the pivot of the earth. Tay-Koung drew up his in five bodies, in allusion to the five planets; and other generals ranged their battalions in the form of the famous five-clawed dragon or mystical tortoise.

These tactics, however, are not more absurd than those of a general of the Eastern empire, who, in a campaign in Sicily, drew up his troops in the figure of the human body, so as to represent the head, arms, trunk, and lower extremities. A signal defeat was the just reward of so childish a proceeding.

Mr. URBAN,

June 2.

THE following additions to the numerous articles on "Englishmen

buried abroad," I trust will be acceptable.

Bertram de Verdon, the founder of Croxden Abbey, co. Stafford, died at Joppa, in the Holy Land, and was buried at Acre.

Hugh de Novant, 38th Bishop of Lichfield, a person eminent for eloquence and piety, died March 27, 1199, and was buried at Caen, in Normandy. He was an inveterate enemy of the Monks; whom he deservedly opposed. In 1190 Richard I. gave him authority to remove the monks of Coventry, and put secular priests in their place; but the monks refusing to obey, he made way by the sword, wounding some, and putting others to flight. He is said to have been wounded in this conflict as he was standing by the altar.

Sir Thomas Gage, 7th bart. of Hengrave, co. Suffolk, died Dec. 27, 1820, at Rome, and was buried in the Chiesa del Gesù there. The marble over his remains has the following inscription by the Rev. Charles Plowden, late President of Stonyhurst, in Lancashire, and afterwards Pastor of the Catholic congregation at Bristol.

"*Quieti . et . memorie*

THOMÆ . GAGÆ . ANGLI . BARONETTI

Domo . Hengrave . castro . gentis . svæ

Qvi . disciplinarvm . curricvlo

Svmma . ingenij . lavde . confecto

in . Collegio . saxosylvano . Societ . Iesv

splendorem . generis . svi

Litteris . virtute . et . avitæ . religionis

studio . avxit

Vixit . Ann . xxxviii . M . viiii . D . xxv.

Graphicen . botanicen . monesq . hominvm.

et . regionvm . historiam . edoctus

peregre . decessit . vi . kal . Jan . a .

M.D.CCC . xxi

M . Anna . ex . comitib . de . Kenmare . vxor

conivgi . optimo . desideratissimo

cvm . lacr . posuit

ave . anima . pientissima . et . vale . in .
pace."

As you have not in your valuable Obituary preserved any particulars of this amiable gentleman, the following notices, extracted from his brother's "*History of Hengrave*," will preserve a record of one who ought always to be esteemed and remembered among your Worthies.

"*Sir Thomas Gage*, F. L. S. married in 1809 Lady Mary-Anne Browne, dau. of Valentine, Earl of Kenmare, by whom he

REVIEW OF NEW PUBLICATIONS.

117. *Relative Taxation, or Observations on the Impolicy of taxing Malt, Hops, Beer, Soap, Candles, and Leather; with Reasons for substituting a Tax on Property.* By Thomas Vaux, Land Agent and Surveyor. 8vo. pp. 232.

AN Author of celebrity has observed, that the last art that is understood or brought to perfection by mankind, is perhaps the most necessary of all arts—the art of Government; to this may be added, with equal truth, that Taxation is the last branch of the art of Government upon which mankind come to any definite and undisputed notions. At this moment, in the science of finance, we have truisms and axioms contradicted, and the very first principles of abstract reasoning set at naught, by the most eminent Statesmen of Europe, and we yearly witness their acting upon a contradiction of those simple but unerring principles of figures, in the truth of which the most ignorant as well as the most learned of mankind have impressed upon them by nature an unalterable conviction. That nations, any more than individuals, can incur debt otherwise than by an expenditure exceeding their income or revenue, or that they can relieve themselves of debt otherwise than by an excess of income over expenditure, are like abstract truths, to contradict which would be to insult the common sense of mankind; and yet Mons. Necker, and Dr. Hamilton, in his work on the National Debt, have very justly observed that every Finance Minister of the present age has successively contradicted these obvious truths, and has acted as if they were injurious falsehoods. These mischievous absurdities evidently cannot arise out of any complexity or abstract difficulties in finance as a science,—they owe their birth and maturity to the passions that are excited, and to the individual, as well as party, schemes and interests that are involved in the treatment of the subject, and all such errors may be traced to corrupt and sinister views, rather than to intellectual aberrations. Improvements, however, in all subjects that relate to public measures,

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are always admitted with reluctance by those who guide the affairs of mankind. It is now about 70 years since Du Quesnay formed the sect of the Economists, and although his principles have been so admirably stated and put into form by Adam Smith, and have in speculation received the approbation of Statesmen of every description, yet it is only within these three or four years, that, even in this enlightened country, these principles have been allowed to influence practical measures of polity.

One great disadvantage has attended all works that have been written upon the wealth of nations; they have proceeded from theorists, and men unacquainted with practical details, and therefore more capable of generalizing their subject, of forming abstract theories, than of drawing just inferences by a deduction from numerous facts. It is, however, principally by the inductive process of reasoning, that the most important truths relative to taxation, and to its effects upon society, can be arrived at; and for this reason we are disposed to pay much attention to the work of Mr. Vaux; for, with the necessary faculty of generalizing his ideas, this gentleman appears to possess an intimate acquaintance with the numerous and diversified practical effects of particular measures of Finance upon industry and upon lands, an advantage which few authors on such subjects have hitherto possessed.

We do not mean to say that we agree with Mr. Vaux in all his opinions; on the contrary, although we are compelled by the merits of his work to pay much deference to his general views, and to acknowledge the correctness of by far the greater part of his volume, there are several points in which we decidedly differ from him.

Mr. Vaux has with great perspicuity shown that the taxes upon malt, beer, soap, candles, and leather, not only have a most injurious effect upon the landed interest, and upon the peasantry of the country, but that they impose upon the landed interest by far a greater portion of the national burdens

ing taxation reduced to its lowest possible amount.

There is one more point upon which we beg leave to differ from this able author,—we allude to his opinions upon the use of Machinery in manufactures and in agriculture. We are advocates for the utmost possible extension of Machinery, and even deny that the sudden invention of a machine can be an evil of any continuance even to those labourers whom it may throw out of employ. The adequate supply of the conveniences of life to the lower orders, entirely depends upon the extensive use of machinery, and it is this alone that can relieve large portions of the community from the necessity of continued toil, and diffuse amongst them those intellectual and social blessings which are the result of a state above the necessity of application to the drudgery and labour of producing or manufacturing consumable commodities. The policy of using machinery is either a specific question or a question of degree; if the former, we must either refuse machinery in toto, or avail ourselves of it to its utmost possible extent; if it be a question of degree, what human wisdom will determine the point beyond which the use of machinery is not to be permitted? Mr. Vaux talks of the agriculturists having to bear “the expense of supporting that class of workmen, whose labour is superseded by machinery;” and he continues to state, that “machinery supersedes labour to such a degree, that many thousands of men with large families have been and continue to be removed from manufacturing to country towns;” and he then draws the inference that their parochial support is an evil falling exclusively on the farmers and landholders. Now on this point we must join issue with him, and deny that the throwing of these men out of employ is any evil at all, except, at the worst, to a portion of the men so discharged. Suppose, for the sake of argument, the sudden invention of a stocking machine, which throws 1000 workmen out of employ. Of these, perhaps, a half or two-thirds find employment in some other business; but suppose even that the whole of them are thrown into the workhouses of the neighbouring parishes. The consequent increase of Poor Rates is borne in proportion by agriculturist, tradesman, manufacturer,

merchant, and capitalist, who are all of such parishes. But the machine which thus burdens the parish, manufactures more, probably at least twice as many pairs of stockings as were before manufactured by the workmen. This additional quantity is thrown into the market, and the agriculturist, tradesman, manufacturer, merchant, gentleman, and even labourer, buy their goods at half their former price. The transportation of these goods occasions an increased demand of waggons, horses, barges, and of every trade incidental to their production. The increased demand for raw produce to supply the machine, puts into requisition more seamen and more tonnage, and calls into employ a proportion of every labourer necessary to the building and equipment of ships, such as miners, iron and copper foundries, shipwrights, riggers, sail-makers, rope-makers, &c. &c.; so that in point of fact, if the stocking labourers thrown on the parish be as 10, the increased demand for labour of a different species is as 9. Only one individual is therefore rendered an idle member of the community, and he finds employment by the natural inclination which we all have to improve our condition. Added to all this, the inventor of the machine and the manufacturer acquire fortunes; their money being brought into the market, increases the competition, and consequently the price of land and of its produce, and thus the agriculturist as well as every other man is benefited, and the convenience of apparel is diffused to individuals who otherwise would have been destitute or deficiently supplied with it. *Ex uno disce omnes.* This is the common effect of the invention of machinery; so unfounded is the notion that the invention of a machine is not a great and even an immediate benefit to all classes and individuals.

We believe these are the only two material points upon which Mr. Vaux has committed any error of reasoning; and we shall now have the pleasurable task of approving of his invaluable performance.

Mr. Vaux first proves that the agriculturists are more distressed than any other class of the community, and he then argues conclusively that classes cannot, like individuals, ruin themselves, but that their distresses must originate from extraneous causes. That if

in many instances, argued upon sound principles, and to conclusions not consistent with the enlarged view of his general system. There are persons more disposed than ourselves to express our respect for the ideas of Mr. Malthus, and particularly for the talents of Mr. Ricardo; we must agree with Mr. Vaux, when these gentlemen lay down indiscriminating principles as "high taxation *equally* affects all classes," it is unnecessary to enter their refutation.

Our author, at page 57, enters into the subject of Population, of its general principles, and of the comparative state of the population of ancient and modern Europe. We cannot agree with Mr. Vaux in his opinions upon Malthus's celebrated treatise, but we agree with him in following Mr. Malthus's idea that modern Europe is by far more densely peopled than it was in any period of ancient history. The limits of this controversy are comprised in a very narrow compass. From the improved state of agricultural science, more food is produced now than was formerly; all that is produced is consumed; and if, therefore, the population be not increased, it is incumbent on the other party to show that a man individually eats more now than he did formerly.

There are certainly a prodigious number of paradoxes in our social system, which no human ingenuity can explain or account for. For instance, at page 63, our author states, that in 1813 we were buying foreign corn, and unable to supply our population with home produce; and yet we had thousands of acres of (inferior) land uncultivated, and more than 3,000 of our people in the workhouses, and of these nearly 400,000 able-bodied men. So far the facts can be easily explained upon rational theory. The occupiers of rich land in America could produce corn at less expence across the Atlantic, and yet brought it into the English market at a price lower than that at which we could produce corn by the cultivation of poor lands by the labourers from the workhouses. We therefore follow the dictates of common sense, and import corn where we could get it the cheapest, and which was from the

Americans: for the ship which brought it was not so much added to the population in the year 1813, when we had upwards of 400,000 able men supported in idleness in parish workhouses, the price of labour was exorbitantly high, large bounties were given by Government and by the India Company for soldiers and sailors, and neither soldiers, sailors, nor labourers, could be had in sufficient numbers. These facts are almost incredible, and yet they are indisputably true. Would not the common passions of our nature, and would not the common laws of demand and supply have brought these paupers forth into exertion? Nothing but the artificial system of society in which we have been plunged by the errors of statesmen, could have prevented such a result. We do not agree with Mr. Vaux, that these paupers ought to have been compelled to cultivate our inferior lands, but they certainly ought to have been brought into the market of labour, and left to be hired, according to the demand existing at that time in the market.

In page 67, Mr. Vaux, we think with justice, denies one of the principal data, or, in short, the very keystone of much of Mr. Arthur Young's system; and in several other places he makes many very acute and useful observations upon the principles of that distinguished individual. But having, with the candour of criticism, refuted, as we conceive, what is erroneous in the present publication, and having in justice borne testimony to the general merits of the work, and given our readers an adequate idea of the principles adopted by Mr. Vaux, and of the manner in which he supports them, our limits prevent our going at greater length into the subject.

Mr. Vaux has some useful observations upon the increased use of spirituous liquors by the poor, in consequence of the high price of beer occasioned by taxation. Commencing at page 141, he has rather a long inquiry into the question of demand and supply, and how both are affected by injudicious duties and taxes. At page 164, we have an invaluable table or synopsis, showing the amount of Poor Rates for every county from 1813 to 1831, both years inclusive, and comparing these sums with the Poor Rates paid by each county, in the latter year of the

our system of education are very new, but it is feared that they are but topique.

"As to any thing that is gained at these schools in the shape of acquirement, it is literally worse than nothing. I have never seen an English boy of eleven or twelve years of age, of however reputable parents, who could speak his own language with common grammatical propriety: which would scarcely have happened, if he had passed his time at home. And I have met with many who have learned French for seven years (for every body learns French here), who, so far from able to hold a conversation in that language, could with difficulty be made to answer the simplest question intelligibly."

The subsequent Letters describe various subjects, — Richmond Hill, — Hampstead Heath, — Summer's day at Oxford, — Coronation of George the Fourth, &c.

The work is elegantly written, and exhibits an amiable, sensible, and well-cultivated mind: it is, however, evidently the work of an Englishman, and we hope that he will place his name in the title-page to a second edition.

112. *Montezuma, a Tragedy, in Five Acts, and other Poems.* By St. John Dorset. 8vo. pp. 173. Rodwell and Martin.

THE plot of this play is founded on the invasion of Mexico by the Spaniards, under Fernando Cortez. The Emperor Montezuma and his Court labour under the double influence of hatred and terror, inspired by the invaders. Mora, daughter of Montezuma, is betrothed to Zobaya, a Prince of the Imperial family, but has set her affections on Sebastian, an associate of Cortez, whom she favours with secret interviews, and informs of a plot to destroy the Spaniards at midnight. Meanwhile Montezuma is made acquainted with these private meetings, and as a measure of precaution, appoints the next morning for the nuptials of his daughter and Zobaya. A farewell interview with Sebastian takes place in the Temple of the Sun, where she obtains from him a crucifix as a memorial of their attachment. They are interrupted by the High Priest, who attempting an alarm, is killed by Sebastian; Mora takes up the bloody dagger, and conceals it in her bosom. Sebastian reports to his countrymen the plot contrived against them, when

it is acknowledged transfer.

for the Cassive Priest; his daughter

the blood near own, draws forth, and throws away the dagger. His suspicions of her guilt, however, are not unmoved. The Spaniards, with Cortez at their head, now enter, and propose to Montezuma the act of self-degradation, and demand that Prince Zobaya be given up to them for having slain a Spaniard who had elevated a cross in the Mexican temple. To avert the danger from the Prince, Montezuma commits himself to their disposal. The Royal residence being removed to the Spanish quarters, Sebastian demands Mora in marriage, assuring the Emperor that she had embraced the Christian faith. Renounced and cursed by her father, and discarded by Zobaya, she submits to the protection of Sebastian. Montezuma drinks poison previously to his appearance in a public assembly, where he announces to the people the treacherous purposes of the Spaniards. Zobaya, who has escaped the vengeance of his foes, suddenly enters and replaces the Crown on the head of Montezuma, and being threatened by Cortez, sells him dead at his feet. Mora, in the wildness of despair, seeks her father, who dies reconciled, and forgiving, and the curtain falls as she expires in agony.

There is more of genius than of judgment in this performance. As a play, it is regular and well conducted, but rather too long. As a dramatic poem, it abounds with elevated and original sentiments, expressed in language generally appropriate, and often beautiful. Most readers will, however, rise dissatisfied from the perusal of it, partly in consequence of the wavering principles of Montezuma, and partly from a want of character in Zobaya and Mora.

The author, in an advertisement, allows that the style in some passages scarcely rises above the level of ordinary discourse, and at the same time declares that these familiarities have been intentional. We think, however, that he has pushed this principle a lit-

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permitted to bear under *symbolical* the words "Honoris ergo," or "Meritis," which honours were to be granted by the Crown, and gazetted; more especially if such arms were to be augmented with a picture of exploit, for which the honour was deserved, upon a chief; then, we think, Heraldry would be subservient to the promotion of many useful virtues. It is sensible that such an anomaly, a picture (like Welch arms) in a coat of arms, would be deemed a deadly Heraldic blunder; but for all that, it would be a thing that ought to be. The figures, which form the Ordinaries, are of such real application, as to present no question whatever. Were lions limited to one particular descent, eagles to a second, chevrons to a third, and a short printed key would render them as intelligible and significant as coronets and supporters. We have well, therefore, to the College, have always done so; nor is it our business if his Majesty has a Rebel in his dominions, whom he is obliged to punish, and whom all the officers of the Court, from the Earl Marshal to the Chamberlain, most heartily welcome. The Rebel we mean is Money. He has totally subverted all the ancient distinctions; and by his means it is, that the King of Arms is committed with impunity. The following extract will show his successful aggressions:

Under the feudal system, yeomen, knights, burgesses, &c. were not only accorded in their own persons, 'un noble, noble, and incapable of bearing arms,' any gentleman holding by the nobility of knight-hood, married the daughter of the above, 'though she was formed (verne) of a most excellent proportion, her years tender, her portion rich,' all this it would be a disparagement. The reason he gives, is quite abominable. He says he, it 'is the unequal coupling of an ox with the unchaste ass.'—How better are things managed now: the daughter of a yeoman or Burgess's daughter may be as high as she pleases, nay with only the third part of the endowments of a nobleman, for if her portion be but rich, she may be, I will venture to suggest, of a most excellent proportion, and her years any thing tender. According to the liberality of the new Heraldry, she may wed, if she pleases, a Knight, Baronet, Baron, Viscount, Earl, Marquess, or Duke, any of these, son's sons, nephews, or remote relations, not only without let or impediment. MAG. Suppl. XCIII. PART I.

ment, but with no small opening and improvement on the part of our condemned nobles." Vol. ii. p. 180.

Tempora mutantur, et nos, &c. is the principle on which this pleasant work treats the subject. For our parts, we would further recommend Garter King of Arms to issue an invitation to the gentry, not for the purpose of altering their hereditary coats, but of receiving sundry augmentations, which would designate their rank; e. g. gentlemen with seats and landed property might have one addition, but the same in all; large landholders another, so that the publick would understand the rank, as easily as they do that of Peers, by a coronet. Thus a castle Or, in chief, or in the nombril point, might show an ancient manorial family; three bezants, a man one derived two swords a coronet, in a canton Bishop, Bachelor, &c.—Let his wealth may, has through his therefore, whereas but one is indicative of courtesy of union, render arms no longer riddles, but intelligible badges of honour, and preserve one at least of the ancient intentions of these distinctions. The profits to the Office would also be most ample, besides increase of the revenue from the tax.

Such are the reflections which the work before us has suggested. The book is a facetious tissue of light anecdotes, exhibiting the monstrous absurdity of supposing that arbitrary institutions may not be utterly confounded and perverted by changes of time and circumstances. We shall end with the following extract concerning the Heraldic institutions (vol. ii. p. 25).

"It affords an admirable proof of the advancement of liberty in this country, to observe, that at such Visitations, many of mean origin, but possessed of considerable property, were brought into notice, and procured entries of themselves to be made (not as the mere shreds of some antiquated coat) but as the founders of modern families. This was quite right, supposing their wealth to have been honestly and creditably acquired."

A little Work, entitled, *The Peasants of Chamouni*, has originated from this narrative. It is intended for the juvenile library, and will doubtless be an agreeable acquisition to the young reader.

136. *Deism compared with Christianity; being an Epistolary Correspondence, containing all the principal objections against revealed Religion, with the Answers annexed; in which is shown the insufficiency of the arguments used in support of Infidelity.* By Edward Chichester, M. A. Rector of the Parishes of Culdaff and Cloncha, in the Diocese of Derry. 3 vols. 8vo, 1821.

THE unphilosophical presumption of Deism has been, we hope, already exposed by us in vol. xc. pt. ii. p. 614. We are glad, however, to see the Clergy exerting themselves; and though we

like administering the effect of a medicine, we are bound to Mr. Chichester and a large portion of his matter. It is properly supported by theological reading, and his style is particularly neat and elegant. We are not favourable, however, to the manner in which Deism is treated. In our opinion it should be strictly philosophical; and we particularly recommend the early lectures of Dr. Wheeler, as most logical and conclusive. The necessity of Christianity being there philosophically exhibited, there is no need of resorting to the superstructure to prove the soundness of the foundation, a circuitous and troublesome mode of demonstration.

PHILOSOPHICAL ENQUIRIES.

ON THE FIGURE OF THE EARTH, AND ITS SUPPOSED CONNEXION WITH THE VIBRATIONS OF A PENDULUM.

BY CAPTAIN WALTER FORMAN, R. N.*

As my design in writing this essay will develope itself in the progress of it, I shall not fatigue the reader with a tedious preface.

It is the nature of fluids to press equally on all sides, and whenever there is a difference in the gravity of any two portions of a fluid, there must necessarily be a fall on one part and a rise on the other, until the weight of the diminished quantity of heavier particles be exactly balanced by the weight of the increased quantity of lighter particles.

Upon this principle, if the earth had been wholly fluid, its centrifugal force would undoubtedly have produced a depression of the poles, and a small extension of the equatorial diameter; but it is not suspected by philosophers that the ocean, in any part, extends to a greater depth than fifteen or, at the utmost, twenty miles; and, as it is easy to prove, by actual experiment, that solids are not subject to this law, so we have no warrant, either in scripture or reason, to suppose that the solid parts of the earth were ever in a fluid state.

* Author of "Remarks on the Opinions of Philosophers concerning the true cause of the Rising of the Tides." Reviewed in p. 151.

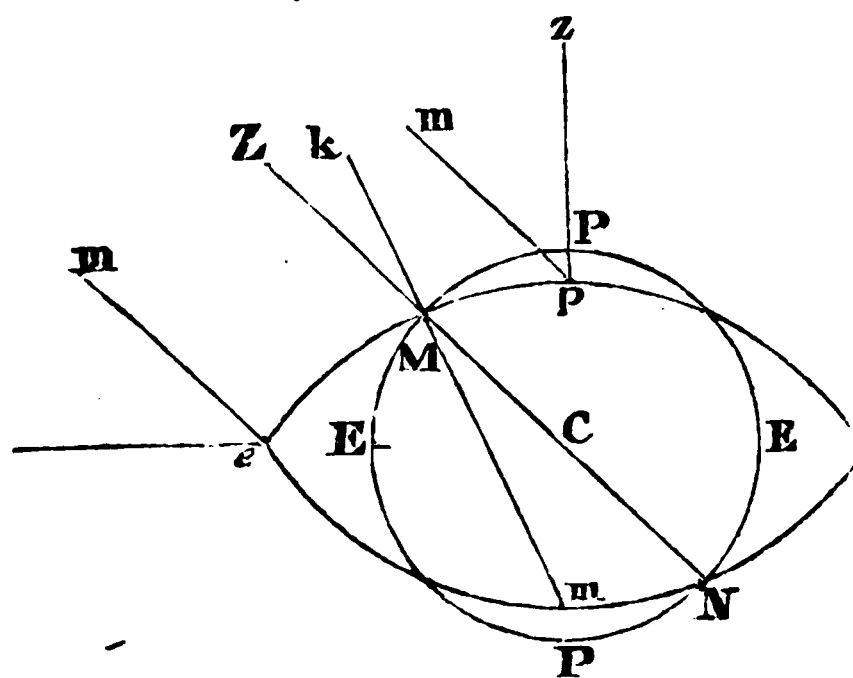
Philosophers nevertheless have long entertained an opinion, that, in consequence of its centrifugal force, the earth has changed its figure from a sphere to an oblate spheroid, depressed at the poles; and my design in writing this essay is to shew that the premises upon which they have founded this opinion, will not warrant any such conclusion.

It can hardly be necessary to go about to prove that solids are not effected by pressure in the same manner as fluids, because, if they were, a clod of earth would not stand upon a heap, but would sink down by the pressure of its own weight, in the same manner as water does; and, if the earth had originally been formed in a fluid state, it could not, without changing its nature, have become solid in the course of a few days. Those therefore who hold this opinion, if they mean to be consistent, are bound to maintain that the Deity was under the necessity of creating the earth in a fluid state, in order to give it an oblate spheroidal form; and then, by a subsequent miracle, which is not recorded in the works of the creation, of changing the nature of a great part of it, in order to make it fit for the purpose for which it was designed: as if the all powerful Being who created

estimated one of the main props of their philosophy, namely, a central attraction: for if they will but allow that all bodies gravitate towards that point in which direction there is the greatest quantity of matter, they will immediately perceive the necessity of supposing, with St. Pierre, that the earth must be an oblong spheroid lengthened at the poles, and not an oblate spheroid that is flattened at the poles.

If the earth had been a sphere, it is clear that the length of a degree of latitude would have been the same all over the world, because, in that case, equal angles, drawn from the centre, would always mark equal distances on the circumference; and if the earth had subsequently become depressed at the poles and elevated at the equator, the distance of any one point from the nearest pole would have been considerably lessened, while its distance from the equator would have been proportionably increased; so that, if the earth had been an oblate spheroid depressed at the poles, the length of a degree of latitude at the poles would have been less than it is at the equator, and not greater, as appears now to be the case.

This appears to me to be so self-evident, that I should hardly have thought it necessary to prove it by a figure, if experience had not convinced me of the difficulty of making even the wisest philosophers comprehend the force of a proposition when their minds are set against it; and that will always be the case, when they are called upon to retract as error what they have formerly held to be sound doctrine.



Let P E P E, in the annexed figure, represent the earth, as it was created, a perfect sphere; and p M e the same earth depressed at the poles and elevated at the equator in consequence of its centrifugal force. Now, upon the principle that all bodies gravitate towards the centre, it is clear that a star, which is in the zenith at M, would be just 45° from the zeniths both of the pole and of the equator.* The an-

* It can hardly be necessary to inform the philosophical reader, that, as the stars

gle's p m is just equal to the angle e m p, and consequently there must be just as many degrees of latitude between p and m as there are between e and M; but the measured distance between M and p is a great deal less than it is between M and e. If the earth had been a sphere, the distance between M, in the latitude of 45° , and the pole would have been just equal to its distance from the equator; but in the present instance, the same number of degrees of latitude towards the pole are so much shortened (in consequence of the sinking of the pole) as the line M p is shorter than the line M P, while, towards the equator, they are so much lengthened as the line M e is longer than the line M E.

The Newtonian philosophers, in direct opposition to the principles which at all other times they acknowledge, have conceived the singular notion that the zenith of every place is directly perpendicular to the earth's surface, but they might, with equal propriety, have supposed that the zenith, on the side of a hill, was also perpendicular to its surface. A plummet suspended by a line will always shew the direction of the zenith, and, if this must necessarily be perpendicular to the surface, why is it not so at the side of a hill? Upon their own principle of universal gravitation, the zenith of every place is directly opposite the point where the power of the earth's attraction is strongest, and if that point be not in the centre, it is at least in that direction where the greatest quantity of matter is to be found. Now, as there is more matter in the direction M C N than there is in the direction M n, which is perpendicular to the surface, it evidently follows that the zenith M must be at Z, and not at k; and consequently, if the admeasurements of these philosophers can be depended upon, the earth's figure must be directly the reverse of what has heretofore been supposed.

I shall here take the liberty of making a few observations upon the principle, by which these philosophers have endeavoured to ascertain the exact length of a degree of latitude in different parts of the world. For my own part, I readily allow that it may be sufficient to enable us to give a near guess at the number of miles comprised within the earth's circumference; but when so nice a calculation is required as the difference in the length of any two degrees of latitude, I do not think that the least dependence can be placed upon so uncertain a principle. It is acknowledged in a paper lately sent forth by the Astronomical Society, that our tables of refraction are not to be depended upon in very low altitudes;

have no sensible parallax, the direction of the star, both at the pole and the equator, must be parallel to the line M Z.

and

down even to the centre, which must have been the necessary consequences of these commotions? Why do the strata, for the most part, always incline in one direction, as if they had been gently lifted up by design, and not torn up by violence? These effects, if necessary, might possibly have been produced by earthquakes; but the same violent commotion that would have been requisite to lift the metals out of their beds, and toss them over those substances, which, in the order of things, must have been so much higher than themselves, would have broke these strata and scattered them in all sorts of directions, and it certainly is not in the nature of things that the chasms, in all parts of the world, have been closed up.

The question concerning the true figure of the earth is of very great importance, especially to the Newtonian philosophers; for not only is it interesting in itself, but another of their hypotheses, by which they account for the precession of the equinoxes, solely depends upon this supposed change in the earth's figure. The Newtonian philosophers account for the precession of the equinoxes, by supposing that the accumulation of matter about the equator, which is occasioned by the earth's rotatory motion, is some how or other (for none of their hypotheses is intelligible,) acted upon by the sun's and moon's attraction, by which means the equator is brought "sooner under them" than would otherwise have been the case.

"It has already been observed," says Ferguson, "that, by the earth's motion on its axis, there is more matter accumulated all around the equatorial parts than any where else on the earth. The sun and moon, by attracting this redundancy of matter, bring the equator sooner under them,* in every return towards it, than if there was no such accumulation."

Now I have already shewn that, with the exception of one analogous case, all the

premises, upon which the Newtonian philosophers have grounded their hypothesis, directly prove the contrary position; but admitting, for the sake of argument, that there may be an accumulation of matter about the equatorial parts, that fact will not at all assist them in accounting for the precession of the equinoxes. Let any one turn to the foregoing figure, and suppose the sun or moon to be placed in any direction he may think proper, and he will immediately perceive that, in the same proportion that any portion of matter in the earth is brought nearer either of these bodies, a similar portion will be carried further off. The loss of attraction on one side will just equal the increase on the other: the sum of both will be precisely the same; the centre of gravity in the earth will be in the same place, and how, in the name of common sense, can such a change produce any change in the power of the sun or moon's attraction? The only effect that could be produced by a change in the earth's figure, would be a diminution of the angle which the equator makes with the ecliptic; but that would not produce any change either in the places or the times of the equinoxes; which any one may convince himself of, if he will take the pains to represent it on paper by a figure; and consequently the Newtonian philosophers have endeavoured to account for this phenomenon by a cause, the existence of which is very doubtful, and which is altogether inadequate, even if it do exist.

The Newtonian philosophers, I have no doubt, will, as usual, effect to treat these observations with contempt; and I acknowledge that, though this is not the most honourable way, it is certainly the cheapest mode of putting down an adversary. It saves the expense of intellect, and, so long as the public prejudice shall be on their side, it will serve their purpose a great deal better than bad arguments.

Bath, May 6th. WALTER FORMAN.

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, &c.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES.

Some splendid remains of antiquity have been recently discovered in a field, on the estate of W. Greenwood, esq. of Brookwood, in Hampshire. Six tessellated pavements have been already cleared, two of which are of the most intricate and beautiful workmanship; the smallest of these contains representations of eight of the heathen gods (four of which are perfect), round a

Medusa's head as a centre piece. The larger has a very beautiful octagonal centre piece, representing Hercules and Antæus, and a reclining armed figure extending her hand to the wrestlers. This is surrounded by four large heads and an intricate arrangement of highly-ornamented squares, forming octagons, diamonds, &c. This last room appears to be built on arches, and the hollow beneath it is connected with the upper air by flues at equal distances in the walls. The remainder of the pavements (except a very small mutilated imperfect pattern in a sort of passage) are plain, and very perfect, and composed of bricks about an inch square. Workmen are continually removing the rub-

* Dr. Brewster, in his Supplement to this work, has attempted to explain in what way this is brought about, but I confess that I am unable to comprehend him.

The workmen, digging a drain beneath the Venetian Palace, met with fragments of immense granite columns, and other buildings, the walls of which intersected the present street in various directions. So great was this destruction of Rome in the middle ages, that perhaps scarcely twelve streets go in their former direction; they are mostly very narrow.

RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

Goldsmith's Roman History has lately been translated into the Russian language by A. Oguinsky, and published at St. Petersburg. Some years ago a translation of that work appeared at St. Petersburg; but it was very incorrect, in consequence of being rendered from a French version of M. Oguinsky's translation is from the original, and is characterized by force, precision, and elegance of style.—A collection of the Letters of Suwarof has recently been published at St. Petersburg, under the title of "The Life of Suwarof, traced by himself." They are extremely interesting; and prove, that if that illustrious warrior had not been thrown by circumstances into the profession of arms, he might have equally distinguished himself in that of literature.

ST. DOMINGO.

There has been lately established at Port-au-Prince an academy, in which are taught all branches of medicine, jurisprudence, literature, the principles of astronomy, &c. This establishment is under the direction of Dr. Fournier-Pescay, a learned physician, well known in France by his contributions to the Dictionary of Medical Science.

ROMAN RELICS.

The Mount, without Micklegate Bar, the principal entrance into York from the South, was, in Roman times, sacred to the interment of the dead.—There, before the introduction of Christianity amongst them, the bodies of deceased friends were burnt, and their ashes deposited in urns.—A short time ago, as some workmen were digging a cellar on a piece of ground lately purchased by Mr. Knowlson, of that city, on the left hand side of the road, at the Southern extremity of the Mount, they found eight Roman urns, of various sizes, four of which were quite perfect, but the others were broken—some containing burnt ashes, and one of them, which was larger than the others, containing a great number of bones. They found an old copper coin of one of the Roman emperors, but, with the inscription so much defaced, as to be scarcely legible. There were also, at the same, dug up a great number of skulls and other human bones.

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H

BONAPARTE.

In Ghirardacci's History of Bologna is found, among other curious matters, a Saint Bonaparte, who wrought miracles about 500 years ago. The senate of Bologna had a monument erected for him in 1294, with this inscription:

Archæ Bonaparti corpus tenet ista Beati:
Multos sanavit, et sanctos esse probavit.

SMUT IN CORN.

M. B. Prevost gives the following method of preparing seed-corn to prevent the smut. Into a cistern put one gallon of water, ale-measure, and dissolve in it one ounce of sulphate of copper, for every bushel of corn to be prepared. Having two tubs that will contain about eight bushels, throw into one of them about two bushels of corn, and then pour on the solution till it covers the corn an inch or two. Carefully remove any thing that floats on the surface. Put corn into the other tub, and treat it in the same manner. When the corn has reposed half an hour in the first tub, after being well stirred, put it to drop on a strainer placed over the second tub. When it no longer drips, place it in a heap, and it will soon be dry enough to sow. The effect of this solution is more certain the drier the corn is before it is immersed.

FRUIT TREES.

To give vigour to old apple-trees and pear-trees, and to make them produce finer fruit, a method is practised in some parts of France which deserves to be more generally known. It consists in cutting all the small branches, and grafting all those which are between one and two inches in diameter. A tree thus furnished with about a hundred or a hundred and fifty grafts, will be in full vigour in two years, and begin to bear fruit. These grafts are to be inserted cleftwise. In budding trees, the French recommend the vertical incision to be made above, instead of below the horizontal section of the bark, where the bud is to be inserted, pushing it upwards. This method rarely fails.

RECEIPT.

Christiana, the capital of Norway since the decline of Opslo, has a great trade in wood, especially wood-planks, which is carried on in a very original manner. During the winter, the country people bring the planks into the town on their sledges; the receiver writes with chalk, upon the countryman's back the number and price of the planks he has delivered; after which, he presents this dorsal, *lettre de change*, to the cashier, who pays *at sight*, and a brush serves to give a receipt. When their hay-harvest fails, they import hay from England.

LITHO.

ruins. The workmen, digging a drain before the Venetian Palace, met with fragments of immense granite columns, and several buildings, the walls of which intersect the present street in various directions. So great was this destruction of Rome in the middle ages, that perhaps scarcely twelve streets go in their former direction; they are mostly very narrow.

RUSSIAN LITERATURE.

Goldsmith's Roman History has lately been translated into the Russian language by A. Oguinsky, and published at St. Petersburg. Some years ago a translation of that work appeared at St. Petersburg; but it was very incorrect, in consequence of being rendered from a French version of it. M. Oguinsky's translation is from the original, and is characterized by force, precision, and elegance of style.—A collection of the Letters of Suwarof has recently been published at St. Petersburg, under the name of "The Life of Suwarof, traced by himself." They are extremely interesting; and prove, that if that illustrious warrior had not been thrown by circumstances into the profession of arms, he might have equally distinguished himself in that of literature.

ST. DOMINGO.

There has been lately established at Port-au-Prince an academy, in which are taught all branches of medicine, jurisprudence, literature, the principles of astronomy, &c. This establishment is under the direction of Dr. Fournier-Pescay, a learned physician, well known in France by his contributions to the Dictionary of Medical Science.

ROMAN RELICS.

The Mount, without Micklegate Bar, the principal entrance into York from the South, was, in Roman times, sacred to the interment of the dead.—There, before the introduction of Christianity amongst them, the bodies of deceased friends were burnt, and their ashes deposited in urns.—A short time ago, as some workmen were digging a cellar on a piece of ground lately purchased by Mr. Knowlson, of that city, on the left hand side of the road, at the Southern extremity of the Mount, they found eight Roman urns, of various sizes, four of which were quite perfect, but the others were broken—some containing burnt ashes, and one of them, which was larger than the others, containing a great number of bones. They found an old copper coin of one of the Roman emperors, but, with the inscription so much defaced, as to be scarcely legible. There were also, at the same, dug up a great number of skulls and other human bones.

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H

BONAPARTE.

In Ghirardacci's History of Bologna is found, among other curious matters, a Saint Bonaparte, who wrought miracles about 500 years ago. The senate of Bologna had a monument erected for him in 1294, with this inscription:

Archa Bonaparti corpus tenet ista Beati:
Multos sanavit, et sanctos esse probavit.

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LITHO.

Or ev'ry nation in whose realm they're born :
Whose sires from all the living world selected,
Jehovah's self, as fav'rites once elected !
To whom for Abraham's sake such grace

shown.

Yet steadfast still in faith, their sacred book
Rev'rent they hold, and for Messiah look ;
(How vainly look !) the Shiloh of their

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HISTORICAL CHRONICLE.

PROCEEDINGS IN PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF COMMONS, June 17.

Mr. S. Rice brought forward a charge against the IRISH CHIEF BARON O'GRADY, in the form of a motion, for a Committee of the whole House to take the Report of the Commissioners of Inquiry upon his conduct into consideration. Mr. Rice spoke at great length in justification of his proceeding, but briefly with respect to the particular subject of charge, viz. the exacting of some unusual or unprecedented fees from suitors in the Exchequer. These fees, according to the Hon. Member's calculation, amounted, in the aggregate, to something near 1000*l.* in the 13 or 14 years, contemplated in the Commissioners' Report. Some of them too, he admitted, had been taken in the time of Lord Avonmore, the present Chief Baron's immediate predecessor.—Mr. O'Grady (son to the learned Judge accused) in a very animated speech, protested against adopting the resolutions, which went to affirm a Report made upon *ex-parte* statements. He confidently pledged himself to disprove the accusation; and, in conclusion, warned the House against degrading the administration of justice in Ireland, which, in the present state of that kingdom, imperiously demanded the protection of Parliament.—Mr. Peel considered, that though the irregularity of some of the fees instituted by Mr. O'Grady called for animadversion, their trifling amount abundantly negatived any corrupt purpose. The further consideration of the subject was adjourned.

June 18. Sir Gerard Noel rose, pursuant to notice, to move that a Petition, which he had presented some time since from OLIVIA, who called herself the PRINCESS OF CUMBERLAND, be referred to a Special Committee.—Mr. Hume seconded the motion.—Mr. Secretary Peel said the worthy Baronet had omitted his case, and he would state it for him. There were two brothers of the name of Wilmot, the one Dr. James Wilmot, and the other a Robert Wilmot. This lady, now claiming to be the daughter of the late Duke of Cumberland, was the daughter of Robert—there were proofs of her birth and of her baptism as such, and she was for many years content to be the daughter of this Robert Wilmot. In the year 1817, however, she discovered that she was not the daughter of Robert Wilmot—(a laugh)—but of Henry, Duke of Cumberland, brother to the King, George the Third. Then also she was satisfied to be reported illegitimate, but she afterwards professed herself to be his legitimate daughter.

He held in his hand a letter or memorial which, at her direction, was written to the Prince Regent in 1818. In that letter she said she was the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland and of a Mrs. Payne, the widow of a Captain Payne, and sister of Doctor Wilmot. She stated that the Duke was lawfully married to this Mrs. Payne, and that she herself was the legitimate offspring of that marriage—and was born in Warwick Castle. Then, by her own account, she was legitimate in the year 1818. In 1819, however, she told another story, and that was, that Dr. Wilmot had a daughter who was privately married to the Duke of Cumberland in 1767. But in 1769 the Duke of Cumberland was married to Mrs. Horton. [Loud laughing, caused, we suppose, by the strange coincidence of the names of those two ladies, with those now borne by an Honourable Member.] The parties, unwilling to accuse his Royal Highness of bigamy, were content to keep the first marriage secret, but the lady had documents to prove that the marriage of 1769 was illegal, and relied that the marriage of her own mother was legal, as it was before the Royal Marriage Act.—But she, and all others concerned, kept the secret till 1819. The story was, that there was a child born in 1772, and that child was this Mrs. Serres, who claimed to be the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland; that Mrs. Wilmot, the wife of Robert Wilmot, was delivered of a still-born child, for whom she was substituted, and she was accordingly brought up in his house. But it was unnecessary for him to go into all this ludicrous matter. There were manifold proofs of the fabrication and falsehood of all those documents. If he could prove to the satisfaction of the House the falsehood of two of those documents, he trusted that Hon. Members would conclude that all the others rested on falsehood also. He would then take the two most material of those documents. He would disprove, without a shadow of doubt, the reality of the certificate which she professed to be the certificate of the private marriage between her mother and the Duke of Cumberland.—He would also disprove the alleged will of his late Majesty George III. under which she claimed 15,000*l.*—The witnesses to that supposed will were Mr. Dunning, Lords Chatham and Warwick. The Right Hon. Gentleman here read an extract from the will, in which the late King willed to Olive, the daughter of the Duke of Cumberland, 15,000*l.* in recompense for the injury done her, in consequence of her being illegitimate.
Duke

out and alarming, contending, that the whole condition of the Government, its policy and practice, demanded a prompt and thorough examination. His Grace, after a speech of some length, urged the necessity of a concession of the Catholic Question—the arrangement of tithes—the abridgment of the power of that party by which Ireland had been so long ruled—and the most vigilant attention to the administration of the laws; and he concluded by moving a series of resolutions pledging the House to an immediate and general inquiry into the subject.—Earl Bathurst denied that there was any evidence to establish the charges urged by the Noble Duke against the Government, and enumerated a number of measures which had been introduced for the benefit of Ireland, more particularly those which regarded her agriculture, local taxation, fisheries, and the administration of justice; he then asked, was it fair to represent the Parliament as only employed in devising coercive acts. One of the evils which had been complained of, was the ab-

sence of gentlemen from their estates, which Government had attempted to remedy by repealing the assessed taxes. Irish gentlemen now knew that they could avoid the payment of those taxes, if they resided in their own country. His lordship concluded by moving the previous question. Lord Clifden, Earl Darnley, Lord Geyfard, Lord Caledon, Lord Holland, Lord King, and Marquis Lansdown, supported the resolutions; and Lord Maryborough, Earl Anmerick, and the Earl of Liverpool, opposed them. The latter Peer stated, that the whole of the last reign had been a continued stream of beneficial acts of justice towards Ireland. There were involved in the measures which Government meditated, four principal points—the new system of policy, the reform of the magistracy, the arrangement respecting tithes, and the new system for the distilleries; and he would mention that those four great objects had been matured, and were being carried into effect. On the House dividing, the resolutions were negatived by 135 to 59.

FOREIGN NEWS.

SPAIN.

The departure of Ferdinand from Seville to Cadiz was stated in our last. The following particulars respecting that event, and the circumstances attending it, have since been received. It appears that on the 8th of June, Sir W. A'Court, the British Ambassador, offered his mediation to the government, proposing to go in person to Madrid, and promising to do all in his power to bring back favourable conditions. The Cortes replied, that they stood in no need of any foreign interference; at the same time that they expressed their gratitude for his good intentions. On the 9th, there was a grand sitting of the Council of State, in which the Prince of Anglona declared that they ought to negotiate with the Duke d'Angouleme. This advice being rejected by the Council of State and the Cortes, the Prince gave in his resignation. On the 10th, there was a very stormy sitting of the Cortes. On the 11th, the King was waited upon, and requested definitively to state whether he was willing to set out for Cadiz. His Majesty replied, that as far as regarded himself, he had no objection to go, but as he considered his transference to Cadiz as being contrary to the interests of his people, he would not yield to the demands of the Cortes but by force. After this there was another sitting of the Cortes, in which, on the motion of M. Galliano, it was decreed that the King was in a state of mental insanity, and that being thus incapable of conducting the Government, the Cortes ordered his being carried to Cadiz, and appointed a Regency in his stead. The

Minister of England then sent a note to the Government, in which he stated, that as he was accredited to the King, and not to a Regency, he could not follow the King to Cadiz without further instructions. The Cortes then, in order that they might remove the objections of Sir W. A'Court, ordered his letter to be answered by a declaration that his Majesty would be under restraint only on his journey, but that he would resume his functions in Cadiz. Sir William replied that he could not go, for that he did not see his objections removed by the proposed arrangement. He therefore remains at Seville for new instructions. The Minister of the United States of America, the Ambassador of the Netherlands, and the Ambassador of Sweden, likewise remained at Seville. The Charge d'Affaires of Saxony set out with the Queen, she being a Princess of the house of Saxony.

The King and the Cortes arrived at Cadiz at two o'clock in the afternoon of the 14th. The Cortes immediately on their arrival, declared the King restored to the exercise of his functions; and the Government was to be carried on under his name as before. Zayas, who commanded the escort to Cadiz, was appointed to command the troops in defence of the city.

PORTUGAL.

The counter-revolution, noticed in our last, has been confirmed by advices received from Lisbon, to the 2d of June. The army and navy having revolted, and the provinces supporting them in the same, the King left the capital, and joined the army at Villa Franca, where he published the following proclamation

OBITUARY.

GENERAL DUMOURIÈRE.

March 14. At Turville Park, near Hanley-upon-Thames, in his 85th year, Charles-François-Duperier Dumouriez, an illustrious and eminent French General. He was born Jan. 25, 1739, of parents not affluent, although noble. They were originally from Provence, and of the highest antiquity; and renowned for its long exercise of judiciary power, and for its striking attachment to literature. His father, the translator of "*Ricchiardetto*," was a man of great virtue and understanding, and bestowed on his son a very careful and extensive education. After his classical education, in which he had been very successful, he entered the army: where at the age of 16, he became a soldier, and made his first campaign against the same Duke of Brunswick, whom, in 1792, he drove from the territory of France. He distinguished himself in several attacks, and was at last taken prisoner; but not till he was covered with nineteen serious wounds, and had lost his horse;—five men had been disabled by him, when his arms were broken to pieces in his hands, and the loss of blood alone prevented a longer defence. The Duke of Brunswick, who was informed of his bravery, when he was brought before him, strongly expressed his kind admiration, and sent him back with a flattering letter to Marshal de Broglie, the general of the French army.

At the age of twenty-two he had advanced to the rank of Captain; received the honour of being decorated with the cross of St. Louis, and had received twenty-two wounds.

On peace being made in 1763, he began his travels to study the languages and manners of different nations. The emigrants have said that at this time he was employed as a spy by the French ministry. He travelled in Italy; and, tempted to decide the conquest between Corsica and France, after having sought to defend it against the Genoese, he returned to Paris, and afterwards went to Belgium, from whence he passed into Spain, with the intention of taking service there. He likewise visited Portugal, and published a work, entitled, "*Essay on Portugal*," after which he returned to Paris 1767; where he was named *Aide-marshal-general* of the army destined to invade Corsica, which France had bought from the Genoese,

and having served the two campaigns was raised to the rank

In 1770 the Dal pointed him minister of Poland; and he of men in that campaign, and conducted several very important negotiations with various success. As the measures of the confederates were ill-concerted, their revolution was unfortunate, and ended in the participation of Poland.

In 1772 the Marquis of Monteynard, Minister of War, employed him to correct and revise the military code of laws: at the end of the same year this minister, by the express order of Louis XV. entrusted him with the management of a secret negotiation relative to the revolution in Sweden; but having received his instructions on this affair immediately from the King himself, and unknown to the Duke D'Aiguillon, minister of Foreign affairs, who had succeeded the Duke de Choiseul, at the change of ministry, he was arrested at Hamburg in 1773, and conducted to the Bastille by the orders of that minister. The irresolute Louis XV. yielding to the importunities of Madame du Barry his mistress, and the Duke D'Aiguillon, disgraced the virtuous Monteynard, forbore to inform the Duke of the authority he had given him to negotiate, and suffered him to bear the weight of a criminal prosecution, which the Duke D'Aiguillon, suspecting the truth, feared to carry to all its extremity. He rejected offers of friendship and protection made him by this despotic minister, whom he did not esteem; and after lying six months in the Bastille, he was banished to the Castle of Caen for three months.

Louis XV. died soon after, and D'Aiguillon was disgraced. General Dumouriez had no inclination to take advantage of the expiration of the *Lettre de Cachet*, for the purpose of regaining his liberty; he was anxious to be completely justified, and therefore petitioned Louis XVI. to remove him to the Bastille, and to order a revision of his trial. The King would not permit him to remain in prison, and commanded M. du Muy, M. de Vergennes, and M. de Sartine to revise the trial, and those three ministers signed a declaration that he had been unjustly prosecuted. Immediately

on the unfortunate Louis. Dumouriez, as a citizen and a general, had only to repulse the enemy, in the expectation that their retreat would lessen the danger which surrounded the King. There was still reason to think, that the excesses of the revolutionists might be checked. Dumouriez refused to follow Lafayette's premature example, and he succeeded him in the command of the army of the North. He marched with a few soldiers against the Prussian army, of almost 100,000 men strong, and by the most expert manœuvres, arrested their march, took their strongest positions, and wrote to the Assembly, "Verdun is taken: I wait for the Prussians. The defiles of the Argonne are the Thermopylæ of France; but I shall be happier than Leonidas." In truth, in a very few days the invaders had fled.

The genius of Dumouriez changed in this campaign the destinies of France and of Europe.

His prudence had obtained him the victory almost without a combat, and Dumouriez flew to oppose other enemies, and to display a very varied talent. He was no longer the procrastinator; he was the impetuous Achilles: he gave immediate battle, and on the plains of Jemappes, sanctified the standards of liberty, which in six weeks floated over the towers of all Belgium, which they freed.

After these successful events, General Dumouriez returned to Paris, where the trial of Louis XVI. had already commenced. He did not conceal his intentions:—he had little doubt of saving Louis XVI. He had sent a certain number of his officers to Paris, to facilitate this design, and depended in a great measure, also, on the co-operation of a part of the Assembly, and on the population.

All his expectations deceived him: he sought for the members of the Assembly who possessed the greatest influence, and sounded the intentions of Garat, Lebrun, and Roland, ministers of justice, of foreign affairs, and for the home department, who entered into his views: the non-execution of which was prevented by the perfidy of some officers, who divulged the secret. There was only one means left: it was attempted in the absence of the general, and it is not for us to divulge it. Louis XVI. was the only one to oppose it: he perished.

The General retired to the country during these horrible days; and, soon after, found no place of safety but at the head of his army. He had now no hope of saving his country, nor of saving

other illustrious victims, sacrificed by the monsters who governed France. His army, where the French honour had fixed itself, was alone capable of bringing back the revolution to its proper limits. But the Convention had overruled the intentions of General Dumouriez, and dared neither to dismiss him, nor to accept of his resignation, which he offered again and again; for his soldiers would have followed him, and have revenged any of his wrongs. They endeavoured to destroy the love his troops bore to him, as well as the confidence they put in him. The Commissaries' supplies failed,—the invaded provinces were exhausted,—all his resources diminished,—in order to encourage insubordination, and to prepare for the overthrow of this great general, whose renown was become so alarming. These measures were publicly acknowledged, and put into execution with such effect, that, in spite of the most prudent precautions and most useful combinations, Dumouriez failed in a campaign, which was the last, and might have been the most important.

General Dumouriez hastened to treat with the Prince of Coburg for the evacuation of Belgium, and very soon after obliged him, by a new treaty, to respect the French territory; whilst he himself determined to lead his soldiers to the capital, to disperse these tyrannical legislators, to save the family of the unfortunate monarch, and to re-establish the Constitution of 1791. The anarchy of the government was to be reformed by Frenchmen alone; and it was only in case of Dumouriez's want of sufficient forces, that, at his demand, the Prince of Coburg was compelled to furnish what he should require, while the remainder of the army of the enemy should remain on the frontiers.

The Convention was instantly informed of all by some treacherous generals, and by a faithlessness viler than even their own guilt. They summoned the General to their bar, and sent police-officers to arrest him. He determined upon arresting the police officers himself, and delivered them up to the Prince of Coburg, as hostages and guarantees for the safety of the Royal Family, who might have been massacred when the news of his march should arrive. One victim was at least saved.

General Dumouriez issued his orders; but many of his Generals neglected to execute them, and some even refused. The army, to which the Convention had sent its spies, was carried away; the brave General was obliged to leave them, and to take refuge at the headquarters

under the superintendence of the Rev. Mr. French, a minister of the Unitarian persuasion. He married Miss Mary Notcutt, the 5th daughter of Mr. George Notcutt, of Ipswich, by whom he has left two sons and a daughter.

The character of the deceased exhibited many amiable traits; and without any violation of truth it may be said, that as a father, a husband, and a friend, he was indulgent, kind, and affectionate, and throughout life adorned these situations by the uniform practice of every virtue. Of integrity unimpeached, and of a life and conversation that became the gospel of Christ, he studied to approve himself to God, and to evince his love to his Redeemer, by a rigid attention to every relative duty, and by a calm but persevering course of unaffected piety. His benevolence, founded on principle, and corroborated by habit, was not active at intervals, and at other times torpid and inert; but his efforts to do good to every one around him were constant and uninterrupted. To many charitable institutions, of which he was a most active and efficient member, he gave an unremitted attention, and watched over their interests with a parental solicitude. The idea of the establishment of a society, in the town of Ipswich, which is designated by the name of "the Friendly Society," from the benevolent nature of its object, was no sooner suggested to him, than it immediately engaged his active services; and to him, beyond any individual member, it is indebted for that support and patronage which it has so deservedly obtained.

His death was sudden and awful, and accompanied with severe bodily suffering; but, under the providence of God, he was prepared for its approach. The manly fortitude and christian resignation with which he met this agonizing event, was indeed highly commendable: the hope of the Gospel supported him under the trial, and by the firm reliance on the merits and mediation of a Saviour, his end was peace and joy.

His remains were deposited in the cemetery of the Meeting House, in Tackett-street, Ipswich, amidst a mournful and attentive crowd of spectators; where a just and well-drawn eulogium on the virtue and character of the deceased was pronounced by the Rev. Chas. Atkinson.

Mr. Conder was much attached to the study of Antiquities, and eager in their investigation and pursuit. He was in possession of an extensive numismatic collection, and his series of provincial tokens was probably unique. His col-

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lections, likewise, relative to the History of the County of Suffolk, were considerable; and in the department of **PATRICAL ILLUSTRATIONS**, were ample, yet select. This, indeed, was his favourite pursuit; and in the prosecution of it he spared no pains to bring it to complete perfection.

He published a work of great utility to the provincial *Jetton Collector*, under the title of "An Arrangement of Provincial Coins, Tokens, and Medals, issued in Great Britain, Ireland, and the Colonies, within the last twenty years; from the Farthing to the Penny size," 1799, 8vo. and two vols. sm. 4to.; a work on which considerable attention was bestowed to render it acceptable, and which the author's own extensive collection could alone have enabled him to complete.

His knowledge of the Dissenting History and Interests of the county of Suffolk was likewise deep and extensive, and enriched with a variety of anecdotes well calculated both for amusement and instruction. He had meditated, for some time past, on the suggestion of the writer of this brief memoir, an "History of the Dissenting Establishments in the County, including Biographical notices of their respective Ministers," on the plan of that useful, entertaining, and well-written work of Mr. Wilson's, entitled, "the History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches and Meeting Houses in London, Westminster, and Southwark." On the utility of such a work it is unnecessary to enlarge. To the Protestant Dissenter it has long been a desideratum, and would prove most highly valuable. It is, indeed, a matter of surprise, that while the Parochial Churches in the County, and the lives of their respective incumbents, have received ample illustration from the pen of the Antiquary and historical *Churchman*, the Sanctuaries of the Dissenters have been hitherto left entirely unexplored*, and the biography of their respective pastors unrecorded by the intelligent *Non conformist*.

Mr. Conder was a frequent contributor to many periodical publications; and his name is honourably recorded for assistance received in the preface to Wilson's "History and Antiquities of Dissenting Churches," and Brook's "Lives of the Puritans."

History too seldom records the quiet excellencies of private individuals. The memory of those, indeed, who "along

* To this remark "Nichols's *Leicestershire*" forms an exception.

Mr. Joseph Fowler, of Clement's Inn, solicitor.

May 27. At Hampstead, 90, John Edkins, esq.

May 29. In Kensington-square, aged 78, Mr. Wm. Marriott, many years of Southampton-street, Covent-garden.

June 2. In Great James-street, Bedford-row, aged 61, Mr. Thomas Edwards, many years a respectable law stationer, near the Temple Church, as his father had been before him.

June 3. At Lower Edmonton, Jane Mary, wife of the Rev. Lancelot Sharpe, Rector of Allhallows Staining, leaving a family of ten children.

Aged 55, William Hannam, esq. of Covent-garden, solicitor.

June 5. At Kensington, aged 71, Francis Magniac, esq.

June 17. In Earl-street, Blackfriars, 80, Mary, wife of Mr. P. C. J. Brent.

June 18. At Wimbledon, Samuel Chertens Somerville, esq. W. S. Edinburgh, and of Low Wood, Roxburgh-street, second son of the Rev. Dr. Somerville, of Jedburgh.

At his house in Devonshire-street, Portland-place, William Gordon, esq. of Cambelton, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

LINCOLNSHIRE.—*June 15.* At Baston Cottage, G. Norton, esq. aged 56.

NORFOLK.—*June 16.* Aged 17, William John, the eldest son of the Rev. John Surtees, of Barham Rectory.

June 22. At Lynn, Mrs. Baker, relict of Samuel Baker, esq. late of that place.

SUSSEX.—*June 21.* At Arundel, aged 76, Joseph Coote, esq.

At Brighton, aged 69, G. Field, esq. of Croydon, Surrey.

WORCESTERSHIRE.—At her house in College-green, much lamented by her relatives and friends, Mrs. Isaac, relict of Elias Isaac,

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